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Product datasheet for RC215782L3V

KIF14 (NM_014875) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	KIF14 (NM_014875) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KIF14
Synonyms:	MCPH20; MKS12
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_014875
ORF Size:	4944 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215782).
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_014875.2
RefSeq Size:	7293 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4947 bp
Locus ID:	9928
UniProt ID:	Q15058
Cytogenetics:	1q32.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
MW:	186.5 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the kinesin-3 superfamily of microtubule motor proteins. These proteins are involved in numerous processes including vesicle transport, chromosome segregation, mitotic spindle formation, and cytokinesis. In human HeLa-S3 and 293T cells, this protein is localized to the cytoplasm during interphase, to the spindle poles and spindle microtubules during mitosis, and to the midbody during cytokinesis. An internal motor domain displays microtubule-dependent ATPase activity, consistent with its function as a microtubule motor protein. Knockdown of this gene results in failed cytokinesis with endoreplication, which results in multinucleated cells. This gene has been identified as a likely oncogene in breast, lung and ovarian cancers, as well as retinoblastomas and gliomas. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]