

Product datasheet for **RC203272L1V**

PEN2 (PSENE1) (NM_172341) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PEN2 (PSENE1) (NM_172341) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PEN2
Synonyms:	ACNINV2; MDS033; MSTP064; PEN-2; PEN2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_172341
ORF Size:	303 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203272).
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_172341.1
RefSeq Size:	834 bp
RefSeq ORF:	306 bp
Locus ID:	55851
UniProt ID:	Q9NZ42
Cytogenetics:	19q13.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Notch signaling pathway



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MW: 12 kDa

Gene Summary: Presenilins, which are components of the gamma-secretase protein complex, are required for intramembranous processing of some type I transmembrane proteins, such as the Notch proteins and the beta-amyloid precursor protein. Signaling by Notch receptors mediates a wide range of developmental cell fates. Processing of the beta-amyloid precursor protein generates neurotoxic amyloid beta peptides, the major component of senile plaques associated with Alzheimer's disease. This gene encodes a protein that is required for Notch pathway signaling, and for the activity and accumulation of gamma-secretase. Mutations resulting in haploinsufficiency for this gene cause familial acne inversa-2 (ACNINV2). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]