

## Product datasheet for RC200369L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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# ECHS1 (NM\_004092) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### **Product data:**

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** ECHS1 (NM\_004092) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ECHS1

Synonyms: ECHS1D; SCEH

Mammalian Cell

Puromycin

Selection:

Vector:

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_004092

ORF Size: 870 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200369).

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 004092.2

RefSeq Size: 1350 bp RefSeq ORF: 873 bp

**Locus ID:** 1892

UniProt ID: P30084

Cytogenetics: 10q26.3

Domains: ECH





## ECHS1 (NM\_004092) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC200369L4V

**Protein Pathways:** beta-Alanine metabolism, Butanoate metabolism, Fatty acid elongation in mitochondria, Fatty

acid metabolism, Limonene and pinene degradation, Lysine degradation, Metabolic

pathways, Propanoate metabolism, Tryptophan metabolism, Valine, leucine and isoleucine

degradation

MW: 31.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene functions in the second step of the mitochondrial fatty acid

beta-oxidation pathway. It catalyzes the hydration of 2-trans-enoyl-coenzyme A (CoA)

intermediates to L-3-hydroxyacyl-CoAs. The gene product is a member of the

hydratase/isomerase superfamily. It localizes to the mitochondrial matrix. Transcript variants

utilizing alternative transcription initiation sites have been described in the literature.

[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]