

## Product datasheet for **RC200635L2V**

### Caspase 9 (CASP9) (NM\_001229) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Caspase 9 (CASP9) (NM_001229) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Caspase 9
Synonyms:	APAF-3; APAF3; ICE-LAP6; MCH6; PPP1R56
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001229
ORF Size:	1248 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200635).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001229.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2034 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1251 bp
Locus ID:	842
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P55211</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p36.21
Domains:	Peptidase_C14, CARD, CASc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Stem cell - Pluripotency



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Colorectal cancer, Endometrial cancer, Huntington's disease, Non-small cell lung cancer, p53 signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Parkinson's disease, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Small cell lung cancer, VEGF signaling pathway, Viral myocarditis
<b>MW:</b>	46.1 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>This gene encodes a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes which undergo proteolytic processing at conserved aspartic residues to produce two subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This protein can undergo autoproteolytic processing and activation by the apoptosome, a protein complex of cytochrome c and the apoptotic peptidase activating factor 1; this step is thought to be one of the earliest in the caspase activation cascade. This protein is thought to play a central role in apoptosis and to be a tumor suppressor. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]</p>