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

Product datasheet for RC205753L1V

STAT5A (NM_003152) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	STAT5A (NM_003152) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	STAT5A
Synonyms:	MGF; STAT5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003152
ORF Size:	2382 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205753).
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_003152.3, NP_003143.2
RefSeq Size:	4298 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2385 bp
Locus ID:	6776
UniProt ID:	P42229
Cytogenetics:	17q21.2
Domains:	SH2, STAT

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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling - DSL/Notch pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Acute myeloid leukemia, Chronic myeloid leukemia, ErbB signaling pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer
MW:	90.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. In response to cytokines and growth factors, STAT family members are phosphorylated by the receptor associated kinases, and then form homo- or heterodimers that translocate to the cell nucleus where they act as transcription activators. This protein is activated by, and mediates the responses of many cell ligands, such as IL2, IL3, IL7 GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, and different growth hormones. Activation of this protein in myeloma and lymphoma associated with a TEL/JAK2 gene fusion is independent of cell stimulus and has been shown to be essential for tumorigenesis. The mouse counterpart of this gene is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which suggests the antiapoptotic function of this gene in cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013]