

Product datasheet for **RC201701L1V**

p38 (CRK) (NM_016823) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	p38 (CRK) (NM_016823) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	p38
Synonyms:	CRKII; p38
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_016823
ORF Size:	912 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201701).
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_016823.2
RefSeq Size:	3225 bp
RefSeq ORF:	915 bp
Locus ID:	1398
UniProt ID:	P46108
Cytogenetics:	17p13.3
Domains:	SH2, SH3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, ErbB signaling pathway, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Focal adhesion, Insulin signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma

MW: 33.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of an adapter protein family that binds to several tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins. The product of this gene has several SH2 and SH3 domains (src-homology domains) and is involved in several signaling pathways, recruiting cytoplasmic proteins in the vicinity of tyrosine kinase through SH2-phosphotyrosine interaction. The N-terminal SH2 domain of this protein functions as a positive regulator of transformation whereas the C-terminal SH3 domain functions as a negative regulator of transformation. Two alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms with distinct biological activity have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]