

## Product datasheet for **RC230523L3V**

### SLITRK4 (NM\_001184749) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | SLITRK4 (NM_001184749) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| Symbol:                   | SLITRK4  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)   |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| ACCN:                     | NM_001184749   |
| ORF Size:                 | 2511 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230523).   |
| 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_001184749.1</a>   |
| RefSeq Size:              | 8742 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 2514 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 139065   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q8IW52</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | Xq27.3   |
| Protein Families:         | Transmembrane  |
| MW:                       | 94.3 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a transmembrane protein belonging to the the SLITRK family. These family members include two N-terminal leucine-rich repeat domains similar to those found in the axonal growth-controlling protein SLIT, as well as C-terminal regions similar to neurotrophin receptors. Studies of an homologous protein in mouse suggest that this family member functions to suppress neurite outgrowth. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]