

## Product datasheet for RC226588L4V

#### OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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### LI Cadherin (CDH17) (NM 001144663) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: LI Cadherin (CDH17) (NM 001144663) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: LI Cadherin

Synonyms: CDH16; HPT-1; HPT1

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001144663

ORF Size: 2496 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226588).

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 001144663.1</u>, <u>NP 001138135.1</u>

 RefSeq ORF:
 2499 bp

 Locus ID:
 1015

 UniProt ID:
 012864

UniProt ID: Q12864

Cytogenetics: 8q22.1

**Protein Families:** Transmembrane

**MW:** 92.21 kDa





# LI Cadherin (CDH17) (NM\_001144663) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC226588L4V

#### **Gene Summary:**

This gene is a member of the cadherin superfamily, genes encoding calcium-dependent, membrane-associated glycoproteins. The encoded protein is cadherin-like, consisting of an extracellular region, containing 7 cadherin domains, and a transmembrane region but lacking the conserved cytoplasmic domain. The protein is a component of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreatic ducts, acting as an intestinal proton-dependent peptide transporter in the first step in oral absorption of many medically important peptide-based drugs. The protein may also play a role in the morphological organization of liver and intestine. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]