

## Product datasheet for **RC221771L2V**

### CD44 (NM\_000610) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD44 (NM_000610) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD44
Synonyms:	CDW44; CSPG8; ECMR-III; HCELL; HUTCH-I; IN; LHR; MC56; MDU2; MDU3; MIC4; Pgp1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000610
ORF Size:	2226 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221771).
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_000610.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	5748 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2229 bp
Locus ID:	960
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P16070</a>
Cytogenetics:	11p13
Domains:	Xlink



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<b>Protein Families:</b>	Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling - DSL/Notch pathway, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	ECM-receptor interaction, Hematopoietic cell lineage
<b>MW:</b>	81.54 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a cell-surface glycoprotein involved in cell-cell interactions, cell adhesion and migration. It is a receptor for hyaluronic acid (HA) and can also interact with other ligands, such as osteopontin, collagens, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). This protein participates in a wide variety of cellular functions including lymphocyte activation, recirculation and homing, hematopoiesis, and tumor metastasis. Transcripts for this gene undergo complex alternative splicing that results in many functionally distinct isoforms, however, the full length nature of some of these variants has not been determined. Alternative splicing is the basis for the structural and functional diversity of this protein, and may be related to tumor metastasis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>