

Product datasheet for **RC215138L4V**

DYRK1A (NM_101395) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DYRK1A (NM_101395) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DYRK1A
Synonyms:	DYRK; DYRK1; HP86; MNB; MNBH; MRD7
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_101395
ORF Size:	1752 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215138).
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_101395.1
RefSeq Size:	5315 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1755 bp
Locus ID:	1859
UniProt ID:	Q13627
Cytogenetics:	21q22.13
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase
MW:	65.9 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the Dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinase (DYRK) family. This member contains a nuclear targeting signal sequence, a protein kinase domain, a leucine zipper motif, and a highly conservative 13-consecutive-histidine repeat. It catalyzes its autophosphorylation on serine/threonine and tyrosine residues. It may play a significant role in a signaling pathway regulating cell proliferation and may be involved in brain development. This gene is a homolog of *Drosophila* *mnb* (minibrain) gene and rat *Dyrk* gene. It is localized in the Down syndrome critical region of chromosome 21, and is considered to be a strong candidate gene for learning defects associated with Down syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene generates several transcript variants differing from each other either in the 5' UTR or in the 3' coding region. These variants encode at least five different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]