

## Product datasheet for **RC216080L2V**

### **P Glycoprotein (ABCB1) (NM\_000927) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	P Glycoprotein (ABCB1) (NM_000927) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ABCB1
Synonyms:	ABC20; CD243; CLCS; GP170; MDR1; p-170; P-GP; PGY1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000927
ORF Size:	3840 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216080).
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_000927.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	4872 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3843 bp
Locus ID:	5243
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P08183</a>
Cytogenetics:	7q21.12
Domains:	ABC_membrane, ABC_tran, AAA
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane



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**Protein Pathways:** ABC transporters

**MW:** 141.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The membrane-associated protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MDR/TAP subfamily. Members of the MDR/TAP subfamily are involved in multidrug resistance. The protein encoded by this gene is an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump for xenobiotic compounds with broad substrate specificity. It is responsible for decreased drug accumulation in multidrug-resistant cells and often mediates the development of resistance to anticancer drugs. This protein also functions as a transporter in the blood-brain barrier. Mutations in this gene are associated with colchicine resistance and Inflammatory bowel disease 13. Alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2017]