

Product datasheet for **RC217675L1V**

DAAM1 (NM_014992) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DAAM1 (NM_014992) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DAAM1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_014992
ORF Size:	3234 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217675).
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_014992.1
RefSeq Size:	4256 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3237 bp
Locus ID:	23002
UniProt ID:	Q9Y4D1
Cytogenetics:	14q23.1
Domains:	FH2
Protein Pathways:	Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	123.3 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Cell motility, adhesion, cytokinesis, and other functions of the cell cortex are mediated by reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and several formin homology (FH) proteins have been associated with these processes. The protein encoded by this gene contains two FH domains and belongs to a novel FH protein subfamily implicated in cell polarity. A key regulator of cytoskeletal architecture, the small GTPase Rho, is activated during development by Wnt/Fz signaling to control cell polarity and movement. The protein encoded by this gene is thought to function as a scaffolding protein for the Wnt-induced assembly of a disheveled (Dvl)-Rho complex. This protein also promotes the nucleation and elongation of new actin filaments and regulates cell growth through the stabilization of microtubules. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]