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# Product datasheet for RC204421L3V

## 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 Selection:** | Puromycin |
| **Vector:** | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| **Tag:** | Myc-DDK |
| **ACCN:** | NM_013276 |
| **ORF Size:** | 1434 bp |
| **ORF Nucleotide Sequence:** | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204421). |
| **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_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 |

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**MW:** 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]