

## Product datasheet for **RC221339L4V**

### Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP) (NM\_000484) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP) (NM_000484) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Amyloid Precursor Protein
Synonyms:	AAA; ABETA; ABPP; AD1; alpha-sAPP; APPI; CTFgamma; CVAP; PN-II; PN2; preA4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000484
ORF Size:	2310 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221339).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_000484.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3641 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2313 bp
Locus ID:	351
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P05067</a>
Cytogenetics:	21q21.3
Domains:	Beta-APP, KU, A4_EXTRA
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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**Protein Pathways:** Alzheimer's disease

**MW:** 86.94 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a cell surface receptor and transmembrane precursor protein that is cleaved by secretases to form a number of peptides. Some of these peptides are secreted and can bind to the acetyltransferase complex APBB1/TIP60 to promote transcriptional activation, while others form the protein basis of the amyloid plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer disease. In addition, two of the peptides are antimicrobial peptides, having been shown to have bacteriocidal and antifungal activities. Mutations in this gene have been implicated in autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease and cerebroarterial amyloidosis (cerebral amyloid angiopathy). Multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]