

Product datasheet for RC216086L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

WNT2B (NM_004185) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: WNT2B (NM_004185) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:WNT2BSynonyms:WNT13

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_004185 **ORF Size:** 1116 bp

ORF Nucleotide

OTI Disclaimer:

. . .

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216086).

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.

RefSeg: NM 004185.2, NP 004176.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2014 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1119 bp

 Locus ID:
 7482

 UniProt ID:
 Q93097

 Cytogenetics:
 1p13.2

Protein Families: Secreted Protein





WNT2B (NM_004185) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC216086L2V

Protein Pathways: Basal cell carcinoma, Hedgehog signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Pathways in cancer, Wnt

signaling pathway

MW: 41.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the wingless-type MMTV integration site (WNT) family of

highly conserved, secreted signaling factors. WNT family members function in a variety of developmental processes including regulation of cell growth and differentiation and are characterized by a WNT-core domain. This gene may play a role in human development as well as carcinogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by

RefSeq, May 2014]