

Product datasheet for **RC226650L3V**

HOMER3 (NM_001145721) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | HOMER3 (NM_001145721) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | HOMER3 |
| Synonyms: | HOMER-3; VESL3 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_001145721 |
| ORF Size: | 1074 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226650). |
| 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_001145721.1 , NP_001139193.1 |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1077 bp |
| Locus ID: | 9454 |
| UniProt ID: | Q9NSC5 |
| Cytogenetics: | 19p13.11 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |
| MW: | 39.3 kDa |



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the HOMER family of postsynaptic density scaffolding proteins that share a similar domain structure consisting of an N-terminal Enabled/vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein homology 1 domain which mediates protein-protein interactions, and a carboxy-terminal coiled-coil domain and two leucine zipper motifs that are involved in self-oligomerization. The encoded protein binds numerous other proteins including group I metabotropic glutamate receptors, inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors and amyloid precursor proteins and has been implicated in diverse biological functions such as neuronal signaling, T-cell activation and trafficking of amyloid beta peptides. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]