

Product datasheet for **RC229001L3V**

Frizzled 6 (FZD6) (NM_001164615) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Frizzled 6 (FZD6) (NM_001164615) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Frizzled 6
Synonyms:	FZ-6; FZ6; HFZ6; NDNC1; NDNC10
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001164615
ORF Size:	2118 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229001).
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_001164615.1 , NP_001158087.1
RefSeq Size:	3779 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2121 bp
Locus ID:	8323
UniProt ID:	O60353
Cytogenetics:	8q22.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	Basal cell carcinoma, Colorectal cancer, Melanogenesis, Pathways in cancer, Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	79.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene represents a member of the 'frizzled' gene family, which encode 7-transmembrane domain proteins that are receptors for Wnt signaling proteins. The protein encoded by this family member contains a signal peptide, a cysteine-rich domain in the N-terminal extracellular region, and seven transmembrane domains, but unlike other family members, this protein does not contain a C-terminal PDZ domain-binding motif. This protein functions as a negative regulator of the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin signaling cascade, thereby inhibiting the processes that trigger oncogenic transformation, cell proliferation, and inhibition of apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, some of which do not encode a protein with a predicted signal peptide.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]</p>