

Product datasheet for **RC206048L2V**

BMPR1A (NM_004329) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BMPR1A (NM_004329) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BMPR1A
Synonyms:	10q23del; ACVRLK3; ALK3; CD292; SKR5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004329
ORF Size:	1596 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206048).
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_004329.2
RefSeq Size:	3631 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1599 bp
Locus ID:	657
UniProt ID:	P36894
Cytogenetics:	10q23.2
Domains:	Activin_recp, pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc, GS
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, TGF-beta signaling pathway

MW: 60.2 kDa

Gene Summary: The bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) receptors are a family of transmembrane serine/threonine kinases that include the type I receptors BMPR1A and BMPR1B and the type II receptor BMPR2. These receptors are also closely related to the activin receptors, ACVR1 and ACVR2. The ligands of these receptors are members of the TGF-beta superfamily. TGF-betas and activins transduce their signals through the formation of heteromeric complexes with 2 different types of serine (threonine) kinase receptors: type I receptors of about 50-55 kD and type II receptors of about 70-80 kD. Type II receptors bind ligands in the absence of type I receptors, but they require their respective type I receptors for signaling, whereas type I receptors require their respective type II receptors for ligand binding. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]