

## Product datasheet for **RC217458L2V**

### cadherin 10 (CDH10) (NM\_006727) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	cadherin 10 (CDH10) (NM_006727) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	cadherin 10
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006727
ORF Size:	2364 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217458).
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_006727.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3261 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2367 bp
Locus ID:	1008
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Y6N8</a>
Cytogenetics:	5p14.2-p14.1
Domains:	Cadherin_C_term, CA
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
MW:	88.3 kDa


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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a type II classical cadherin of the cadherin superfamily. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. At least one of these variants encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature cadherin protein. These integral membrane proteins mediate calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion and are composed of a large N-terminal extracellular domain, a single membrane-spanning domain, and a small, highly conserved C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain consists of 5 subdomains, each containing a cadherin motif, and appears to determine the specificity of the protein's homophilic cell adhesion activity. Type II (atypical) cadherins are defined based on their lack of a histidine-alanine-valine (HAV) cell adhesion recognition sequence specific to type I cadherins. This particular cadherin is predominantly expressed in brain and is putatively involved in synaptic adhesions, axon outgrowth and guidance. Mutations in this gene may be associated with lung squamous cell carcinoma and colorectal cancer in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]