

## Product datasheet for **RC203398L3V**

### SPHK1 (NM\_021972) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SPHK1 (NM_021972) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SPHK1
Synonyms:	SPHK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_021972
ORF Size:	1194 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203398).
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_021972.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1881 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1197 bp
Locus ID:	8877
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9NYA1</a>
Cytogenetics:	17q25.1
Domains:	DAGKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**Protein Pathways:** Calcium signaling pathway, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Metabolic pathways, Sphingolipid metabolism, VEGF signaling pathway

**MW:** 43.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the phosphorylation of sphingosine to form sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P), a lipid mediator with both intra- and extracellular functions. Intracellularly, S1P regulates proliferation and survival, and extracellularly, it is a ligand for cell surface G protein-coupled receptors. This protein, and its product S1P, play a key role in TNF-alpha signaling and the NF-kappa-B activation pathway important in inflammatory, antiapoptotic, and immune processes. Phosphorylation of this protein alters its catalytic activity and promotes its translocation to the plasma membrane. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2017]