

Product datasheet for RC215171L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Calpain 9 (CAPN9) (NM_006615) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Calpain 9 (CAPN9) (NM 006615) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Calpain 9
Synonyms: GC36; nCL-4

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_006615 **ORF Size:** 2070 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215171).

Sequence:

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 006615.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2362 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2073 bp

 Locus ID:
 10753

 UniProt ID:
 014815

 Cytogenetics:
 1q42.2

Domains: Calpain_III, EFh

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease





ORIGENE

MW:

78.9 kDa

Gene Summary:

Calpains are ubiquitous, well-conserved family of calcium-dependent, cysteine proteases. The calpain proteins are heterodimers consisting of an invariant small subunit and variable large subunits. The large subunit possesses a cysteine protease domain, and both subunits possess calcium-binding domains. Calpains have been implicated in neurodegenerative processes, as their activation can be triggered by calcium influx and oxidative stress. The protein encoded by this gene is expressed predominantly in stomach and small intestine and may have specialized functions in the digestive tract. This gene is thought to be associated with gastric cancer. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]