

## Product datasheet for **RC215102L3V**

### **RFC5 (NM\_007370) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RFC5 (NM_007370) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RFC5
Synonyms:	RFC36
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_007370
ORF Size:	1020 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215102).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_007370.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2122 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1023 bp
Locus ID:	5985
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P40937</a>
Cytogenetics:	12q24.23
Domains:	AAA, AAA
Protein Families:	Stem cell - Pluripotency



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**Protein Pathways:** DNA replication, Mismatch repair, Nucleotide excision repair

**MW:** 38.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes the smallest subunit of the replication factor C complex, which consists of five distinct subunits (140, 40, 38, 37, and 36 kDa) and is required for DNA replication. This subunit interacts with the C-terminal region of proliferating cell nuclear antigen and is required to open and load proliferating cell nuclear antigen onto DNA during S phase. It is a member of the AAA+ (ATPases associated with various cellular activities) ATPase family and forms a core complex with the 38 and 40 kDa subunits that possesses DNA-dependent ATPase activity. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 9. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2016]