

## Product datasheet for **RC400172**

### TPOR (MPL) (NM\_005373) Human Mutant ORF Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Mutant ORF Clones
Product Name:	TPOR (MPL) (NM_005373) Human Mutant ORF Clone
Mutation Description:	K39N
Affected Codon#:	39
Affected NT#:	c.117
Nucleotide Mutation:	MPL Mutant (K39N), Myc-DDK-tagged ORF clone of Homo sapiens myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene (MPL) as transfection-ready DNA
Effect:	Missense
Symbol:	MPL
Synonyms:	C-MPL; CD110; MPLV; THCYT2; THPOR; TPOR
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005373
ORF Size:	1905 bp
Restriction Sites:	Sgfi-MluI



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ORF Nucleotide  
Sequence:

>RC400172 representing NM\_005373  
 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC  
 GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGCCCTCTGGGCCCTTTCATGGTCACCTCCTGCCTCCTCGCCCTCAAACCTGGCCCAAGTCA  
 GCAGCCAAGATGTCTCCTTGCTGGCATCAGACTCAGAGCCCTGAACTGTTTCTCCCGAACATTTGAGGA  
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 AGTTTCCAGACCAGGAGGAAGTGCCTCTTTCCGCTGCACCTCTGGGTGAAGAATGTGTTCTTAA  
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 GCCATGGTGGGAGCCAGCCAGGGAACTTCAGATCAGCTGGGAGGAGCCAGTCCAGAAATCAGTGATT  
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 CCCACCATGGCTGAGTCAGGGTCTGCTGTACCACCCACATTGCCAACCATCTACCTACCACTAAGC  
 TATTGGCAGCAGCCT

**ACGCGT**ACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT  
 ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTAA

**Protein Sequence:** >RC400172 representing NM\_005373  
 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

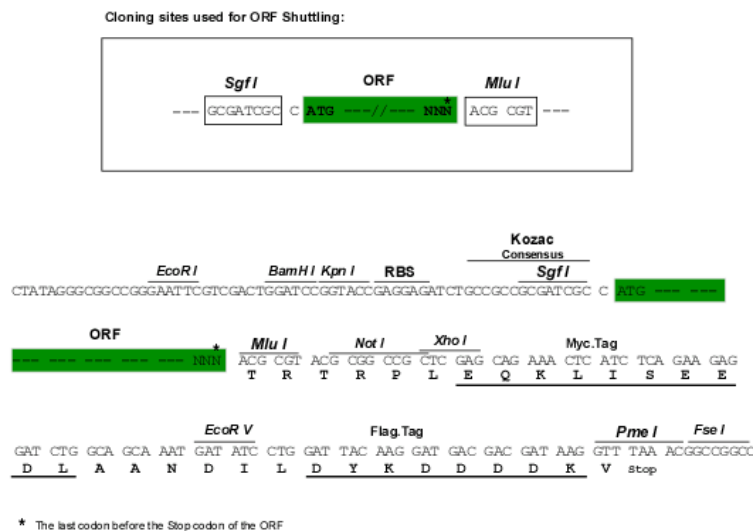
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 AMGGSQPGELQISWEEPAP EISDFLRYELRYGPRDPKNSTGPTVIQLIATETCCPALQRPHSASALDQSP  
 CAQPTMPWQDGPQKQTS SREASALTAEGGSCLISGLQPGNSYWLQLRSEPDG I SLGGSWGSWSL PVTVDL  
 PGDAVALGLQCF TL DLKNVTCWQQQDHASSQGF FYHSRARC CPRDRYP IWENCEEEKTNPGLQTPQFS  
 RCHF KSRNDSIIHILVEVTTAPGTVHSYL GSPFWIHQAVRLPTPNLHWREISSGHLELEWQHPSWAAQE  
 TCYQLRYTGEHQDWK VLEPPLGARGGTLELRPRSRYRLQLRRLNGPTYQGPWSSWSDP TRVETATETA  
 WISLV TALHLVLGLSAVLGLLLL RWQFPAHYRRLRHALWPSLPDLHRVLGQYLRDTAAL SPPKATVSDTC  
 EEVEPSLLEILPKSSERTPLPLCSSQAQMDYRRLQPSCLGT MPLSVCPMAESGSCCTTHIANHSYLP L S  
 YWQQP

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

**Restriction Sites:**

SgfI-MluI

**Cloning Scheme:**



<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	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>
<b>OTI Annotation:</b>	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
<b>Components:</b>	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_005364</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	3645 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	1908 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	4352
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	1p34.2
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	71 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>In 1990 an oncogene, v-mpl, was identified from the murine myeloproliferative leukemia virus that was capable of immortalizing bone marrow hematopoietic cells from different lineages. In 1992 the human homologue, named, c-mpl, was cloned. Sequence data revealed that c-mpl encoded a protein that was homologous with members of the hematopoietic receptor superfamily. Presence of anti-sense oligodeoxynucleotides of c-mpl inhibited megakaryocyte colony formation. The ligand for c-mpl, thrombopoietin, was cloned in 1994. Thrombopoietin was shown to be the major regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis and platelet formation. The protein encoded by the c-mpl gene, CD110, is a 635 amino acid transmembrane domain, with two extracellular cytokine receptor domains and two intracellular cytokine receptor box motifs . TPO-R deficient mice were severely thrombocytopenic, emphasizing the important role of CD110 and thrombopoietin in megakaryocyte and platelet formation. Upon binding of thrombopoietin CD110 is dimerized and the JAK family of non-receptor tyrosine kinases, as well as the STAT family, the MAPK family, the adaptor protein Shc and the receptors themselves become tyrosine phosphorylated. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>