

Product datasheet for **RC216808L2V**

Cytohesin 1 (CYTH1) (NM_004762) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Cytohesin 1 (CYTH1) (NM_004762) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Cytohesin 1
Synonyms:	B2-1; CYTOHESIN-1; D17S811E; PSCD1; SEC7
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004762
ORF Size:	1194 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216808).
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_004762.1
RefSeq Size:	3366 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1197 bp
Locus ID:	9267
UniProt ID:	Q15438
Cytogenetics:	17q25.3
Domains:	Sec7, PH
MW:	46.4 kDa



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the PSCD family. Members of this family have identical structural organization that consists of an N-terminal coiled-coil motif, a central Sec7 domain, and a C-terminal pleckstrin homology (PH) domain. The coiled-coil motif is involved in homodimerization, the Sec7 domain contains guanine-nucleotide exchange protein activity, and the PH domain interacts with phospholipids and is responsible for association of PSCDs with membranes. Members of this family appear to mediate the regulation of protein sorting and membrane trafficking. This gene is highly expressed in natural killer and peripheral T cells, and regulates the adhesiveness of integrins at the plasma membrane of lymphocytes. A pseudogene of this gene has been defined on the X chromosome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]