

## Product datasheet for RC201661L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## p27 KIP 1 (CDKN1B) (NM 004064) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: p27 KIP 1 (CDKN1B) (NM\_004064) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: p27 KIP 1

Synonyms: CDKN4; KIP1; MEN1B; MEN4; P27KIP1

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

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

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 004064

ORF Size: 594 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201661).

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 004064.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2422 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 597 bp

 Locus ID:
 1027

 UniProt ID:
 P46527

Cytogenetics: 12p13.1

Domains: CDI

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome





## p27 KIP 1 (CDKN1B) (NM\_004064) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC201661L1V

**Protein Pathways:** Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, ErbB signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prostate

cancer, Small cell lung cancer

**MW:** 21.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, which shares a limited similarity with

CDK inhibitor CDKN1A/p21. The encoded protein binds to and prevents the activation of cyclin E-CDK2 or cyclin D-CDK4 complexes, and thus controls the cell cycle progression at G1. The degradation of this protein, which is triggered by its CDK dependent phosphorylation and subsequent ubiquitination by SCF complexes, is required for the cellular transition from quiescence to the proliferative state. Mutations in this gene are associated with multiple

endocrine neoplasia type IV (MEN4). [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]