

Product datasheet for RC227182L3V

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

DEPDC5 (NM_001136029) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: DEPDC5 (NM_001136029) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: DEPDC5

Synonyms: DEP.5; FFEVF; FFEVF1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001136029

ORF Size: 4782 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC227182).

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 001136029.1</u>

 RefSeq ORF:
 4785 bp

 Locus ID:
 9681

UniProt ID: <u>075140</u>

Cytogenetics: 22q12.2-q12.3

MW: 180.2 kDa





Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the IML1 family of proteins involved in G-protein signaling pathways. The mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) pathway regulates cell growth by sensing the availability of nutrients. The protein encoded by this gene is a component of the GATOR1 (GAP activity toward Rags) complex which inhibits the amino acid-sensing branch of the mTORC1 pathway. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal dominant familial focal epilepsy with variable foci. A single nucleotide polymorphism in an intron of this gene has been associated with an increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma in individuals with chronic hepatitis C virus infection. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2014]