

Product datasheet for **RC220600L1V**

c Abl (ABL1) (NM_005157) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	c Abl (ABL1) (NM_005157) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	c Abl
Synonyms:	ABL; BCR-ABL; bcr/abl; c-ABL; c-ABL1; CHDSKM; JTK7; p150; v-abl
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005157
ORF Size:	3390 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220600).
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_005157.3
RefSeq Size:	5384 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3393 bp
Locus ID:	25
UniProt ID:	P00519
Cytogenetics:	9q34.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, ErbB signaling pathway, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection, Pathways in cancer, Viral myocarditis
MW:	122.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene is a protooncogene that encodes a protein tyrosine kinase involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell division, adhesion, differentiation, and response to stress. The activity of the protein is negatively regulated by its SH3 domain, whereby deletion of the region encoding this domain results in an oncogene. The ubiquitously expressed protein has DNA-binding activity that is regulated by CDC2-mediated phosphorylation, suggesting a cell cycle function. This gene has been found fused to a variety of translocation partner genes in various leukemias, most notably the t(9;22) translocation that results in a fusion with the 5' end of the breakpoint cluster region gene (BCR; MIM:151410). Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants, which contain alternative first exons that are spliced to the remaining common exons. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]</p>