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Product datasheet for RC227023L3V

BAIAP2 (NM_001144888) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BAIAP2 (NM_001144888) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BAIAP2
Synonyms:	BAP2; FLAF3; IRSP53; WAML
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001144888
ORF Size:	1602 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC227023).`
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_001144888.1
RefSeq ORF:	1605 bp
Locus ID:	10458
UniProt ID:	Q9UQB8
Cytogenetics:	17q25.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Adherens junction, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
MW:	58.8 kDa

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Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene has been identified as a brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor (BAI1)-binding protein. This adaptor protein links membrane bound G-proteins to cytoplasmic effector proteins. This protein functions as an insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate and suggests a role for insulin in the central nervous system. It also associates with a downstream effector of Rho small G proteins, which is associated with the formation of stress fibers and cytokinesis. This protein is involved in lamellipodia and filopodia formation in motile cells and may affect neuronal growth-cone guidance. This protein has also been identified as interacting with the dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy gene, which is associated with an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]