

## Product datasheet for RC223744L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Caspase 8 (CASP8) (NM 001228) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Caspase 8 (CASP8) (NM 001228) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Caspase 8

ALPS2B; CAP4; Casp-8; FLICE; MACH; MCH5 Synonyms:

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK NM 001228 ACCN: **ORF Size:** 

**ORF Nucleotide** 

1488 bp

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223744).

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of OTI Disclaimer: 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 001228.3

RefSeq Size: 2894 bp RefSeq ORF: 1491 bp

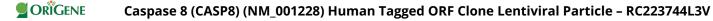
Locus ID: 841

**UniProt ID:** Q14790 Cytogenetics: 2q33.1

**Domains:** DED, CASc, ICE\_p10, ICE\_p20

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protease





**Protein Pathways:** Alzheimer's disease, Apoptosis, Huntington's disease, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway,

p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like

receptor signaling pathway, Viral myocarditis

**MW:** 57.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes 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 composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease

patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in

neurodegenerative diseases. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described, although not all variants have had their full-length sequences

determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]