

Product datasheet for **RC215644L2V**

Growth Hormone (GH1) (NM_000515) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Growth Hormone (GH1) (NM_000515) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Growth Hormone |
| Synonyms: | GH; GH-N; GHBS; GHN; hGH-N; IGHD1A; IGHD1B; IGHD2 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_000515 |
| ORF Size: | 651 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215644). |
| 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: | NM_000515.3 |
| RefSeq Size: | 860 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 654 bp |
| Locus ID: | 2688 |
| UniProt ID: | P01241 |
| Cytogenetics: | 17q23.3 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein |



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|--------------------------|--|
| Protein Pathways: | Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction |
| MW: | 24.8 kDa |
| Gene Summary: | <p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the somatotropin/prolactin family of hormones which play an important role in growth control. The gene, along with four other related genes, is located at the growth hormone locus on chromosome 17 where they are interspersed in the same transcriptional orientation; an arrangement which is thought to have evolved by a series of gene duplications. The five genes share a remarkably high degree of sequence identity. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms of each of the five growth hormones, leading to further diversity and potential for specialization. This particular family member is expressed in the pituitary but not in placental tissue as is the case for the other four genes in the growth hormone locus. Mutations in or deletions of the gene lead to growth hormone deficiency and short stature. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> |