

Product datasheet for RC224544L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

SMAD5 (NM_001001420) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: SMAD5 (NM_001001420) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: SMAD5

Synonyms: DWFC; JV5-1; MADH5

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001001420

ORF Size: 1395 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224544).

Sequence:

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: <u>NM 001001420.1</u>, <u>NP 001001420.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 6939 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1398 bp

 Locus ID:
 4090

 UniProt ID:
 Q99717

Cytogenetics: 5q31.1

Protein Families: Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling

- JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling pathway,

Transcription Factors





SMAD5 (NM_001001420) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC224544L4V

Protein Pathways: TGF-beta signaling pathway

MW: 52.3 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is involved in the transforming growth factor beta signaling

pathway that results in an inhibition of the proliferation of hematopoietic progenitor cells. The encoded protein is activated by bone morphogenetic proteins type 1 receptor kinase, and may be involved in cancer. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]