

## Product datasheet for **RC214079L1V**

### Zyxin (ZYG) (NM\_003461) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Zyxin (ZYG) (NM_003461) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Zyxin
Synonyms:	ESP-2; HED-2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003461
ORF Size:	1716 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214079).
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_003461.4</a>
RefSeq Size:	2325 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1719 bp
Locus ID:	7791
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q15942</a>
Cytogenetics:	7q34
Domains:	LIM
Protein Pathways:	Focal adhesion



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**MW:** 61.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Focal adhesions are actin-rich structures that enable cells to adhere to the extracellular matrix and at which protein complexes involved in signal transduction assemble. Zyxin is a zinc-binding phosphoprotein that concentrates at focal adhesions and along the actin cytoskeleton. Zyxin has an N-terminal proline-rich domain and three LIM domains in its C-terminal half. The proline-rich domain may interact with SH3 domains of proteins involved in signal transduction pathways while the LIM domains are likely involved in protein-protein binding. Zyxin may function as a messenger in the signal transduction pathway that mediates adhesion-stimulated changes in gene expression and may modulate the cytoskeletal organization of actin bundles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]