

Product datasheet for RC204421L3V

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

CARKL (SHPK) (NM_013276) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CARKL (SHPK) (NM_013276) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CARKL

Synonyms: CARKL; SHK

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_013276

ORF Size: 1434 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204421).

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.

RefSeg: NM 013276.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3838 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1437 bp

 Locus ID:
 23729

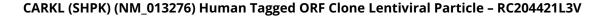
 UniProt ID:
 Q9UHJ6

 Cytogenetics:
 17p13.2

Domains: FGGY

Protein Families: Druggable Genome





MW:

ORÏGENE

51.5 kDa

Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene has weak homology to several carbohydrate kinases, a class of proteins involved in the phosphorylation of sugars as they enter a cell, inhibiting return across the cell membrane. Sequence variation between this novel gene and known carbohydrate kinases suggests the possibility of a different substrate, cofactor or changes in kinetic properties distinguishing it from other carbohydrate kinases. The gene resides in a region commonly deleted in cystinosis patients, suggesting a role as a modifier for the cystinosis phenotype. The genomic region is also rich in Alu repetitive sequences, frequently involved in chromosomal rearrangements. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]