

## Product datasheet for RC200614L1V

### 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

# FH (NM\_000143) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### **Product data:**

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** FH (NM\_000143) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: FH

Synonyms: FMRD; HLRCC; HsFH; LRCC; MCL; MCUL1

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector:

pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_000143

**ORF Size:** 1530 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200614).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 000143.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1877 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1533 bp

 Locus ID:
 2271

 UniProt ID:
 P07954

 Cytogenetics:
 1q43

 Domains:
 lyase\_1

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome





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Protein Pathways: Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Metabolic pathways, Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma

**MW:** 54.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is an enzymatic component of the tricarboxylic acid (TCA)

cycle, or Krebs cycle, and catalyzes the formation of L-malate from fumarate. It exists in both a cytosolic form and an N-terminal extended form, differing only in the translation start site used. The N-terminal extended form is targeted to the mitochondrion, where the removal of

the extension generates the same form as in the cytoplasm. It is similar to some

thermostable class II fumarases and functions as a homotetramer. Mutations in this gene can cause fumarase deficiency and lead to progressive encephalopathy. [provided by RefSeq, Jul

2008]