

Product datasheet for **RC208522L2V**

TAB1 (NM_006116) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TAB1 (NM_006116) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TAB1
Synonyms:	3'-Tab1; MAP3K7IP1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006116
ORF Size:	1512 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208522).
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_006116.2
RefSeq Size:	3240 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1515 bp
Locus ID:	10454
UniProt ID:	Q15750
Cytogenetics:	22q13.1
Domains:	PP2C
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	MAPK signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway
MW:	54.6 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene was identified as a regulator of the MAP kinase kinase kinase MAP3K7/TAK1, which is known to mediate various intracellular signaling pathways, such as those induced by TGF beta, interleukin 1, and WNT-1. This protein interacts and thus activates TAK1 kinase. It has been shown that the C-terminal portion of this protein is sufficient for binding and activation of TAK1, while a portion of the N-terminus acts as a dominant-negative inhibitor of TGF beta, suggesting that this protein may function as a mediator between TGF beta receptors and TAK1. This protein can also interact with and activate the mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (MAPK14/p38alpha), and thus represents an alternative activation pathway, in addition to the MAPKK pathways, which contributes to the biological responses of MAPK14 to various stimuli. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>