

## Product datasheet for RC216024L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## RIP (RIPK1) (NM\_003804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: RIP (RIPK1) (NM\_003804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: RIP

Synonyms: AIEFL; IMD57; RIP; RIP-1; RIP1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_003804 **ORF Size:** 2013 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216024).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 003804.3

 RefSeq Size:
 3864 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2016 bp

 Locus ID:
 8737

 UniProt ID:
 Q13546

 Cytogenetics:
 6p25.2

**Domains:** DEATH, pkinase, TyrKc, S\_TKc

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase





## RIP (RIPK1) (NM\_003804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC216024L4V

**Protein Pathways:** Apoptosis, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like

receptor signaling pathway

MW: 75.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the receptor-interacting protein (RIP) family of

serine/threonine protein kinases. The encoded protein plays a role in inflammation and cell death in response to tissue damage, pathogen recognition, and as part of developmental regulation. RIPK1/RIPK3 kinase-mediated necrosis is referred to as necroptosis. Genetic disruption of this gene in mice results in death shortly after birth. [provided by RefSeq, Aug

2017]