

Product datasheet for **RC215509L4V**

RYK (NM_002958) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RYK (NM_002958) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RYK
Synonyms:	D3S3195; JTK5; JTK5A; RYK1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002958
ORF Size:	1821 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215509).
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_002958.2
RefSeq Size:	2951 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1824 bp
Locus ID:	6259
UniProt ID:	P34925
Cytogenetics:	3q22.2
Domains:	ptkase, TyrKc, S_TKc, WIF
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane



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MW: 67.6 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is an atypical member of the family of growth factor receptor protein tyrosine kinases, differing from other members at a number of conserved residues in the activation and nucleotide binding domains. This gene product belongs to a subfamily whose members do not appear to be regulated by phosphorylation in the activation segment. It has been suggested that mediation of biological activity by recruitment of a signaling-competent auxiliary protein may occur through an as yet uncharacterized mechanism. The encoded protein has a leucine-rich extracellular domain with a WIF-type Wnt binding region, a single transmembrane domain, and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. This protein is involved in stimulating Wnt signaling pathways such as the regulation of axon pathfinding. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2012]