

## Product datasheet for RC222494L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## APLP2 (NM 001642) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** APLP2 (NM\_001642) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

APLP-2; APPH; APPL2; CDEBP Synonyms:

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

mGFP Tag:

NM 001642 ACCN: **ORF Size:** 2289 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Sequence: OTI Disclaimer: The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222494).

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 001642.1

RefSeq Size: 3727 bp RefSeq ORF: 2292 bp Locus ID: 334

**UniProt ID:** Q06481 Cytogenetics: 11q24.3

**Domains:** KU, A4 EXTRA

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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**MW:** 86.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes amyloid precursor- like protein 2 (APLP2), which is a member of the APP

(amyloid precursor protein) family including APP, APLP1 and APLP2. This protein is ubiquitously expressed. It contains heparin-, copper- and zinc- binding domains at the N-terminus, BPTI/Kunitz inhibitor and E2 domains in the middle region, and transmembrane

and intracellular domains at the C-terminus. This protein interacts with major

histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecules. The synergy of this protein and the APP is required to mediate neuromuscular transmission, spatial learning and synaptic plasticity. This protein has been implicated in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by

RefSeq, Aug 2011]