

Product datasheet for **RC212657L3V**

FGFRL1 (NM_021923) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FGFRL1 (NM_021923) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FGFRL1
Synonyms:	FGFR-5; FGFR5; FHFR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_021923
ORF Size:	1512 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212657).
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_021923.3 , NP_068742.2
RefSeq Size:	3105 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1515 bp
Locus ID:	53834
UniProt ID:	Q8N441
Cytogenetics:	4p16.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
MW:	52.1 kDa



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. A marked difference between this gene product and the other family members is its lack of a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The result is a transmembrane receptor that could interact with other family members and potentially inhibit signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same isoform have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]