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Product datasheet for RC223197L4V

PIGP (NM_153681) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PIGP (NM_153681) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PIGP
Synonyms:	DCRC; DCRC-S; DEE55; DSCR5; DSRC; EIEE55; PIG-P
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_153681
ORF Size:	474 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223197).`
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_153681.2, NP_710148.1
RefSeq Size:	911 bp
RefSeq ORF:	477 bp
Locus ID:	51227
UniProt ID:	P57054
Cytogenetics:	21q22.13
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol(GPI)-anchor biosynthesis, Metabolic pathways

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MW: 17.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes an enzyme involved in the first step of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor biosynthesis. The GPI-anchor is a glycolipid found on many blood cells that serves to anchor proteins to the cell surface. The encoded protein is a component of the GPI-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase complex that catalyzes the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) from UDP-GlcNAc to phosphatidylinositol (PI). This gene is located in the Down Syndrome critical region on chromosome 21 and is a candidate for the pathogenesis of Down syndrome. This gene has multiple pseudogenes and is a member of the phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis gene family. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]