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Product datasheet for RC218982L1V

Caspase 1 (CASP1) (NM_033294) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Caspase 1 (CASP1) (NM_033294) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Caspase 1
Synonyms:	ICE; IL1BC; P45
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_033294
ORF Size:	789 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218982).
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_033294.2
RefSeq Size:	941 bp
RefSeq ORF:	792 bp
Locus ID:	834
UniProt ID:	P29466
Cytogenetics:	11q22.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease

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Protein Pathways:	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway
MW:	29.6 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a protein which is 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 which undergo proteolytic processing at conserved aspartic residues to produce 2 subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This gene was identified by its ability to proteolytically cleave and activate the inactive precursor of interleukin-1, a cytokine involved in the processes such as inflammation, septic shock, and wound healing. This gene has been shown to induce cell apoptosis and may function in various developmental stages. Studies of a similar gene in mouse suggest a role in the pathogenesis of Huntington disease. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]