

## Product datasheet for **RC203352L1V**

### **PLK3 (NM\_004073) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PLK3 (NM_004073) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PLK3
Synonyms:	CNK; FNK; PLK-3; PRK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004073
ORF Size:	1938 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203352).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_004073.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2369 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1941 bp
Locus ID:	1263
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9H4B4</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p34.1
Domains:	pkinese, POLO_box, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



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**MW:** 71.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the highly conserved polo-like kinase family of serine/threonine kinases. Members of this family are characterized by an amino-terminal kinase domain and a carboxy-terminal bipartite polo box domain that functions as a substrate-binding motif and a cellular localization signal. Polo-like kinases are important regulators of cell cycle progression. This gene has also been implicated in stress responses and double-strand break repair. In human cell lines, this protein is reported to associate with centrosomes in a microtubule-dependent manner, and during mitosis, the protein becomes localized to the mitotic apparatus. Expression of a kinase-defective mutant results in abnormal cell morphology caused by changes in microtubule dynamics and mitotic arrest followed by apoptosis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]