

Product datasheet for **RC223907L1V**

VE Cadherin (CDH5) (NM_001795) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	VE Cadherin (CDH5) (NM_001795) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CDH5
Synonyms:	7B4; CD144
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001795
ORF Size:	2352 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223907).
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_001795.3
RefSeq Size:	4134 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2355 bp
Locus ID:	1003
UniProt ID:	P33151
Cytogenetics:	16q21
Domains:	Cadherin_C_term, CA
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane



[View online »](#)

Protein Pathways: Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Leukocyte transendothelial migration

MW: 87.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a classical cadherin of the cadherin superfamily. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature glycoprotein. This calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion molecule is comprised of five extracellular cadherin repeats, a transmembrane region and a highly conserved cytoplasmic tail. Functioning as a classical cadherin by imparting to cells the ability to adhere in a homophilic manner, this protein plays a role in endothelial adherens junction assembly and maintenance. This gene is located in a gene cluster in a region on the long arm of chromosome 16 that is involved in loss of heterozygosity events in breast and prostate cancer. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]