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Product datasheet for RC219813L3V

FGFR4 (NM_022963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FGFR4 (NM_022963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FGFR4
Synonyms:	CD334; JTK2; TKF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_022963
ORF Size:	2286 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219813).
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_022963.2
RefSeq Size:	2807 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2289 bp
Locus ID:	2264
UniProt ID:	P22455
Cytogenetics:	5q35.2
Domains:	pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc, ig, IGc2, IG
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase

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Protein Pathways: Endocytosis, MAPK signaling pathway, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

MW: 80.9 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a tyrosine kinase and cell surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of several pathways, including cell proliferation, cell differentiation, cell migration, lipid metabolism, bile acid biosynthesis, vitamin D metabolism, glucose uptake, and phosphate homeostasis. This protein consists of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]