

Product datasheet for **RC227403L3V**

Semaphorin 4D (SEMA4D) (NM_001142287) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Semaphorin 4D (SEMA4D) (NM_001142287) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Semaphorin 4D
Synonyms:	A8; BB18; C9orf164; CD100; coll-4; COLL4; GR3; M-sema-G; SEMAJ
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001142287
ORF Size:	2214 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC227403).
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:	NM_001142287.1
RefSeq ORF:	2217 bp
Locus ID:	10507
UniProt ID:	Q92854
Cytogenetics:	9q22.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance
MW:	82 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Cell surface receptor for PLXNB1 and PLXNB2 that plays an important role in cell-cell signaling (PubMed:20877282). Regulates GABAergic synapse development (By similarity). Promotes the development of inhibitory synapses in a PLXNB1-dependent manner (By similarity). Modulates the complexity and arborization of developing neurites in hippocampal neurons by activating PLXNB1 and interaction with PLXNB1 mediates activation of RHOA (PubMed:19788569). Promotes the migration of cerebellar granule cells (PubMed:16055703). Plays a role in the immune system; induces B-cells to aggregate and improves their viability (in vitro) (PubMed:8876214). Induces endothelial cell migration through the activation of PTK2B/PYK2, SRC, and the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-AKT pathway (PubMed:16055703). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]