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Product datasheet for RC216300L1V

Caspase 8 (CASP8) (NM_001080125) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Caspase 8 (CASP8) (NM_001080125) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CASP8
Synonyms:	ALPS2B; CAP4; Casp-8; FLICE; MACH; MCH5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001080125
ORF Size:	1614 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216300).`
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.
RefSeq:	NM_001080125.1
RefSeq Size:	2938 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1617 bp
Locus ID:	841
UniProt ID:	Q14790
Cytogenetics:	2q33.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease

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Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Apoptosis, Huntington's disease, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Viral myocarditis
MW:	61.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes 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, a large protease subunit, and a 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 protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in neurodegenerative diseases. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described, although not all variants have had their full-length sequences determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]