

## Product datasheet for **RC207539L3V**

### **Apc2 (ANAPC2) (NM\_013366) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Apc2 (ANAPC2) (NM_013366) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Apc2
Synonyms:	APC2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_013366
ORF Size:	2466 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207539).
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_013366.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2733 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2469 bp
Locus ID:	29882
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9UJX6</a>
Cytogenetics:	9q34.3
Domains:	CULLIN
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**Protein Pathways:** Cell cycle, Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis

**MW:** 93.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** A large protein complex, termed the anaphase-promoting complex (APC), or the cyclosome, promotes metaphase-anaphase transition by ubiquitinating its specific substrates such as mitotic cyclins and anaphase inhibitor, which are subsequently degraded by the 26S proteasome. Biochemical studies have shown that the vertebrate APC contains eight subunits. The composition of the APC is highly conserved in organisms from yeast to humans. The product of this gene is a component of the complex and shares sequence similarity with a recently identified family of proteins called cullins, which may also be involved in ubiquitin-mediated degradation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]