

Product datasheet for **RC203030L2V**

Apc5 (ANAPC5) (NM_016237) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Apc5 (ANAPC5) (NM_016237) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Apc5
Synonyms:	APC5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_016237
ORF Size:	2265 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203030).
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_016237.3 , NP_057321.2
RefSeq Size:	2625 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2268 bp
Locus ID:	51433
UniProt ID:	Q9UJX4
Cytogenetics:	12q24.31
Domains:	TPR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Cell cycle, Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
MW:	85.1 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a tetratricopeptide repeat-containing component of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a large E3 ubiquitin ligase that controls cell cycle progression by targeting a number of cell cycle regulators such as B-type cyclins for 26S proteasome-mediated degradation through ubiquitination. The encoded protein is required for the proper ubiquitination function of APC/C and for the interaction of APC/C with transcription coactivators. It also interacts with polyA binding protein and represses internal ribosome entry site-mediated translation. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. These differences cause translation initiation at a downstream AUG and result in a shorter protein (isoform b), compared to isoform a. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2008]</p>