

Product datasheet for **RC210242L1V**

FGF9 (NM_002010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FGF9 (NM_002010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FGF9
Synonyms:	FGF-9; GAF; HBFG-9; HBGF-9; SYNS3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002010
ORF Size:	624 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210242).
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_002010.1 , NP_002001.1
RefSeq Size:	1420 bp
RefSeq ORF:	627 bp
Locus ID:	2254
UniProt ID:	P31371
Cytogenetics:	13q12.11
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton



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MW: 23.1 kDa

Gene Summary: 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 was isolated as a secreted factor that exhibits a growth-stimulating effect on cultured glial cells. In nervous system, this protein is produced mainly by neurons and may be important for glial cell development. Expression of the mouse homolog of this gene was found to be dependent on Sonic hedgehog (Shh) signaling. Mice lacking the homolog gene displayed a male-to-female sex reversal phenotype, which suggested a role in testicular embryogenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]