

Product datasheet for MR207886L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Mlycd (NM_019966) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Mlycd (NM_019966) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Mlycd

Synonyms: Al324784; Mcd

Mammalian Cell

Puromycin

Selection:

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

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 019966

ORF Size: 1476 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR207886).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 019966.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2116 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1479 bp

 Locus ID:
 56690

 UniProt ID:
 Q99|39

Cytogenetics: 8 E1







Gene Summary:

Catalyzes the conversion of malonyl-CoA to acetyl-CoA. In the fatty acid biosynthesis MCD selectively removes malonyl-CoA and thus assures that methyl-malonyl-CoA is the only chain elongating substrate for fatty acid synthase and that fatty acids with multiple methyl side chains are produced. In peroxisomes it may be involved in degrading intraperoxisomal malonyl-CoA, which is generated by the peroxisomal beta-oxidation of odd chain-length dicarboxylic fatty acids. Plays a role in the metabolic balance between glucose and lipid oxidation in muscle independent of alterations in insulin signaling. Plays a role in controlling the extent of ischemic injury by promoting glucose oxidation.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]