

Product datasheet for RC230572L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Alpha Dystroglycan (DAG1) (NM_001177643) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Alpha Dystroglycan (DAG1) (NM_001177643) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Alpha Dystroglycan

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_001177643

ORF Size: 2685 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230572).

Sequence:

Cytogenetics:

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 001177643.2, NP 001171114.1

3p21.31

 RefSeq Size:
 5594 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2688 bp

 Locus ID:
 1605

 UniProt ID:
 Q14118

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane





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Protein Pathways: Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Dilated cardiomyopathy, ECM-

receptor interaction, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Viral myocarditis

MW: 97.5 kDa

Gene Summary: 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]