

Product datasheet for **RC200634L3V**

BAD (NM_004322) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BAD (NM_004322) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BAD
Synonyms:	BBC2; BCL2L8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004322
ORF Size:	504 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200634).
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_004322.2
RefSeq Size:	1127 bp
RefSeq ORF:	507 bp
Locus ID:	572
UniProt ID:	Q92934
Cytogenetics:	11q13.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Acute myeloid leukemia, Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Insulin signaling pathway, Melanoma, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, VEGF signaling pathway
MW:	18.2 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the BCL-2 family. BCL-2 family members are known to be regulators of programmed cell death. This protein positively regulates cell apoptosis by forming heterodimers with BCL-xL (B-cell lymphoma-extra large) and BCL-2, and reversing their death repressor activity. Proapoptotic activity of this protein is regulated through its phosphorylation. Protein kinases AKT and MAP kinase, as well as protein phosphatase calcineurin were found to be involved in the regulation of this protein. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2019]