

## Product datasheet for **RC203143L4V**

### Cathepsin L (CTSL) (NM\_001912) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Cathepsin L (CTSL) (NM_001912) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Cathepsin L
Synonyms:	CATL; CTSL1; MEP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001912
ORF Size:	999 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203143).
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_001912.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	1730 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1002 bp
Locus ID:	1514
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P07711</a>
Cytogenetics:	9q21.33
Domains:	Pept_C1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease



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**Protein Pathways:** Antigen processing and presentation, Lysosome

**MW:** 37.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a lysosomal cysteine proteinase that plays a major role in intracellular protein catabolism. Its substrates include collagen and elastin, as well as alpha-1 protease inhibitor, a major controlling element of neutrophil elastase activity. The encoded protein has been implicated in several pathologic processes, including myofibril necrosis in myopathies and in myocardial ischemia, and in the renal tubular response to proteinuria. This protein, which is a member of the peptidase C1 family, is a dimer composed of disulfide-linked heavy and light chains, both produced from a single protein precursor. Additionally, this protein cleaves the S1 subunit of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, which is necessary for entry of the virus into the cell. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]