

## Product datasheet for **RC207434L3V**

### FGF1 (NM\_000800) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FGF1 (NM_000800) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FGF1
Synonyms:	AFGF; ECGF; ECGF-beta; ECGFA; ECGFB; FGF-1; FGF-alpha; FGFA; GLIO703; HBGF-1; HBGF1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000800
ORF Size:	465 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207434).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_000800.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4162 bp
RefSeq ORF:	468 bp
Locus ID:	2246
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P05230</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q31.3
Domains:	FGF
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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**Protein Pathways:** MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

**MW:** 17.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. This protein functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro, thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis. Multiple alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]