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Product datasheet for RC220140L2V

SNRPN (NM_003097) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SNRPN (NM_003097) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SNRPN
Synonyms:	HCERN3; PWCR; PWS; RT-LI; SM-D; sm-N; SMN; SNRNP-N; SNURF-SNRPN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_003097
ORF Size:	720 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220140).
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_003097.3
RefSeq Size:	1326 bp
RefSeq ORF:	723 bp
Locus ID:	6638
UniProt ID:	P63162
Cytogenetics:	15q11.2
Domains:	Sm
Protein Families:	Stem cell - Pluripotency

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MW: 24.4 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is located within the Prader-Willi Syndrome critical region on chromosome 15 and is imprinted and expressed from the paternal allele. It encodes a component of the small nuclear ribonucleoprotein complex, which functions in pre-mRNA processing and may contribute to tissue-specific alternative splicing. Alternative promoter use and alternative splicing result in a multitude of transcript variants encoding the same protein. Transcript variants that initiate at the CpG island-associated imprinting center may be bicistronic and also encode the SNRPN upstream reading frame protein (SNURF) from an upstream open reading frame. In addition, long spliced transcripts for small nucleolar RNA host gene 14 (SNHG14) may originate from the promoters at this locus and share exons with this gene. Alterations in this region are associated with parental imprint switch failure, which may cause Angelman syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2017]