

Product datasheet for **RC215533L2V**

FGFR3 (NM_000142) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FGFR3 (NM_000142) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FGFR3
Synonyms:	ACH; CD333; CEK2; HSFGR3EX; JTK4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000142
ORF Size:	2418 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215533).
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_000142.2
RefSeq Size:	4093 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2421 bp
Locus ID:	2261
UniProt ID:	P22607
Cytogenetics:	4p16.3
Domains:	ptkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc, ig, IGc2, IG
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane


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Protein Pathways:	Bladder cancer, Endocytosis, MAPK signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
MW:	87.71 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal dysplasia. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]</p>