

Product datasheet for RC224270L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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FLRT2 (NM_013231) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: FLRT2 (NM_013231) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FLRT2

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector:

pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_013231 **ORF Size:** 1980 bp

ORF Nucleotide

OTI Disclaimer:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224270).

Sequence:

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: <u>NM 013231.4</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 7185 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1983 bp

 Locus ID:
 23768

 UniProt ID:
 043155

 Cytogenetics:
 14q31.3

Domains: LRRNT, LRRCT, LRR, LRR_TYP, FN3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

MW: 74 kDa







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane (FLRT) family of cell adhesion molecules, which regulate early embryonic vascular and neural development. The encoded type I transmembrane protein has an extracellular region consisting of an N-terminal leucine-rich repeat domain and a type 3 fibronectin domain, followed by a transmembrane domain and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic tail domain. It functions as both a homophilic cell adhesion molecule and a heterophilic chemorepellent through its interaction with members of the uncoordinated-5 receptor family. Proteolytic removal of the extracellular region controls the migration of neurons in the developing cortex. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]