

Product datasheet for RC600023

FGFR3 (NM 022965) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: FGFR3 (NM_022965) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Tag: DDK-His Symbol: FGFR3

Synonyms: ACH; CD333; CEK2; HSFGFR3EX; JTK4

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Sequence:

Vector: pCMV6-XL5-DDK-His (PS100068)

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide >RC600023 representing leader sequence plus the extracellular domain region of

NM_022965

Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

GTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGCGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCTGGTACCGAGGAGATCCGCCGCCG

CGATCGCC

ACGCGTTCAGGCGACTACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGGATCTCATCACCATCACCATTAATGAGATC
TGGTACCGATATCAAGCTTGTCGACTCTAGA



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com

FGFR3 (NM_022965) Human Tagged ORF Clone - RC600023

Protein Sequence: >RC600023 representing signal peptide plus the extracellular domain region of

NM_022965

Red=Cloning sites Green= DDK and 6XHIS Tags

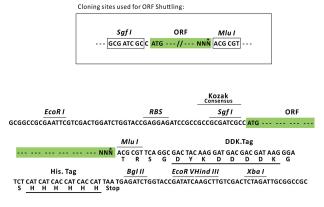
MGAPACALALCVAVAIVAGASSESLGTEQRVVGRAAEVPGPEPGQQEQLVFGSGDAVELSCPPPGGGPMG PTVWVKDGTGLVPSERVLVGPQRLQVLNASHEDSGAYSCRQRLTQRVLCHFSVRVTDAPSSGDDEDGEDE AEDTGVDTGAPYWTRPERMDKKLLAVPAANTVRFRCPAAGNPTPSISWLKNGREFRGEHRIGGIKLRHQQ WSLVMESVVPSDRGNYTCVVENKFGSIRQTYTLDVLERSPHRPILQAGLPANQTAVLGSDVEFHCKVYSD AQPHIQWLKHVEVNGSKVGPDGTPYVTVLK

TRSGTRSGDYKDDDDKGSHHHHHH

Chromatograms: https://cdn.origene.com/chromatograms/mk8117 e04.zip

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:



^{*} The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

ACCN: NM_022965

ORF Size: 930 bp

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 extra cellular domain of the protein with an

expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.

Components: 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).



Reconstitution Method:

1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.

2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.

3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid

at the bottom.

5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of

shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: NM 022965.3, NP 075254.1

RefSeq Size: 3968 bp RefSeq ORF: 2085 bp Locus ID: 2261 UniProt ID: P22607 Cytogenetics: 4p16.3

Domains: pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc, ig, IGc2, IG

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Bladder cancer, Endocytosis, MAPK signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin

cytoskeleton

MW: 33.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its

> amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal

dysplasia. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]