

Product datasheet for RC214900L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

NrCAM (NM_005010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: NrCAM (NM_005010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: NRCAM

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_005010

ORF Size: 3549 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as (RC214900).

Sequence:

OTI Disclaimer:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

RefSeq: <u>NM 005010.4</u>, <u>NP 005001.3</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 6322 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 3552 bp

 Locus ID:
 4897

 UniProt ID:
 Q92823

 Cytogenetics:
 7q31.1

Domains: ig, IGc2, IG, FN3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)





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MW: 131 kDa

Gene Summary:

Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily. This gene encodes a neuronal cell adhesion molecule with multiple immunoglobulin-like C2-type domains and fibronectin type-III domains. This ankyrin-binding protein is involved in neuron-neuron adhesion and promotes directional signaling during axonal cone growth. This gene is also expressed in non-neural tissues and may play a general role in cell-cell communication via signaling from its intracellular domain to the actin cytoskeleton during directional cell migration. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with autism and addiction vulnerability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]