

Product datasheet for **RC224017L4V**

MRP5 (ABCC5) (NM_005688) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MRP5 (ABCC5) (NM_005688) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ABCC5
Synonyms:	ABC33; EST277145; MOAT-C; MOATC; MRP5; pABC11; SMRP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_005688
ORF Size:	4311 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224017).
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_005688.2
RefSeq Size:	5851 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4314 bp
Locus ID:	10057
UniProt ID:	O15440
Cytogenetics:	3q27.1
Domains:	ABC_membrane, ABC_tran, AAA
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: ABC transporters

MW: 160.5 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein functions in the cellular export of its substrate, cyclic nucleotides. This export contributes to the degradation of phosphodiesterases and possibly an elimination pathway for cyclic nucleotides. Studies show that this protein provides resistance to thiopurine anticancer drugs, 6-mercaptopurine and thioguanine, and the anti-HIV drug 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)adenine. This protein may be involved in resistance to thiopurines in acute lymphoblastic leukemia and antiretroviral nucleoside analogs in HIV-infected patients. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]