

Product datasheet for **RC200620L3V**

NQO1 (NM_000903) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | NQO1 (NM_000903) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | NQO1 |
| Synonyms: | DHQU; DIA4; DTD; NMOR1; NMORI; QR1 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_000903 |
| ORF Size: | 822 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200620). |
| 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_000903.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2601 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 825 bp |
| Locus ID: | 1728 |
| UniProt ID: | P15559 |
| Cytogenetics: | 16q22.1 |
| Domains: | Flavodoxin_2 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |



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MW: 30.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the NAD(P)H dehydrogenase (quinone) family and encodes a cytoplasmic 2-electron reductase. This FAD-binding protein forms homodimers and reduces quinones to hydroquinones. This protein's enzymatic activity prevents the one electron reduction of quinones that results in the production of radical species. Mutations in this gene have been associated with tardive dyskinesia (TD), an increased risk of hematotoxicity after exposure to benzene, and susceptibility to various forms of cancer. Altered expression of this protein has been seen in many tumors and is also associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD). Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]