

## Product datasheet for RC230469L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## STAT6 (NM\_001178080) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** STAT6 (NM\_001178080) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: STAT6

Synonyms: D12S1644; IL-4-STAT; STAT6B; STAT6C

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

**ACCN:** NM\_001178080

ORF Size: 2544 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230469).

Sequence:
OTI Disclaimer:

Cytogenetics:

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 001178080.1, NP 001171551.1

12q13.3

 RefSeq Size:
 3894 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2214 bp

 Locus ID:
 6778

 UniProt ID:
 P42226

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling - DSL/Notch

pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transcription Factors





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**Protein Pathways:** Jak-STAT signaling pathway

**MW:** 94.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. In

response to cytokines and growth factors, STAT family members are phosphorylated by the receptor associated kinases, and then form homo- or heterodimers that translocate to the cell nucleus where they act as transcription activators. This protein plays a central role in

exerting IL4 mediated biological responses. It is found to induce the expression of

BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which is responsible for the anti-apoptotic activity of IL4. Knockout studies in mice suggested the roles of this gene in differentiation of T helper 2 (Th2) cells, expression of cell surface markers, and class switch of immunoglobulins. Alternative splicing results in

multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010]