

## Product datasheet for **KN221762RB**

### NOTCH4 Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Product Type: | Knockout Kits (CRISPR)  |
| Format:       | 2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control   |
| Donor DNA:    | RFP-BSD   |
| Symbol:       | NOTCH4  |
| Locus ID:     | 4855  |
| Components:   | <b>KN221762G1</b> , NOTCH4 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)<br><b>KN221762G2</b> , NOTCH4 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)<br><b>KN221762RBD</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette.<br><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:** [NM\\_004557](#), [NR\\_134949](#), [NR\\_134950](#)

**UniProt ID:** [Q99466](#)

**Synonyms:** INT3

**Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the NOTCH family of proteins. Members of this Type I transmembrane protein family share structural characteristics including an extracellular domain consisting of multiple epidermal growth factor-like (EGF) repeats, and an intracellular domain consisting of multiple different domain types. Notch signaling is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signaling pathway that regulates interactions between physically adjacent cells through binding of Notch family receptors to their cognate ligands. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed in the trans-Golgi network to generate two polypeptide chains that heterodimerize to form the mature cell-surface receptor. This receptor may play a role in vascular, renal and hepatic development. Mutations in this gene may be associated with schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]



[View online »](#)

## Product images:

