

## Product datasheet for **RC227033L4V**

### **FAM111A (NM\_001142519) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FAM111A (NM_001142519) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FAM111A
Synonyms:	GCLEB; KCS2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001142519
ORF Size:	1833 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC227033).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001142519.1</a>
RefSeq ORF:	1836 bp
Locus ID:	63901
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q96PZ2</a>
Cytogenetics:	11q12.1
MW:	70 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is cell-cycle regulated, and has nuclear localization. The C-terminal half of the protein shares homology with trypsin-like peptidases and it contains a PCNA-interacting peptide (PIP) box, that is necessary for its co-localization with proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA). Reduced expression of this gene resulted in DNA replication defects, consistent with the demonstrated role for this gene in Simian Virus 40 (SV40) viral replication. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Kenny-Caffey syndrome (KCS) type 2 and the more severe osteocraniostenosis (OCS, also known as Gracile Bone Dysplasia), both characterized by short stature, hypoparathyroidism, bone development abnormalities, and hypocalcemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]