

Product datasheet for **RC228197L3V**

CDK5 (NM_001164410) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CDK5 (NM_001164410) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CDK5
Synonyms:	LIS7; PSSALRE
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001164410
ORF Size:	780 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228197).
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_001164410.1
RefSeq ORF:	783 bp
Locus ID:	1020
UniProt ID:	Q00535
Cytogenetics:	7q36.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase
Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Axon guidance
MW:	29.4 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a proline-directed serine/threonine kinase that is a member of the cyclin-dependent kinase family of proteins. Unlike other members of the family, the protein encoded by this gene does not directly control cell cycle regulation. Instead the protein, which is predominantly expressed at high levels in mammalian postmitotic central nervous system neurons, functions in diverse processes such as synaptic plasticity and neuronal migration through phosphorylation of proteins required for cytoskeletal organization, endocytosis and exocytosis, and apoptosis. In humans, an allelic variant of the gene that results in undetectable levels of the protein has been associated with lethal autosomal recessive lissencephaly-7. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2015]