

Product datasheet for **RC202556L3V**

Calpain 10 (CAPN10) (NM_023083) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Calpain 10 (CAPN10) (NM_023083) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Calpain 10
Synonyms:	CANP10; NIDDM1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_023083
ORF Size:	2016 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202556).
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_023083.2 , NP_075571.1
RefSeq Size:	2662 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2019 bp
Locus ID:	11132
UniProt ID:	Q9HC96
Cytogenetics:	2q37.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease
MW:	74.9 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Calpains represent a ubiquitous, well-conserved family of calcium-dependent cysteine proteases. The calpain proteins are heterodimers consisting of an invariant small subunit and variable large subunits. The large catalytic subunit has four domains: domain I, the N-terminal regulatory domain that is processed upon calpain activation; domain II, the protease domain; domain III, a linker domain of unknown function; and domain IV, the calmodulin-like calcium-binding domain. This gene encodes a large subunit. It is an atypical calpain in that it lacks the calmodulin-like calcium-binding domain and instead has a divergent C-terminal domain. It is similar in organization to calpains 5 and 6. This gene is associated with type 2 or non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), and is located within the NIDDM1 region. Multiple alternative transcript variants have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]