

Product datasheet for RC216453L1

ATG4B (NM_178326) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	ATG4B (NM_178326) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	Myc-DDK
Symbol:	ATG4B
Synonyms:	APG4B; AUTL1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
E. coli Selection:	Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216453).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



* The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

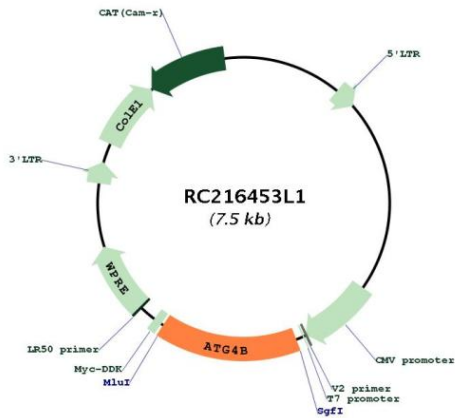
ACCN:	NM_178326
ORF Size:	1140 bp



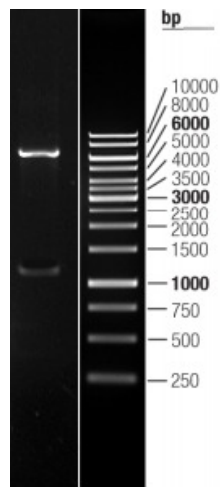
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OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), 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.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	NM_178326.2
RefSeq Size:	2912 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1143 bp
Locus ID:	23192
UniProt ID:	Q9Y4P1
Cytogenetics:	2q37.3
Protein Families:	Protease
Protein Pathways:	Regulation of autophagy
MW:	42.4 kDa
Gene Summary:	Autophagy is the process by which endogenous proteins and damaged organelles are destroyed intracellularly. Autophagy is postulated to be essential for cell homeostasis and cell remodeling during differentiation, metamorphosis, non-apoptotic cell death, and aging. Reduced levels of autophagy have been described in some malignant tumors, and a role for autophagy in controlling the unregulated cell growth linked to cancer has been proposed. This gene encodes a member of the autophagin protein family. The encoded protein is also designated as a member of the C-54 family of cysteine proteases. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Product images:



Circular map for RC216453L1



Double digestion of RC216453L1 using SgfI and MluI