

## Product datasheet for RC203713L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## LRDD (PIDD1) (NM\_145887) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: LRDD (PIDD1) (NM\_145887) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: LRDD

Synonyms: LRDD; PIDD

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_145887 **ORF Size:** 2679 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203713).

Sequence:
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.

**RefSeg:** NM 145887.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2902 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2682 bp

 Locus ID:
 55367

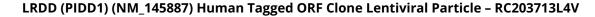
 UniProt ID:
 Q9HB75

 Cytogenetics:
 11p15.5

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:** p53 signaling pathway





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**MW:** 97.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

The protein encoded by this gene contains a leucine-rich repeat and a death domain. This protein has been shown to interact with other death domain proteins, such as Fas (TNFRSF6)-associated via death domain (FADD) and MAP-kinase activating death domain-containing protein (MADD), and thus may function as an adaptor protein in cell death-related signaling processes. The expression of the mouse counterpart of this gene has been found to be positively regulated by the tumor suppressor p53 and to induce cell apoptosis in response to DNA damage, which suggests a role for this gene as an effector of p53-dependent apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010]