

## Product datasheet for **RC224398L2V**

### ErbB 3 (ERBB3) (NM\_001005915) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ErbB 3 (ERBB3) (NM_001005915) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ErbB 3
Synonyms:	c-erbB-3; c-erbB3; ErbB-3; erbB3-S; FERLK; HER3; LCCS2; MDA-BF-1; p45-sErbB3; p85-sErbB3; p180-ErbB3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001005915
ORF Size:	549 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224398).
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_001005915.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001005915.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1050 bp
RefSeq ORF:	552 bp
Locus ID:	2065
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P21860</a>
Cytogenetics:	12q13.2
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Secreted Protein, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Calcium signaling pathway, Endocytosis, ErbB signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	20.17 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound protein has a neuregulin binding domain but not an active kinase domain. It therefore can bind this ligand but not convey the signal into the cell through protein phosphorylation. However, it does form heterodimers with other EGF receptor family members which do have kinase activity. Heterodimerization leads to the activation of pathways which lead to cell proliferation or differentiation. Amplification of this gene and/or overexpression of its protein have been reported in numerous cancers, including prostate, bladder, and breast tumors. Alternate transcriptional splice variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized. One isoform lacks the intermembrane region and is secreted outside the cell. This form acts to modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form. Additional splice variants have also been reported, but they have not been thoroughly characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>