

Product datasheet for **KN200713BN**

FKBP52 (FKBP4) Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	mBFP-Neo
Symbol:	FKBP52
Locus ID:	2288
Components:	KN200713G1 , FKBP52 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN200713G2 , FKBP52 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN200713BND , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. GE100003 , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	NM_002014
UniProt ID:	Q02790
Synonyms:	FKBP51; FKBP52; FKBP59; HBI; Hsp56; p52; PPlase



[View online »](#)

Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the immunophilin protein family, which play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. This encoded protein is a cis-trans prolyl isomerase that binds to the immunosuppressants FK506 and rapamycin. It has high structural and functional similarity to FK506-binding protein 1A (FKBP1A), but unlike FKBP1A, this protein does not have immunosuppressant activity when complexed with FK506. It interacts with interferon regulatory factor-4 and plays an important role in immunoregulatory gene expression in B and T lymphocytes. This encoded protein is known to associate with phytanoyl-CoA alpha-hydroxylase. It can also associate with two heat shock proteins (hsp90 and hsp70) and thus may play a role in the intracellular trafficking of hetero-oligomeric forms of the steroid hormone receptors. This protein correlates strongly with adeno-associated virus type 2 vectors (AAV) resulting in a significant increase in AAV-mediated transgene expression in human cell lines. Thus this encoded protein is thought to have important implications for the optimal use of AAV vectors in human gene therapy. The human genome contains several non-transcribed pseudogenes similar to this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]

Product images:
