

Product datasheet for **RC217707L2V**

SSH3BP1 (ABI1) (NM_005470) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SSH3BP1 (ABI1) (NM_005470) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SSH3BP1
Synonyms:	ABI-1; ABLBP4; E3B1; NAP1BP; SSH3BP; SSH3BP1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_005470
ORF Size:	1524 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217707).
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_005470.2
RefSeq Size:	3725 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1527 bp
Locus ID:	10006
UniProt ID:	Q8IZP0
Cytogenetics:	10p12.1
Domains:	SH3
MW:	55.1 kDa



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the Abelson-interactor family of adaptor proteins. These proteins facilitate signal transduction as components of several multiprotein complexes, and regulate actin polymerization and cytoskeletal remodeling through interactions with Abelson tyrosine kinases. The encoded protein plays a role in macropinocytosis as a component of the WAVE2 complex, and also forms a complex with EPS8 and SOS1 that mediates signal transduction from Ras to Rac. This gene may play a role in the progression of several malignancies including melanoma, colon cancer and breast cancer, and a t(10;11) chromosomal translocation involving this gene and the MLL gene has been associated with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene, and a pseudogene of this gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 14. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]