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Product datasheet for RC215316L1V

Androgen Receptor (AR) (NM_000044) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Androgen Receptor (AR) (NM_000044) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Androgen Receptor
Synonyms:	AIS; AR8; DHTR; HUMARA; HYSP1; KD; NR3C4; SBMA; SMAX1; TFM
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000044
ORF Size:	2751 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215316).`
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_000044.2
RefSeq Size:	4314 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2763 bp
Locus ID:	367
UniProt ID:	P10275
Cytogenetics:	Xq12
Domains:	HOLI, Androgen_recep, zf-C4
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

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Protein Pathways: Oocyte meiosis, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer

MW: 99 kDa

Gene Summary: The androgen receptor gene is more than 90 kb long and codes for a protein that has 3 major functional domains: the N-terminal domain, DNA-binding domain, and androgen-binding domain. The protein functions as a steroid-hormone activated transcription factor. Upon binding the hormone ligand, the receptor dissociates from accessory proteins, translocates into the nucleus, dimerizes, and then stimulates transcription of androgen responsive genes. This gene contains 2 polymorphic trinucleotide repeat segments that encode polyglutamine and polyglycine tracts in the N-terminal transactivation domain of its protein. Expansion of the polyglutamine tract from the normal 9-34 repeats to the pathogenic 38-62 repeats causes spinal bulbar muscular atrophy (SBMA, also known as Kennedy's disease). Mutations in this gene are also associated with complete androgen insensitivity (CAIS). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2017]