OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC202438L4V

KLF5 (NM_001730) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	KLF5 (NM_001730) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KLF5
Synonyms:	BTEB2; CKLF; IKLF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001730
ORF Size:	1371 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202438).
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_001730.3
RefSeq Size:	3350 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1374 bp
Locus ID:	688
UniProt ID:	Q13887
Cytogenetics:	13q22.1
Domains:	zf-C2H2

View online »

Protein Families:	Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Transcription Factors
MW:	50.6 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a member of the Kruppel-like factor subfamily of zinc finger proteins. The encoded protein is a transcriptional activator that binds directly to a specific recognition motif in the promoters of target genes. This protein acts downstream of multiple different signaling pathways and is regulated by post-translational modification. It may participate in both promoting and suppressing cell proliferation. Expression of this gene may be changed in a variety of different cancers and in cardiovascular disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2013]