

## Product datasheet for **RC200655L2V**

### **ERK5 (MAPK7) (NM\_139032) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ERK5 (MAPK7) (NM_139032) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ERK5
Synonyms:	BMK1; ERK4; ERK5; PRKM7
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_139032
ORF Size:	2031 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200655).
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_139032.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2780 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2034 bp
Locus ID:	5598
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q13164</a>
Cytogenetics:	17p11.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Gap junction, GnRH signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Neurotrophin signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	73.2 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the MAP kinase family. MAP kinases act as an integration point for multiple biochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. This kinase is specifically activated by mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 5 (MAP2K5/MEK5). It is involved in the downstream signaling processes of various receptor molecules including receptor type kinases, and G protein-coupled receptors. In response to extracellular signals, this kinase translocates to cell nucleus, where it regulates gene expression by phosphorylating, and activating different transcription factors. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding two distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>