

Product datasheet for **RC223610L4V**

ADAM22 (NM_016351) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ADAM22 (NM_016351) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ADAM22
Synonyms:	ADAM 22; DEE61; EIEE61; MDC2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_016351
ORF Size:	2610 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223610).
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_016351.3
RefSeq Size:	9226 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2613 bp
Locus ID:	53616
Cytogenetics:	7q21.12
Domains:	Reprolysin, DISIN, Pep_M12B_propep, ACR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane
MW:	96.6 kDa


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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the ADAM (a disintegrin and metalloprotease domain) family. Members of this family are membrane-anchored proteins structurally related to snake venom disintegrins, and have been implicated in a variety of biological processes involving cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, including fertilization, muscle development, and neurogenesis. Unlike other members of the ADAM protein family, the protein encoded by this gene lacks metalloprotease activity since it has no zinc-binding motif. This gene is highly expressed in the brain and may function as an integrin ligand in the brain. In mice, it has been shown to be essential for correct myelination in the peripheral nervous system. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]