

Product datasheet for **RC208332L1V**

PRKX (NM_005044) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PRKX (NM_005044) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PRKX
Synonyms:	PKX1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005044
ORF Size:	1074 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208332).
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_005044.1
RefSeq Size:	6084 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1077 bp
Locus ID:	5613
UniProt ID:	P51817
Cytogenetics:	Xp22.33
Domains:	ptkase, S_TK_X, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



[View online »](#)

Protein Pathways: Apoptosis, Calcium signaling pathway, Chemokine signaling pathway, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Gap junction, GnRH signaling pathway, Hedgehog signaling pathway, Insulin signaling pathway, Long-term potentiation, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Olfactory transduction, Oocyte meiosis, Prion diseases, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Taste transduction, Vascular smooth muscle contraction, Vibrio cholerae infection, Wnt signaling pathway

MW: 40.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a serine threonine protein kinase that has similarity to the catalytic subunit of cyclic AMP dependent protein kinases. The encoded protein is developmentally regulated and may be involved in renal epithelial morphogenesis. This protein may also be involved in macrophage and granulocyte maturation. Abnormal recombination between this gene and a related pseudogene on chromosome Y is a frequent cause of sex reversal disorder in XX males and XY females. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes X, 15 and Y. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]