

Product datasheet for **RC204520L1V**

CD95 (FAS) (NM_000043) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD95 (FAS) (NM_000043) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD95
Synonyms:	ALPS1A; APO-1; APT1; CD95; FAS1; FASTM; TNFRSF6
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000043
ORF Size:	1005 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204520).
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_000043.3 , NP_000034.1
RefSeq Size:	2755 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1008 bp
Locus ID:	355
UniProt ID:	P25445
Cytogenetics:	10q23.31
Domains:	DEATH, TNFR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein



[View online »](#)

Protein Pathways:	Allograft rejection, Alzheimer's disease, Apoptosis, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Graft-versus-host disease, MAPK signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Type I diabetes mellitus
MW:	37.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]</p>