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Product datasheet for RC210065L2V

STAT6 (NM_003153) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	STAT6 (NM_003153) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	STAT6
Synonyms:	D12S1644; IL-4-STAT; STAT6B; STAT6C
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_003153
ORF Size:	2541 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210065).
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_003153.3
RefSeq Size:	4031 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2544 bp
Locus ID:	6778
UniProt ID:	P42226
Cytogenetics:	12q13.3
Domains:	SH2, STAT

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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling - DSL/Notch pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Jak-STAT signaling pathway
MW:	94.2 kDa
Gene Summary:	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 plays a central role in exerting IL4 mediated biological responses. It is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which is responsible for the anti-apoptotic activity of IL4. Knockout studies in mice suggested the roles of this gene in differentiation of T helper 2 (Th2) cells, expression of cell surface markers, and class switch of immunoglobulins. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010]