

## Product datasheet for RC213356L4

### TXK (NM\_003328) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	TXK (NM_003328) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	mGFP
Symbol:	TXK
Synonyms:	BTKL; PSCTK5; PTK4; RLK; TKL
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
E. coli Selection:	Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213356).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

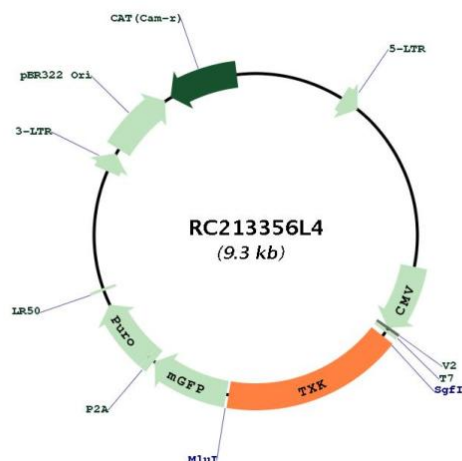
Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



\* The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.



[View online »](#)

**Plasmid Map:**


**ACCN:** NM\_003328

**ORF Size:** 1581 bp

**OTI Disclaimer:** Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in *E. coli* are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at [custsupport@origene.com](mailto:custsupport@origene.com) or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

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.

**Components:** The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.</li><li>2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.</li><li>3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.</li><li>4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.</li><li>5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.</li></ol>
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NM_003328.1</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	2564 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	1584 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	7294
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P42681</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	4p12
<b>Domains:</b>	ppkinase, SH2, SH3
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Leukocyte transendothelial migration
<b>MW:</b>	61.1 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>Non-receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a redundant role with ITK in regulation of the adaptive immune response. Regulates the development, function and differentiation of conventional T-cells and nonconventional NKT-cells. When antigen presenting cells (APC) activate T-cell receptor (TCR), a series of phosphorylation lead to the recruitment of TXK to the cell membrane, where it is phosphorylated at Tyr-420. Phosphorylation leads to TXK full activation. Contributes also to signaling from many receptors and participates in multiple downstream pathways, including regulation of the actin cytoskeleton. Like ITK, can phosphorylate PLCG1, leading to its localization in lipid rafts and activation, followed by subsequent cleavage of its substrates. In turn, the endoplasmic reticulum releases calcium in the cytoplasm and the nuclear activator of activated T-cells (NFAT) translocates into the nucleus to perform its transcriptional duty. With PARP1 and EEF1A1, TXK forms a complex that acts as a T-helper 1 (Th1) cell-specific transcription factor and binds the promoter of IFNG to directly regulate its transcription, and is thus involved importantly in Th1 cytokine production. Phosphorylates both PARP1 and EEF1A1. Phosphorylates also key sites in LCP2 leading to the up-regulation of Th1 preferred cytokine IL-2. Phosphorylates 'Tyr-201' of CTLA4 which leads to the association of PI-3 kinase with the CTLA4 receptor.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>