

Product datasheet for **RC230880L3V**

NFATC4 (NM_001198966) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NFATC4 (NM_001198966) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NFATC4
Synonyms:	NF-AT3; NF-ATC4; NFAT3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001198966
ORF Size:	2496 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230880).
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_001198966.2 , NP_001185895.1
RefSeq Size:	4630 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2499 bp
Locus ID:	4776
UniProt ID:	Q14934
Cytogenetics:	14q12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance, B cell receptor signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, T cell receptor signaling pathway, VEGF signaling pathway, Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	88.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a member of the nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) protein family. The encoded protein is part of a DNA-binding transcription complex. This complex consists of at least two components: a preexisting cytosolic component that translocates to the nucleus upon T cell receptor stimulation and an inducible nuclear component. NFAT proteins are activated by the calmodulin-dependent phosphatase, calcineurin. The encoded protein plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T cells, especially in the induction of interleukin-2 and interleukin-4. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]</p>