

Product datasheet for **RC210758L1V**

CSK (NM_004383) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CSK (NM_004383) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CSK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004383
ORF Size:	1350 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210758).
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_004383.1
RefSeq Size:	2755 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1353 bp
Locus ID:	1445
UniProt ID:	P41240
Cytogenetics:	15q24.1
Domains:	pkinase, SH2, TyrKc, SH3, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



[View online »](#)

Protein Pathways:	Chemokine signaling pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
MW:	50.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is involved in multiple pathways, including the regulation of Src family kinases. It plays an important role in T-cell activation through its association with the protein encoded by the protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 22 (PTPN22) gene. This protein also phosphorylates C-terminal tyrosine residues on multiple substrates, including the protein encoded by the SRC proto-oncogene, non-receptor tyrosine kinase gene. Phosphorylation suppresses the kinase activity of the Src family tyrosine kinases. An intronic polymorphism (rs34933034) in this gene has been found to affect B-cell activation and is associated with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]