

## Product datasheet for **RC229677L4V**

### Galectin 3 (LGALS3) (NM\_001177388) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Galectin 3 (LGALS3) (NM_001177388) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Galectin 3
Synonyms:	CBP35; GAL3; GALBP; GALIG; L31; LGALS2; MAC2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001177388
ORF Size:	600 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229677).
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_001177388.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001170859.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	744 bp
RefSeq ORF:	603 bp
Locus ID:	3958
Cytogenetics:	14q22.3
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein
MW:	20.5 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the galectin family of carbohydrate binding proteins. Members of this protein family have an affinity for beta-galactosides. The encoded protein is characterized by an N-terminal proline-rich tandem repeat domain and a single C-terminal carbohydrate recognition domain. This protein can self-associate through the N-terminal domain allowing it to bind to multivalent saccharide ligands. This protein localizes to the extracellular matrix, the cytoplasm and the nucleus. This protein plays a role in numerous cellular functions including apoptosis, innate immunity, cell adhesion and T-cell regulation. The protein exhibits antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]