

Product datasheet for RC204711L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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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:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_033306 **ORF Size:** 1131 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204711).

Sequence:

Cytogenetics:

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.

RefSeg: NM 033306.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1352 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 966 bp

 Locus ID:
 837

 UniProt ID:
 P49662

Domains: CASc, ICE_p10, ICE_p20

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease

11q22.3





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]