

## Product datasheet for RC219562L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## BMP15 (NM\_005448) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: BMP15 (NM 005448) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: BMP15

Synonyms: GDF9B; ODG2; POF4

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_005448 **ORF Size:** 1176 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219562).

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 005448.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1179 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1179 bp

 Locus ID:
 9210

 UniProt ID:
 095972

Cytogenetics: Xp11.22

**Protein Families:** Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell

Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling

pathway





MW:

44.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate subunits of a disulfide-linked homodimer, or alternatively, a heterodimer, with the related protein, growth differentiation factor 9 (GDF9). This protein plays a role in oocyte maturation and follicular development, through activation of granulosa cells. Defects in this gene are the cause of ovarian dysgenesis and are associated with premature ovarian failure. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016]