

## Product datasheet for RC223042L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## PGBD1 (NM\_032507) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** PGBD1 (NM\_032507) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PGBD1

Synonyms: dJ874C20.4; HUCEP-4; SCAND4

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_032507 **ORF Size:** 2427 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223042).

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 032507.2, NP 115896.1

 RefSeq Size:
 3135 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2430 bp

 Locus ID:
 84547

 UniProt ID:
 Q96|S3

 Cytogenetics:
 6p22.1

Domains: LER

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors





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**MW:** 92.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

The piggyBac family of proteins, found in diverse animals, are transposases related to the transposase of the canonical piggyBac transposon from the moth, Trichoplusia ni. This family also includes genes in several genomes, including human, that appear to have been derived from the piggyBac transposons. This gene belongs to the subfamily of piggyBac transposable element derived (PGBD) genes. The PGBD proteins appear to be novel, with no obvious relationship to other transposases, or other known protein families. This gene product is specifically expressed in the brain, however, its exact function is not known. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010]