

Product datasheet for **SC215398**

NRG3 (NM_001165972) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	NRG3 (NM_001165972) Human 3' UTR Clone
Symbol:	NRG3
Synonyms:	HRG3; pro-NRG3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
ACCN:	NM_001165972
Insert Size:	1604 bp



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Insert Sequence: >SC215398 3'UTR clone of NM_001165972
 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001165972. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.
 Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG
 TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC
 ATACAAAAGAGACTCTGCATTGACCAAGTGA

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-MluI

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

Components: The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.

RefSeq: [NM_001165972.1](#)

Summary:

This gene is a member of the neuregulin gene family. This gene family encodes ligands for the transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptors ERBB3 and ERBB4 - members of the epidermal growth factor receptor family. Ligand binding activates intracellular signaling cascades and the induction of cellular responses including proliferation, migration, differentiation, and survival or apoptosis. This gene encodes neuregulin 3 (NRG3). NRG3 has been shown to activate the tyrosine phosphorylation of its cognate receptor, ERBB4, and is thought to influence neuroblast proliferation, migration and differentiation by signalling through ERBB4. NRG3 also promotes mammary differentiation during embryogenesis. Linkage studies have implicated this gene as a susceptibility locus for schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described but their biological validity has not been verified.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

Locus ID:

10718

MW:

61.4