

Product datasheet for **RC201822L3V**

DUSP11 (NM_003584) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DUSP11 (NM_003584) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DUSP11
Synonyms:	PIR1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003584
ORF Size:	990 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201822).
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_003584.1 , NP_003575.1
RefSeq Size:	1639 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1134 bp
Locus ID:	8446
UniProt ID:	O75319
Cytogenetics:	2p13.1
Domains:	DSPc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase



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MW: 38.9 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the dual specificity protein phosphatase subfamily. These phosphatases inactivate their target kinases by dephosphorylating both the phosphoserine/threonine and phosphotyrosine residues. They negatively regulate members of the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase superfamily (MAPK/ERK, SAPK/JNK, p38), which is associated with cellular proliferation and differentiation. Different members of the family of dual specificity phosphatases show distinct substrate specificities for various MAP kinases, different tissue distribution and subcellular localization, and different modes of inducibility of their expression by extracellular stimuli. This gene product is localized to the nucleus and binds directly to RNA and splicing factors, and thus it is suggested to participate in nuclear mRNA metabolism. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]