

## Product datasheet for RC201603L2V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## CDK9 (NM\_001261) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** CDK9 (NM\_001261) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CDK9

Synonyms: C-2k; CDC2L4; CTK1; PITALRE; TAK

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001261 **ORF Size:** 1116 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201603).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 001261.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2472 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1119 bp

 Locus ID:
 1025

 UniProt ID:
 P50750

 Cytogenetics:
 9q34.11

**Domains:** pkinase, TyrKc, S\_TKc

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transcription Factors





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**MW:** 42.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase (CDK) family. CDK family members are highly similar to the gene products of S. cerevisiae cdc28, and S. pombe cdc2, and known as important cell cycle regulators. This kinase was found to be a component of the multiprotein complex TAK/P-TEFb, which is an elongation factor for RNA polymerase II-directed transcription and functions by phosphorylating the C-terminal domain of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II. This protein forms a complex with and is regulated by its regulatory subunit cyclin T or cyclin K. HIV-1 Tat protein was found to interact with this protein and cyclin T, which suggested a possible involvement of this protein in AIDS. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]