

## Product datasheet for **RC220423L3V**

### Dystrophin (DMD) (NM\_004014) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Dystrophin (DMD) (NM_004014) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DMD
Synonyms:	BMD; CMD3B; DXS142; DXS164; DXS206; DXS230; DXS239; DXS268; DXS269; DXS270; DXS272; MRX85
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004014
ORF Size:	2868 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220423).
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_004014.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_004005.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	5623 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2871 bp
Locus ID:	1756
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P11532</a>
Cytogenetics:	Xp21.2-p21.1
Protein Pathways:	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Dilated cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Viral myocarditis



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**MW:** 109.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene spans a genomic range of greater than 2 Mb and encodes a large protein containing an N-terminal actin-binding domain and multiple spectrin repeats. The encoded protein forms a component of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex (DGC), which bridges the inner cytoskeleton and the extracellular matrix. Deletions, duplications, and point mutations at this gene locus may cause Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD), Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD), or cardiomyopathy. Alternative promoter usage and alternative splicing result in numerous distinct transcript variants and protein isoforms for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2016]