

Product datasheet for **RC211740L1V**

PDGF Receptor alpha (PDGFRA) (NM_006206) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PDGF Receptor alpha (PDGFRA) (NM_006206) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PDGF Receptor alpha
Synonyms:	CD140A; PDGFR-2; PDGFR2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_006206
ORF Size:	3267 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211740).
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_006206.3 , NP_006197.1
RefSeq Size:	6405 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3270 bp
Locus ID:	5156
UniProt ID:	P16234
Cytogenetics:	4q12
Domains:	ptk, TyrKc, S_TKc, ig, IGc2, IG
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

MW: 122.67 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor for members of the platelet-derived growth factor family. These growth factors are mitogens for cells of mesenchymal origin. The identity of the growth factor bound to a receptor monomer determines whether the functional receptor is a homodimer or a heterodimer, composed of both platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha and beta polypeptides. Studies suggest that this gene plays a role in organ development, wound healing, and tumor progression. Mutations in this gene have been associated with idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome, somatic and familial gastrointestinal stromal tumors, and a variety of other cancers. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]