

## Product datasheet for **RC222767L4V**

### **MCK10 (DDR1) (NM\_013993) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MCK10 (DDR1) (NM_013993) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	MCK10
Synonyms:	CAK; CD167; DDR; EDDR1; HGK2; MCK10; NEP; NTRK4; PTK3; PTK3A; RTK6; TRKE
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_013993
ORF Size:	2739 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222767).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_013993.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_054699.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3877 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2742 bp
Locus ID:	780
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q08345</a>
Cytogenetics:	6p21.33
Domains:	F5_F8_type_C, pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane



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**MW:** 100.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Receptor tyrosine kinases play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These kinases are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation and metabolism. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to a subfamily of tyrosine kinase receptors with homology to Dictyostelium discoideum protein discoidin I in their extracellular domain, and that are activated by various types of collagen. Expression of this protein is restricted to epithelial cells, particularly in the kidney, lung, gastrointestinal tract, and brain. In addition, it has been shown to be significantly overexpressed in several human tumors. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]