

## Product datasheet for RC230453L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## FREM1 (NM\_001177704) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** FREM1 (NM\_001177704) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FREM1

Synonyms: BNAR; C9orf143; C9orf145; C9orf154; MOTA; TILRR; TRIGNO2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001177704

ORF Size: 2145 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230453).

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 001177704.1

 RefSeq ORF:
 2148 bp

 Locus ID:
 158326

 UniProt ID:
 Q5H8C1

 Cytogenetics:
 9p22.3

**Protein Families:** Protease, Transmembrane

MW: 80.7 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a basement membrane protein that may play a role in craniofacial and renal development. Mutations in this gene have been associated with bifid nose with or without anorectal and renal anomalies. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. PubMed ID 19940113 describes one such variant that initiates transcription within a distinct, internal exon; the resulting shorter isoform (named Toll-like/interleukin-1 receptor regulator, TILRR) is suggested to be a co-receptor of the interleukin 1 receptor family and may regulate receptor function and Toll-like receptor/interleukin 1 receptor signal transduction, contributing to the control of inflammatory response activation. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]