

Product datasheet for **MR227555L3V**

Xiap (NM_009688) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Xiap (NM_009688) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Xiap
Synonyms:	1110015C02Rik; A; Aipa; Api3; Bir; Birc4; I; IAP3; IL; ILP-1; MIHA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_009688
ORF Size:	1488 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR227555).
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_009688.2 , NP_033818.2
RefSeq Size:	6550 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1491 bp
Locus ID:	11798
UniProt ID:	Q60989
Cytogenetics:	X A4



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) family of proteins. While first identified for its role in blocking apoptosis, this protein modulates many other signaling processes including nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B) pathways and inflammatory responses. This protein blocks apoptosis by binding and inhibiting target caspases after they have been activated. Binding occurs to some, but not all, caspases. This protein has several conserved regions, including baculoviral IAP repeat (BIR) motifs and a RING finger E3 ligase domain. In humans, mutations in this gene are linked to immunodeficiency in X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome type-2 (XLP-2). A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 7. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]