

Product datasheet for **RC223193L4V**

C19orf46 (SYNE4) (NM_001039876) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	C19orf46 (SYNE4) (NM_001039876) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	C19orf46
Synonyms:	C19orf46; DFNB76; KASH4; Nesp4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001039876
ORF Size:	1212 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223193).
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_001039876.1
RefSeq Size:	1541 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1215 bp
Locus ID:	163183
UniProt ID:	Q8N205
Cytogenetics:	19q13.12
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
MW:	43.3 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene is a member of the nesprin family of genes, that encode KASH (Klarsicht, Anc-1, Syne Homology) domain-containing proteins. In addition to the KASH domain, this protein also contains a coiled-coil and leucine zipper region, a spectrin repeat, and a kinesin-1 binding region. This protein localizes to the outer nuclear membrane, and is part of the linker of nucleoskeleton and cytoskeleton (LINC) complex in the nuclear envelope. LINC complexes are formed by SUN (Sad1, UNC-84)-KASH pairs, and are thought to mechanically couple nuclear components to the cytoskeleton. Mutations in this gene have been associated with progressive high-frequency hearing loss. The absence of this protein in mice also caused hearing loss, and changes in hair cell morphology in the ears. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]