

Product datasheet for **RC207438L2V**

PAK6 (NM_020168) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PAK6 (NM_020168) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PAK6
Synonyms:	PAK5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_020168
ORF Size:	2043 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207438).
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_020168.3
RefSeq Size:	3950 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2046 bp
Locus ID:	56924
UniProt ID:	Q9NQ5
Cytogenetics:	15q15.1
Domains:	PBD, pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



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Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance, ErbB signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Renal cell carcinoma, T cell receptor signaling pathway
MW:	74.9 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a member of a family of p21-stimulated serine/threonine protein kinases, which contain an amino-terminal Cdc42/Rac interactive binding (CRIB) domain and a carboxyl-terminal kinase domain. These kinases function in a number of cellular processes, including cytoskeleton rearrangement, apoptosis, and the mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase signaling pathway. The protein encoded by this gene interacts with androgen receptor (AR) and translocates to the nucleus, where it is involved in transcriptional regulation. Changes in expression of this gene have been linked to prostate cancer. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015]