

Product datasheet for **RC209429L2V**

STAT5B (NM_012448) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	STAT5B (NM_012448) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	STAT5B
Synonyms:	GHISID2; STAT5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_012448
ORF Size:	2361 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209429).
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_012448.3
RefSeq Size:	5171 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2364 bp
Locus ID:	6777
UniProt ID:	P51692
Cytogenetics:	17q21.2
Domains:	SH2, STAT



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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Acute myeloid leukemia, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, ErbB signaling pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer
MW:	89.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. In response to cytokines and growth factors, STAT family members are phosphorylated by the receptor associated kinases, and then form homo- or heterodimers that translocate to the cell nucleus where they act as transcription activators. This protein mediates the signal transduction triggered by various cell ligands, such as IL2, IL4, CSF1, and different growth hormones. It has been shown to be involved in diverse biological processes, such as TCR signaling, apoptosis, adult mammary gland development, and sexual dimorphism of liver gene expression. This gene was found to fuse to retinoic acid receptor-alpha (RARA) gene in a small subset of acute promyelocytic leukemias (APLL). The dysregulation of the signaling pathways mediated by this protein may be the cause of the APLL. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>