

Product datasheet for RC202145L2V

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CSNK1G2 (NM_001319) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CSNK1G2 (NM_001319) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CSNK1G2

Synonyms: CK1g2

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001319 **ORF Size:** 1245 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202145).

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.

RefSeq: NM 001319.5, NP 001310.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2921 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1248 bp

 Locus ID:
 1455

 UniProt ID:
 P78368

 Cytogenetics:
 19p13.3

Domains: pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase





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Protein Pathways: Hedgehog signaling pathway

MW: 47.4 kDa

Gene Summary: Serine/threonine-protein kinase. Casein kinases are operationally defined by their

preferential utilization of acidic proteins such as caseins as substrates. It can phosphorylate a large number of proteins. Participates in Wnt signaling. Phosphorylates COL4A3BP/CERT,

MTA1 and SMAD3. Involved in brain development and vesicular trafficking and

neurotransmitter releasing from small synaptic vesicles. Regulates fast synaptic transmission

mediated by glutamate. SMAD3 phosphorylation promotes its ligand-dependent

ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation, thus inhibiting SMAD3-mediated TGF-beta responses. Hyperphosphorylation of the serine-repeat motif of COL4A3BP/CERT leads to its inactivation by dissociation from the Golgi complex, thus down-regulating ER-to-Golgi transport of ceramide and sphingomyelin synthesis. Triggers PER1 proteasomal degradation probably through phosphorylation.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]