

## Product datasheet for RC230361L1V

## 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

## Mesothelin (MSLN) (NM 001177355) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Mesothelin (MSLN) (NM\_001177355) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Mesothelin
Synonyms: MPF; SMRP

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK

**ACCN:** NM\_001177355

ORF Size: 1866 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230361).

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 001177355.1

 RefSeq ORF:
 1869 bp

 Locus ID:
 10232

 UniProt ID:
 Q13421

 Cytogenetics:
 16p13.3

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

**MW:** 68.5 kDa





## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate two protein products, megakaryocyte potentiating factor and mesothelin. Megakaryocyte potentiating factor functions as a cytokine that can stimulate colony formation of bone marrow megakaryocytes. Mesothelin is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored cell-surface protein that may function as a cell adhesion protein. This protein is overexpressed in epithelial mesotheliomas, ovarian cancers and in specific squamous cell carcinomas. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]