

## Product datasheet for MR204247L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## **Gdf15 (NM 011819) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Gdf15 (NM 011819) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

MIC-; MIC-1; NAG; NAG-1; SBF Synonyms:

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

ACCN:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK NM 011819

**ORF Size:** 909 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR204247).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 011819.1, NP 035949.1

RefSeq Size: 1571 bp RefSeq ORF: 912 bp Locus ID: 23886 **UniProt ID:** Q9Z0J7 Cytogenetics: 8 B3.3







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate each subunit of the disulfide-linked homodimer. The protein is expressed in a broad range of cell types, acts as a pleiotropic cytokine and is involved in the stress response program of cells after cellular injury. Increased protein levels are associated with disease states such as tissue hypoxia, inflammation, acute injury and oxidative stress. Mice lacking a functional copy of this gene exhibit progressive loss of motor neurons, and more rapid blood clot formation. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016]