

## Product datasheet for **RC230567L3V**

### Alpha Dystroglycan (DAG1) (NM\_001177638) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Alpha Dystroglycan (DAG1) (NM_001177638) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DAG1
Synonyms:	156DAG; A3a; AGRNR; DAG; LGMDR16; MDDGA9; MDDGC7; MDDGC9
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001177638
ORF Size:	2685 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230567).
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_001177638.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_001171109.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	5694 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2688 bp
Locus ID:	1605
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q14118</a>
Cytogenetics:	3p21.31
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Dilated cardiomyopathy, ECM-receptor interaction, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Viral myocarditis
<b>MW:</b>	97.5 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene encodes dystroglycan, a central component of dystrophin-glycoprotein complex that links the extracellular matrix and the cytoskeleton in the skeletal muscle. The encoded preproprotein undergoes O- and N-glycosylation, and proteolytic processing to generate alpha and beta subunits. Certain mutations in this gene are known to cause distinct forms of muscular dystrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, all encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]