

Product datasheet for **RC218821L1V**

Complement C5 (C5) (NM_001735) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Complement C5 (C5) (NM_001735) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Complement C5
Synonyms:	C5a; C5b; C5D; CPAMD4; ECLZB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001735
ORF Size:	5028 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218821).
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_001735.2
RefSeq Size:	5480 bp
RefSeq ORF:	5031 bp
Locus ID:	727
UniProt ID:	P01031
Cytogenetics:	9q33.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Complement and coagulation cascades, Prion diseases, Systemic lupus erythematosus



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MW: 188.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a component of the complement system, a part of the innate immune system that plays an important role in inflammation, host homeostasis, and host defense against pathogens. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate multiple protein products, including the C5 alpha chain, C5 beta chain, C5a anaphylatoxin and C5b. The C5 protein is comprised of the C5 alpha and beta chains, which are linked by a disulfide bridge. Cleavage of the alpha chain by a convertase enzyme results in the formation of the C5a anaphylatoxin, which possesses potent spasmogenic and chemotactic activity, and the C5b macromolecular cleavage product, a subunit of the membrane attack complex (MAC). Mutations in this gene cause complement component 5 deficiency, a disease characterized by recurrent bacterial infections. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]