

## Product datasheet for **RC226293L2V**

### Eph receptor A7 (EPHA7) (NM\_004440) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Eph receptor A7 (EPHA7) (NM_004440) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Eph receptor A7
Synonyms:	EHK-3; EHK3; EK11; HEK11
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004440
ORF Size:	2994 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226293).
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_004440.3</a>
RefSeq ORF:	2997 bp
Locus ID:	2045
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q15375</a>
Cytogenetics:	6q16.1
Domains:	kinase, EPH_lbd, TyrKc, SAM, S_TKc, FN3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance



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**MW:** 111.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. EPH and EPH-related receptors have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. Receptors in the EPH subfamily typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. Increased expression of this gene is associated with multiple forms of carcinoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013]