

Product datasheet for **RC222836L1V**

TJP1 (NM_003257) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TJP1 (NM_003257) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TJP1
Synonyms:	ZO-1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003257
ORF Size:	5244 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222836).
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_003257.3
RefSeq Size:	7165 bp
RefSeq ORF:	5247 bp
Locus ID:	7082
UniProt ID:	Q07157
Cytogenetics:	15q13.1
Domains:	ZU5, PDZ, Guanylate_kin, GuKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Adherens junction, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Gap junction, Tight junction, Vibrio cholerae infection

MW: 195.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the membrane-associated guanylate kinase (MAGUK) family of proteins, and acts as a tight junction adaptor protein that also regulates adherens junctions. Tight junctions regulate the movement of ions and macromolecules between endothelial and epithelial cells. The multidomain structure of this scaffold protein, including a postsynaptic density 95/disc-large/zona occludens (PDZ) domain, a Src homology (SH3) domain, a guanylate kinase (GuK) domain and unique (U) motifs all help to co-ordinate binding of transmembrane proteins, cytosolic proteins, and F-actin, which are required for tight junction function. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]