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Product datasheet for MR227548L3V

Trp63 (NM_001127264) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Trp63 (NM_001127264) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Trp63
Synonyms:	AI462811; delta; Ket; p6; p7; p51/p; P51/P63; P63; P73l; TAp; Tp63; Trp5; Trp53rp1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001127264
ORF Size:	1746 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR227548).
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_001127264.1, NP_001120736.1
RefSeq Size:	4707 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1749 bp
Locus ID:	22061
UniProt ID:	O88898
Cytogenetics:	16 17.37 cM

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes tumor protein p63, a member of the p53 family of transcription factors involved in cellular responses to stress and development. The family members include tumor proteins p53, p63, and p73, which have high sequence similarity to one another. This similarity allows p63 and p73 to transactivate p53-responsive genes causing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. The family members can interact with each other in many ways, including direct and indirect protein interactions. This results in mutual regulation of target gene promoters. Tumor protein p63 -/- mice have several developmental defects which include the lack of limbs and other tissues, such as teeth and mammary glands, which develop as a result of interactions between mesenchyme and epithelium. Both alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters result in multiple transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009]