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Product datasheet for RC216476L3V

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:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
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.
RefSeq:	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

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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]