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Product datasheet for RC216819L3V

NAIP (NM_022892) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NAIP (NM_022892) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NAIP
Synonyms:	BIRC1; NLRB1; psiNAIP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_022892
ORF Size:	3723 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216819).
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_022892.1
RefSeq Size:	5880 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3726 bp
Locus ID:	4671
UniProt ID:	Q13075
Cytogenetics:	5q13.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	NOD-like receptor signaling pathway

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MW: 141.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is part of a 500 kb inverted duplication on chromosome 5q13. This duplicated region contains at least four genes and repetitive elements which make it prone to rearrangements and deletions. The repetitiveness and complexity of the sequence have also caused difficulty in determining the organization of this genomic region. This copy of the gene is full length; additional copies with truncations and internal deletions are also present in this region of chromosome 5q13. It is thought that this gene is a modifier of spinal muscular atrophy caused by mutations in a neighboring gene, SMN1. The protein encoded by this gene contains regions of homology to two baculovirus inhibitor of apoptosis proteins, and it is able to suppress apoptosis induced by various signals. Alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2016]