

## Product datasheet for **MR201152L3V**

### **Fgf1 (NM\_010197) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Fgf1 (NM_010197) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Fgf1
Synonyms:	Dffrx; Fam; Fgf-1; Fgfa
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_010197
ORF Size:	468 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR201152).
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_010197.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_034327.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	3909 bp
RefSeq ORF:	468 bp
Locus ID:	14164
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P61148</a>
Cytogenetics:	18 20.74 cM



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**Gene Summary:**

Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, angiogenesis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Functions as potent mitogen in vitro. Acts as a ligand for FGFR1 and integrins. Binds to FGFR1 in the presence of heparin leading to FGFR1 dimerization and activation via sequential autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues which act as docking sites for interacting proteins, leading to the activation of several signaling cascades. Binds to integrin ITGAV:ITGB3. Its binding to integrin, subsequent ternary complex formation with integrin and FGFR1, and the recruitment of PTPN11 to the complex are essential for FGF1 signaling. Induces the phosphorylation and activation of FGFR1, FRS2, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK1/ERK2 and AKT1. Can induce angiogenesis.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]