

Product datasheet for **RC212810L4V**

Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha (PRKAR1A) (NM_212472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha (PRKAR1A) (NM_212472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Protein Kinase A regulatory subunit I alpha
Synonyms:	ACRDYS1; ADOHR; CAR; CNC; CNC1; PKR1; PPNAD1; PRKAR1; TSE1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_212472
ORF Size:	1143 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212810).
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_212472.1
RefSeq Size:	4356 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1146 bp
Locus ID:	5573
UniProt ID:	P10644
Cytogenetics:	17q24.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Apoptosis, Insulin signaling pathway

MW: 43 kDa

Gene Summary: cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme is a tetramer composed of two regulatory and two catalytic subunits. cAMP causes the dissociation of the inactive holoenzyme into a dimer of regulatory subunits bound to four cAMP and two free monomeric catalytic subunits. Four different regulatory subunits and three catalytic subunits have been identified in humans. This gene encodes one of the regulatory subunits. This protein was found to be a tissue-specific extinguisher that down-regulates the expression of seven liver genes in hepatoma x fibroblast hybrids. Mutations in this gene cause Carney complex (CNC). This gene can fuse to the RET protooncogene by gene rearrangement and form the thyroid tumor-specific chimeric oncogene known as PTC2. A nonconventional nuclear localization sequence (NLS) has been found for this protein which suggests a role in DNA replication via the protein serving as a nuclear transport protein for the second subunit of the Replication Factor C (RFC40). Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]