

## Product datasheet for **KN204776BN**

### TAX1BP3 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:	TAX1BP3
Locus ID:	30851
Components:	<b>KN204776G1</b> , TAX1BP3 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN204776G2</b> , TAX1BP3 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN204776BND</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , 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:	<a href="#">NM_001204698</a> , <a href="#">NM_014604</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O14907</a>
Synonyms:	TIP-1
Summary:	This gene encodes a small, highly conserved protein with a single PDZ domain. PDZ (PSD-95/Discs large/ZO-1 homologous) domains promote protein-protein interactions that affect cell signaling, adhesion, protein scaffolding, and receptor and ion transporter functions. The encoded protein interacts with a large number of target proteins that play roles in signaling pathways; for example, it interacts with Rho A and glutaminase L and also acts as a negative regulator of the Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway. This protein was first identified as binding to the T-cell leukaemia virus (HTLV1) Tax oncoprotein. Overexpression of this gene has been implicated in altered cancer cell adhesion, migration and metastasis. The encoded protein also modulates the localization and density of inwardly rectifying potassium channel 2.3 (Kir2.3). To date, this protein has been shown to play a role in cell proliferation, development, stress response, and polarization. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2017]



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**Product images:**
