

Product datasheet for RC201237L2V

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

FKBP12 (FKBP1A) (NM_000801) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: FKBP12 (FKBP1A) (NM_000801) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FKBP12

Synonyms: FKBP-1A; FKBP-12; FKBP1; FKBP12; PKC12; PKC12; PPIASE

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_000801

ORF Size: 324 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201237).

Sequence:

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.

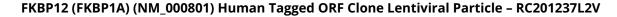
RefSeg: NM 000801.2

RefSeq Size: 1643 bp
RefSeq ORF: 327 bp
Locus ID: 2280
UniProt ID: P62942
Cytogenetics: 20p13

Domains: FKBP

Protein Families: Druggable Genome





ORIGENE

MW: 12 kDa

Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the immunophilin protein family, which play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. The protein is a cis-trans prolyl isomerase that binds the immunosuppressants FK506 and rapamycin. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with multiple intracellular calcium release channels, and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse, deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. The human genome contains five pseudogenes related to this gene, at least one of which is transcribed. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]