

## Product datasheet for **RC204711L2V**

### Caspase 4 (CASP4) (NM\_033306) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Caspase 4 (CASP4) (NM_033306) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Caspase 4
Synonyms:	ICE(rel)II; ICEREL-II; ICH-2; Mih1; Mih1/TX; TX
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_033306
ORF Size:	1131 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204711).
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_033306.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1352 bp
RefSeq ORF:	966 bp
Locus ID:	837
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P49662</a>
Cytogenetics:	11q22.3
Domains:	CASc, ICE_p10, ICE_p20
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease



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MW: 43.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes composed of a prodomain and a large and small protease subunit. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This caspase is able to cleave and activate its own precursor protein, as well as caspase 1 precursor. When overexpressed, this gene induces cell apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]