

# Product datasheet for RC219847L3V

## 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

## FGF14 (NM\_175929) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### **Product data:**

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** FGF14 (NM\_175929) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FGF14

**Synonyms:** FGF-14; FHF-4; FHF4; SCA27

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

**ACCN:** NM\_175929 **ORF Size:** 756 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219847).

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: <u>NM 175929.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 2831 bp
RefSeq ORF: 759 bp
Locus ID: 2259
UniProt ID: Q92915
Cytogenetics: 13q33.1

**Protein Families:** Secreted Protein

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



## FGF14 (NM\_175929) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC219847L3V

**MW:** 28.5 kDa

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

FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in

a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. A mutation in this gene is

associated with autosomal dominant cerebral ataxia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants

have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]