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Product datasheet for RC219979L4V

BMP4 (NM_130850) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BMP4 (NM_130850) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BMP4
Synonyms:	BMP2B; BMP2B1; MCOPS6; OFC11; ZYME
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_130850
ORF Size:	1224 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219979).`
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_130850.1, NP_570911.1
RefSeq Size:	1790 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1227 bp
Locus ID:	652
UniProt ID:	P12644
Cytogenetics:	14q22.2
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling pathway

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Protein Pathways:	Basal cell carcinoma, Hedgehog signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, TGF-beta signaling pathway
MW:	46.4 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 each subunit of the disulfide-linked homodimer. This protein regulates heart development and adipogenesis. Mutations in this gene are associated with orofacial cleft and microphthalmia in human patients. The encoded protein may also be involved in the pathology of multiple cardiovascular diseases and human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]