

Product datasheet for RC224666L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Fibrinogen gamma chain (FGG) (NM_021870) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Fibrinogen gamma chain (FGG) (NM_021870) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FGG

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector:

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_021870

ORF Size: 1359 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224666).

OTI Disclaimer:

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 021870.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1763 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1362 bp

 Locus ID:
 2266

 UniProt ID:
 P02679

 Cytogenetics:
 4q32.1

Domains: FBG

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Complement and coagulation cascades





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MW: 48.4 kDa

Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In addition, various cleavage products of fibrinogen and fibrin regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, hypofibrinogenemia and thrombophilia. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]