OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC201314L1V

Bcl x (BCL2L1) (NM_138578) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Bcl x (BCL2L1) (NM_138578) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Bcl x
Synonyms:	Bcl-X; BCL-XL/S; BCL2L; BCLX; PPP1R52
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_138578
ORF Size:	699 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201314).`
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_138578.1
RefSeq Size:	2575 bp
RefSeq ORF:	702 bp
Locus ID:	598
UniProt ID:	Q07817
Cytogenetics:	20q11.21
Domains:	Bcl-2, BH4
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer

MW: 26 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL-2 protein family. BCL-2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. The proteins encoded by this gene are located at the outer mitochondrial membrane, and have been shown to regulate outer mitochondrial membrane channel (VDAC) opening. VDAC regulates mitochondrial membrane potential, and thus controls the production of reactive oxygen species and release of cytochrome C by mitochondria, both of which are the potent inducers of cell apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding two different isoforms. The longer isoform acts as an apoptotic inhibitor and the shorter isoform acts as an apoptotic activator. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015]