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Product datasheet for RC220700L2V

IDE (NM_004969) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IDE (NM_004969) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IDE
Synonyms:	INSULYSIN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004969
ORF Size:	3057 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220700).
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_004969.1, NP_004960.1
RefSeq Size:	3279 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3060 bp
Locus ID:	3416
UniProt ID:	P14735
Cytogenetics:	10q23.33
Domains:	Peptidase_M16, Peptidase_M16_C
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease

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Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease

MW: 117.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a zinc metallopeptidase that degrades intracellular insulin, and thereby terminates insulins activity, as well as participating in intercellular peptide signalling by degrading diverse peptides such as glucagon, amylin, bradykinin, and kallidin. The preferential affinity of this enzyme for insulin results in insulin-mediated inhibition of the degradation of other peptides such as beta-amyloid. Deficiencies in this protein's function are associated with Alzheimer's disease and type 2 diabetes mellitus but mutations in this gene have not been shown to be causitive for these diseases. This protein localizes primarily to the cytoplasm but in some cell types localizes to the extracellular space, cell membrane, peroxisome, and mitochondrion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described but have not been experimentally verified.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]