

Product datasheet for RC220125L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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FGF3 (NM_005247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: FGF3 (NM_005247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FGF3

Synonyms: HBGF-3; INT2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

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

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 005247

ORF Size: 717 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220125).

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 005247.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1548 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 720 bp

 Locus ID:
 2248

 UniProt ID:
 P11487

 Cytogenetics:
 11q13.3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

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





ORIGENE

MW: 26.89 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. This gene was identified by its similarity with mouse fgf3/int-2, a proto-oncogene activated in virally induced mammary tumors in the mouse. Frequent amplification of this gene has been found in human tumors, which may be important for neoplastic transformation and tumor progression. Studies of the similar genes in mouse and chicken suggested the role in inner ear formation. [provided by

RefSeq, Jul 2008]