

Product datasheet for RC222002L4V

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

CHMP4A (NM_014169) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CHMP4A (NM_014169) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CHMP4A

Synonyms: C14orf123; CHMP4; CHMP4B; HSPC134; SHAX2; SNF7; SNF7-1; VPS32A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_014169

ORF Size: 795 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222002).

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.

RefSeq: NM 014169.2, NP 054888.2

RefSeq Size: 1372 bp
RefSeq ORF: 669 bp
Locus ID: 29082
UniProt ID: Q9BY43
Cytogenetics: 14q12

Domains: DUF279

Protein Pathways: Endocytosis





ORÏGENE

MW: 29.8 kDa

Gene Summary: CHMP4A belongs to the chromatin-modifying protein/charged multivesicular body protein

(CHMP) family. These proteins are components of ESCRT-III (endosomal sorting complex required for transport III), a complex involved in degradation of surface receptor proteins and formation of endocytic multivesicular bodies (MVBs). Some CHMPs have both nuclear and cytoplasmic/vesicular distributions, and one such CHMP, CHMP1A (MIM 164010), is required for both MVB formation and regulation of cell cycle progression (Tsang et al., 2006 [PubMed

16730941]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008]