

Product datasheet for **RC224462L4V**

SORCS3 (NM_014978) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Symbol:	SORCS3
Synonyms:	SORCS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_014978
ORF Size:	3666 bp

ORF Nucleotide Sequence: The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224462).

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_014978.1
RefSeq Size:	5757 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3669 bp
Locus ID:	22986
UniProt ID:	Q9UPU3
Cytogenetics:	10q25.1



Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

MW: 135.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a type-I receptor transmembrane protein that is a member of the vacuolar protein sorting 10 receptor family. Proteins of this family are defined by a vacuolar protein sorting 10 domain at the N-terminus. The N-terminal segment of this domain has a consensus motif for proprotein convertase processing, and the C-terminal segment of this domain is characterized by ten conserved cysteine residues. The vacuolar protein sorting 10 domain is followed by a leucine-rich segment, a transmembrane domain, and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic domain that interacts with adaptor molecules. The transcript is expressed at high levels in the brain, and candidate gene studies suggest that genetic variation in this gene is associated with Alzheimer's disease. Consistent with this observation, knockdown of the gene in cell culture results in an increase in amyloid precursor protein processing. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]