

Product datasheet for **RC209206L1V**

WNT5A (NM_003392) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	WNT5A (NM_003392) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	WNT5A
Synonyms:	hWNT5A
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003392
ORF Size:	1140 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209206).
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_003392.3
RefSeq Size:	6194 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1143 bp
Locus ID:	7474
UniProt ID:	P41221
Cytogenetics:	3p14.3
Domains:	wnt



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Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - Wnt Signaling pathway
Protein Pathways:	Basal cell carcinoma, Hedgehog signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Pathways in cancer, Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	42.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The WNT gene family consists of structurally related genes which encode secreted signaling proteins. These proteins have been implicated in oncogenesis and in several developmental processes, including regulation of cell fate and patterning during embryogenesis. This gene encodes a member of the WNT family that signals through both the canonical and non-canonical WNT pathways. This protein is a ligand for the seven transmembrane receptor frizzled-5 and the tyrosine kinase orphan receptor 2. This protein plays an essential role in regulating developmental pathways during embryogenesis. This protein may also play a role in oncogenesis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of autosomal dominant Robinow syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2012]</p>