

## Product datasheet for **RC211284L3V**

### AAK1 (NM\_014911) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	AAK1 (NM_014911) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	AAK1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_014911
ORF Size:	2880 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211284).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_014911.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	21283 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2886 bp
Locus ID:	22848
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q2M2I8</a>
Cytogenetics:	2p13.3
Domains:	pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase
MW:	103.8 kDa


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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the SNF1 subfamily of serine/threonine protein kinases. Adaptor-related protein complex 2 (AP-2 complexes) functions during receptor-mediated endocytosis to trigger clathrin assembly, interact with membrane-bound receptors, and recruit endocytic accessory factors. The encoded protein interacts with and phosphorylates a subunit of the AP-2 complex, which promotes binding of AP-2 to sorting signals found in membrane-bound receptors and subsequent receptor endocytosis. Its kinase activity is stimulated by clathrin. This kinase has been shown to play an important role in regulating the clathrin-mediated endocytosis of the rabies virus, facilitating infection. Inhibitors of this kinase are being studied as candidate therapeutics to disrupt the entry of viruses, including SARS-CoV-2, into target cells. It is also involved in positive regulation of Notch pathway signaling in mammals. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, but their biological validity has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]