

Product datasheet for RC220719L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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RPL34 (NM_033625) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: RPL34 (NM_033625) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: RPL34
Synonyms: L34

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_033625

ORF Size: 351 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220719).

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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 033625.1

RefSeq Size: 869 bp
RefSeq ORF: 354 bp
Locus ID: 6164
UniProt ID: P49207
Cytogenetics: 4q25

Domains: Ribosomal L34e

Protein Pathways: Ribosome







MW: 13.1 kDa

Gene Summary:

Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes a ribosomal protein that is a component of the 60S subunit. The protein belongs to the L34E family of ribosomal proteins. It is located in the cytoplasm. This gene originally was thought to be located at 17q21, but it has been mapped to 4q. Overexpression of this gene has been observed in some cancer cells. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, all encoding the same isoform. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]