

Product datasheet for RC200093L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Mps1 (TTK) (NM_003318) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Mps1 (TTK) (NM 003318) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: TTK

Synonyms: CT96; ESK; MPH1; MPS1; MPS1L1; PYT

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_003318

 ORF Size:
 2571 bp

ORF Nucleotide

OTI Disclaimer:

- -

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200093).

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.

RefSeg: NM 003318.3, NP 003309.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3010 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2574 bp

 Locus ID:
 7272

 UniProt ID:
 P33981

 Cytogenetics:
 6q14.1

Domains: pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase





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Protein Pathways: Cell cycle, Oocyte meiosis, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis, Wnt

signaling pathway

MW: 97.1 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a dual specificity protein kinase with the ability to phosphorylate tyrosine,

serine and threonine. Associated with cell proliferation, this protein is essential for

chromosome alignment at the centromere during mitosis and is required for centrosome duplication. It has been found to be a critical mitotic checkpoint protein for accurate

segregation of chromosomes during mitosis. Tumorigenesis may occur when this protein fails

to degrade and produces excess centrosomes resulting in aberrant mitotic spindles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009]