

## Product datasheet for **MR204247L4V**

### 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:	Gdf15
Synonyms:	MIC-; MIC-1; NAG; NAG-1; SBF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_011819
ORF Size:	909 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR204247).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_011819.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_035949.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1571 bp
RefSeq ORF:	912 bp
Locus ID:	23886
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Z0J7</a>
Cytogenetics:	8 B3.3



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**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]