

## Product datasheet for RC216476L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## CFTR (NM\_000492) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** CFTR (NM\_000492) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CFTR

Synonyms: ABC35; ABCC7; CF; CFTR/MRP; dJ760C5.1; MRP7; TNR-CFTR

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_000492

 ORF Size:
 4440 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216476).

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 000492.3

 RefSeq Size:
 6132 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 4443 bp

 Locus ID:
 1080

 UniProt ID:
 P13569

 Cytogenetics:
 7q31.2

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** ABC transporters, Vibrio cholerae infection







**MW:** 168.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter superfamily. The encoded protein functions as a chloride channel, making it unique among members of this protein family, and controls ion and water secretion and absorption in epithelial tissues. Channel activation is mediated by cycles of regulatory domain phosphorylation, ATP-binding by the nucleotide-binding domains, and ATP hydrolysis. Mutations in this gene cause cystic fibrosis, the most common lethal genetic disorder in populations of Northern European descent. The most frequently occurring mutation in cystic fibrosis, DeltaF508, results in impaired folding and trafficking of the encoded protein. Multiple pseudogenes have been identified in the human genome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]