OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for MR222017L3V

Dmpk (NM_032418) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Dmpk (NM_032418) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Dmpk
Synonyms:	DM; Dm15; DMK; MDPK; MT-PK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_032418
ORF Size:	1893 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR222017).
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. More info
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:	NM_032418.2
RefSeq Size:	2761 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1896 bp
Locus ID:	13400
UniProt ID:	P54265
Cytogenetics:	7 9.46 cM

View online »

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a serine/threonine protein kinase that contains coiled-coil and C-terminal membrane association domains. In the embryonic mouse, it is found in cardiac and skeletal myocytes where it appears to play a role in myogenesis. In adults, the transcript is localized to several tissues including brain, heart, and skeletal and smooth muscle, and a function in cytoskeletal remodeling has been described. Transcripts with expanded CUG repeats in the 3' untranslated region mediate alternative splicing of several genes and sequester RNA binding proteins and RNA transcripts that contain CAG repeats, resulting in myotonic dystrophy, an autosomal dominant neuromuscular disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple protein coding and non-coding transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]