

## Product datasheet for **RC219545L3V**

### CD53 (NM\_001040033) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD53 (NM_001040033) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD53
Synonyms:	MOX44; TSPAN25
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001040033
ORF Size:	657 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219545).
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_001040033.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001035122.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1572 bp
RefSeq ORF:	660 bp
Locus ID:	963
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P19397</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p13.3
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
MW:	24.3 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. This encoded protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins. It contributes to the transduction of CD2-generated signals in T cells and natural killer cells and has been suggested to play a role in growth regulation. Familial deficiency of this gene has been linked to an immunodeficiency associated with recurrent infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi and viruses. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016]