

## Product datasheet for **RC202770L1V**

### Fibrinogen gamma chain (FGG) (NM\_000509) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Fibrinogen gamma chain (FGG) (NM_000509) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Fibrinogen gamma chain
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000509
ORF Size:	1311 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202770).
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_000509.4</a>
RefSeq Size:	1665 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1314 bp
Locus ID:	2266
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P02679</a>
Cytogenetics:	4q32.1
Domains:	FBG
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Complement and coagulation cascades



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**MW:** 49.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In addition, various cleavage products of fibrinogen and fibrin regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, hypofibrinogenemia and thrombophilia. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]