

Product datasheet for RC218864L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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LRP5 (NM_002335) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: LRP5 (NM 002335) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: LRP5

Synonyms: BMND1; EVR1; EVR4; HBM; LR3; LRP-5; LRP-7; LRP7; OPPG; OPS; OPTA1; PCLD4; VBCH2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_002335 **ORF Size:** 4845 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218864).

Sequence:
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.

RefSeg: NM 002335.1

 RefSeq Size:
 5100 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 4848 bp

 Locus ID:
 4041

 UniProt ID:
 075197

 Cytogenetics:
 11q13.2

Domains: Idl_recept_b, Idl_recept_a, EGF, EGF

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane





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Protein Pathways: Wnt signaling pathway

MW: 179 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a transmembrane low-density lipoprotein receptor that binds and

internalizes ligands in the process of receptor-mediated endocytosis. This protein also acts as a co-receptor with Frizzled protein family members for transducing signals by Wnt proteins and was originally cloned on the basis of its association with type 1 diabetes mellitus in humans. This protein plays a key role in skeletal homeostasis and many bone density related diseases are caused by mutations in this gene. Mutations in this gene also cause familial exudative vitreoretinopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

[provided by RefSeq, May 2014]