

Product datasheet for RC207261L3V

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

BID (NM_001196) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: BID (NM_001196) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: BID

Synonyms: FP497

Mammalian Cell

Puromycin

Selection:

Vector:

pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM 001196

ORF Size: 726 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207261).

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 001196.2

RefSeq Size: 2217 bp
RefSeq ORF: 588 bp
Locus ID: 637

 UniProt ID:
 P55957

 Cytogenetics:
 22q11.21

Protein Families: Druggable Genome



BID (NM_001196) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC207261L3V

Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Natural killer cell

mediated cytotoxicity, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Viral myocarditis

MW: 26.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a death agonist that heterodimerizes with either agonist BAX or

antagonist BCL2, and thus regulate apoptosis. The encoded protein is a member of the BCL-2 family of cell death regulators. It is a mediator of mitochondrial damage induced by caspase-8 (CASP8); CASP8 cleaves this encoded protein, and the COOH-terminal part translocates to mitochondria where it triggers cytochrome c release. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript

variants have been found. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]