

## Product datasheet for **RC217752L4V**

### DC2L1 (DYNC2LI1) (NM\_001012665) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DC2L1 (DYNC2LI1) (NM_001012665) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DC2L1
Synonyms:	CGI-60; D2LIC; DKFZp564A033; dynein, cytoplasmic 2, light intermediate chain 1; dynein 2 light intermediate chain; LIC3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001012665
ORF Size:	1002 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217752).
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_001012665.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001012683.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1418 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1004 bp
Locus ID:	51626
Cytogenetics:	2p21
MW:	37.3 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a protein that is a component of the dynein-2 microtubule motor protein complex that plays a role in the retrograde transport of cargo in primary cilia via the intraflagellar transport system. This gene is ubiquitously expressed and its protein, which localizes to the axoneme and Golgi apparatus, interacts directly with the cytoplasmic dynein 2 heavy chain 1 protein to form part of the multi-protein dynein-2 complex. Mutations in this gene produce defects in the dynein-2 complex which result in several types of ciliopathy including short-rib thoracic dysplasia 15 with polydactyly (SRTD15). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2017]