

Product datasheet for **RC229526L4V**

Diazepam Binding Inhibitor (DBI) (NM_001178043) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Diazepam Binding Inhibitor (DBI) (NM_001178043) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DBI
Synonyms:	ACBD1; ACBP; CCK-RP; EP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001178043
ORF Size:	291 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229526).
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_001178043.1
RefSeq ORF:	294 bp
Locus ID:	1622
Cytogenetics:	2q14.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	PPAR signaling pathway
MW:	11.6 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes diazepam binding inhibitor, a protein that is regulated by hormones and is involved in lipid metabolism and the displacement of beta-carbolines and benzodiazepines, which modulate signal transduction at type A gamma-aminobutyric acid receptors located in brain synapses. The protein is conserved from yeast to mammals, with the most highly conserved domain consisting of seven contiguous residues that constitute the hydrophobic binding site for medium- and long-chain acyl-Coenzyme A esters. Diazepam binding inhibitor is also known to mediate the feedback regulation of pancreatic secretion and the postprandial release of cholecystokinin, in addition to its role as a mediator in corticotropin-dependent adrenal steroidogenesis. Three pseudogenes located on chromosomes 6, 8 and 16 have been identified. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]