

Product datasheet for **RC201278L4V**

Chk2 (CHEK2) (NM_007194) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Chk2 (CHEK2) (NM_007194) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Chk2
Synonyms:	CDS1; CHK2; hCds1; HuCds1; LFS2; PP1425; RAD53
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_007194
ORF Size:	1629 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201278).
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_007194.3
RefSeq Size:	1862 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1632 bp
Locus ID:	11200
UniProt ID:	O96017
Cytogenetics:	22q12.1
Domains:	FHA, pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Stem cell - Pluripotency



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Protein Pathways: Cell cycle, p53 signaling pathway

MW: 60.9 kDa

Gene Summary: In response to DNA damage and replication blocks, cell cycle progression is halted through the control of critical cell cycle regulators. The protein encoded by this gene is a cell cycle checkpoint regulator and putative tumor suppressor. It contains a forkhead-associated protein interaction domain essential for activation in response to DNA damage and is rapidly phosphorylated in response to replication blocks and DNA damage. When activated, the encoded protein is known to inhibit CDC25C phosphatase, preventing entry into mitosis, and has been shown to stabilize the tumor suppressor protein p53, leading to cell cycle arrest in G1. In addition, this protein interacts with and phosphorylates BRCA1, allowing BRCA1 to restore survival after DNA damage. Mutations in this gene have been linked with Li-Fraumeni syndrome, a highly penetrant familial cancer phenotype usually associated with inherited mutations in TP53. Also, mutations in this gene are thought to confer a predisposition to sarcomas, breast cancer, and brain tumors. This nuclear protein is a member of the CDS1 subfamily of serine/threonine protein kinases. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]