

Product datasheet for **MR208259L4V**

Gba (NM_008094) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Gba (NM_008094) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Gba
Synonyms:	betaGC; GBA1; GC; GCase; GLUC
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_008094
ORF Size:	1548 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR208259).
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_008094.4
RefSeq Size:	2238 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1548 bp
Locus ID:	14466
UniProt ID:	P17439
Cytogenetics:	3 39.01 cM



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

Glucosylceramidase that catalyzes, within the lysosomal compartment, the hydrolysis of glucosylceramide/GlcCer into free ceramide and glucose (PubMed:24211208). Thereby, plays a central role in the degradation of complex lipids and the turnover of cellular membranes (PubMed:27378698). Through the production of ceramides, participates to the PKC-activated salvage pathway of ceramide formation (By similarity). Also plays a role in cholesterol metabolism (PubMed:24211208). May either catalyze the glucosylation of cholesterol, through a transglucosylation reaction that transfers glucose from glucosylceramide to cholesterol (PubMed:24211208). The short chain saturated C8:0-GlcCer and the mono-unsaturated C18:0-GlcCer being the most effective glucose donors for that transglucosylation reaction (By similarity). Under specific conditions, may alternatively catalyze the reverse reaction, transferring glucose from cholesteryl-beta-D-glucoside to ceramide (By similarity). Finally, may also hydrolyze cholesteryl-beta-D-glucoside to produce D-glucose and cholesterol (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]