

Product datasheet for **RC218936L3V**

ITGA8 (NM_003638) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ITGA8 (NM_003638) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ITGA8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003638
ORF Size:	3189 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218936).
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_003638.1 , NP_003629.1
RefSeq Size:	3261 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3192 bp
Locus ID:	8516
UniProt ID:	P53708
Cytogenetics:	10p13
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Dilated cardiomyopathy, ECM-receptor interaction, Focal adhesion, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Regulation of actin cytoskeleton



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MW: 117.3 kDa

Gene Summary: Integrins are heterodimeric transmembrane receptor proteins that mediate numerous cellular processes including cell adhesion, cytoskeletal rearrangement, and activation of cell signaling pathways. Integrins are composed of alpha and beta subunits. This gene encodes the alpha 8 subunit of the heterodimeric integrin alpha8beta1 protein. The encoded protein is a single-pass type 1 membrane protein that contains multiple FG-GAP repeats. This repeat is predicted to fold into a beta propeller structure. This gene regulates the recruitment of mesenchymal cells into epithelial structures, mediates cell-cell interactions, and regulates neurite outgrowth of sensory and motor neurons. The integrin alpha8beta1 protein thus plays an important role in wound-healing and organogenesis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with renal hypodysplasia/aplasia-1 (RHDA1) and with several animal models of chronic kidney disease. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]