

## Product datasheet for RC214863L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## DPP1 (CTSC) (NM\_001814) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: DPP1 (CTSC) (NM\_001814) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: DPP1

Synonyms: CPPI; DPP-I; DPP1; DPPI; HMS; JP; JPD; PALS; PDON1; PLS

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001814 **ORF Size:** 1389 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214863).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 001814.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1904 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1392 bp

 Locus ID:
 1075

 UniProt ID:
 P53634

 Cytogenetics:
 11q14.2

 Domains:
 Pept\_C1

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protease





Protein Pathways: Lysosome

MW: 51.84 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the peptidase C1 family and lysosomal cysteine proteinase

that appears to be a central coordinator for activation of many serine proteinases in cells of the immune system. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate heavy and light

chains that form a disulfide-linked dimer. A portion of the propeptide acts as an intramolecular chaperone for the folding and stabilization of the mature enzyme. This

enzyme requires chloride ions for activity and can degrade glucagon. Defects in the encoded protein have been shown to be a cause of Papillon-Lefevre syndrome, an autosomal

recessive disorder characterized by palmoplantar keratosis and periodontitis. [provided by

RefSeq, Nov 2015]