

Product datasheet for **RC229672L4V**

SFTPC (NM_001172410) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SFTPC (NM_001172410) 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_001172410
ORF Size:	591 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229672).
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_001172410.1 , NP_001165881.1
RefSeq ORF:	594 bp
Locus ID:	6440
UniProt ID:	P11686
Cytogenetics:	8p21.3
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
MW:	21.5 kDa



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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]