

Product datasheet for RC205323L3V

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

ITPKA (NM_002220) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: ITPKA (NM_002220) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ITPKA

Synonyms: IP3-3KA; IP3KA

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_002220

ORF Size: 1383 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205323).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 002220.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1864 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1386 bp

 Locus ID:
 3706

 UniProt ID:
 P23677

 Cytogenetics:
 15q15.1

Protein Families: Druggable Genome





ITPKA (NM_002220) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC205323L3V

Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, Inositol phosphate metabolism, Metabolic pathways,

Phosphatidylinositol signaling system

MW: 51 kDa

Gene Summary: Regulates inositol phosphate metabolism by phosphorylation of second messenger inositol

1,4,5-trisphosphate to Ins(1,3,4,5)P4. The activity of the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate 3-kinase is responsible for regulating the levels of a large number of inositol polyphosphates that are important in cellular signaling. Both calcium/calmodulin and protein phosphorylation mechanisms control its activity. It is also a substrate for the cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase, calcium/calmodulin- dependent protein kinase II, and protein kinase C in vitro.

[provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]