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Product datasheet for MR225132L4V

Crkl (NM_007764) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Crkl (NM_007764) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Crkl
Synonyms:	1110025F07Rik; AA589403; AI325100; Cr; Crkol; snoop
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_007764
ORF Size:	912 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR225132).`
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_007764.4, NP_031790.2
RefSeq Size:	5050 bp
RefSeq ORF:	912 bp
Locus ID:	12929
UniProt ID:	P47941
Cytogenetics:	16 A3

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Gene Summary: This gene is part of a family of adapter proteins that mediate formation of signal transduction complexes in response to extracellular stimuli, such as growth and differentiation factors. Protein-protein interactions occur through the SH2 domain, which binds phosphorylated tyrosine residues, and the SH3 domain, which binds proline-rich peptide motifs. These interactions promote recruitment and activation of effector proteins to regulate cell migration, adhesion, and proliferation. In certain mouse genetic backgrounds this protein is essential for embryonic development. It is important for neural crest cell differentiation and survival and is proposed to play an important role in transducing the oncogenic signal of Bcr/Abl. Deletion of this gene in mouse mimics the phenotype of DiGeorge/velocardiofacial syndrome in human. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2013]