

Product datasheet for RC229661L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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SFTPC (NM_001172357) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: SFTPC (NM_001172357) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: SFTPC

Synonyms: BRICD6; PSP-C; SFTP2; SMDP2; SP-C; SP5

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001172357

ORF Size: 573 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229661).

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.

RefSeg: NM 001172357.1

 RefSeq ORF:
 576 bp

 Locus ID:
 6440

 UniProt ID:
 P11686

 Cytogenetics:
 8p21.3

Protein Families: Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

MW: 20.8 kDa







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes the pulmonary-associated surfactant protein C (SPC), an extremely hydrophobic surfactant protein essential for lung function and homeostasis after birth. Pulmonary surfactant is a surface-active lipoprotein complex composed of 90% lipids and 10% proteins which include plasma proteins and apolipoproteins SPA, SPB, SPC and SPD. The surfactant is secreted by the alveolar cells of the lung and maintains the stability of pulmonary tissue by reducing the surface tension of fluids that coat the lung. Multiple mutations in this gene have been identified, which cause pulmonary surfactant metabolism dysfunction type 2, also called pulmonary alveolar proteinosis due to surfactant protein C deficiency, and are associated with interstitial lung disease in older infants, children, and adults. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been identified.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]