

Product datasheet for **RC216453L1V**

ATG4B (NM_178326) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | ATG4B (NM_178326) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | ATG4B |
| Synonyms: | APG4B; AUTL1 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_178326 |
| ORF Size: | 1140 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216453). |
| 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_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 |



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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]