

Product datasheet for RC221139L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

ADAM2 (NM 001464) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: ADAM2 (NM_001464) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

CRYN1; CRYN2; CT15; FTNB; PH-30b; PH30; PH30-beta Synonyms:

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK NM 001464 ACCN: **ORF Size:**

ORF Nucleotide

OTI Disclaimer:

2205 bp

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221139).

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 001464.3

RefSeq Size: 2657 bp RefSeq ORF: 2208 bp Locus ID: 2515 **UniProt ID:** Q99965 Cytogenetics: 8p11.22

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane

MW: 82.3 kDa







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biological processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis. The encoded protein is a subunit of an integral sperm membrane glycoprotein called fertilin, which plays an important role in sperm-egg interactions. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]