

Product datasheet for RC217426L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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FGF2 (NM_002006) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: FGF2 (NM_002006) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FGF2

Synonyms: BFGF; FGF-2; FGFB; HBGF-2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 002006

ORF Size: 864 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217426).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 002006.3

 RefSeq Size:
 6803 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 867 bp

 Locus ID:
 2247

 UniProt ID:
 P09038

 Cytogenetics:
 4q28.1

Domains: FGF

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein





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Protein Pathways: MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

MW: 30.6 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family.

FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and

autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]