

Product datasheet for **RC210120L1V**

FGF10 (NM_004465) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FGF10 (NM_004465) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FGF10
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004465
ORF Size:	624 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210120).
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_004465.1
RefSeq Size:	627 bp
RefSeq ORF:	627 bp
Locus ID:	2255
UniProt ID:	O15520
Cytogenetics:	5p12
Domains:	FGF
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Transcription Factors, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
MW:	23.44 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. This protein exhibits mitogenic activity for keratinizing epidermal cells, but essentially no activity for fibroblasts, which is similar to the biological activity of FGF7. Studies of the mouse homolog of suggested that this gene is required for embryonic epidermal morphogenesis including brain development, lung morphogenesis, and initiation of limb bud formation. This gene is also implicated to be a primary factor in the process of wound healing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>