

Product datasheet for **RC200639L2V**

Lipoamide Dehydrogenase (DLD) (NM_000108) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Lipoamide Dehydrogenase (DLD) (NM_000108) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DLD
Synonyms:	DLDD; DLDH; E3; GCSL; LAD; OGDC-E3; PHE3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000108
ORF Size:	1527 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200639).
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_000108.3
RefSeq Size:	3613 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1530 bp
Locus ID:	1738
UniProt ID:	P09622
Cytogenetics:	7q31.1
Domains:	pyr_redox, pyr_redox_dim
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pyruvate metabolism, Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation

MW: 54.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the class-I pyridine nucleotide-disulfide oxidoreductase family. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. In homodimeric form, the encoded protein functions as a dehydrogenase and is found in several multi-enzyme complexes that regulate energy metabolism. However, as a monomer, this protein can function as a protease. Mutations in this gene have been identified in patients with E3-deficient maple syrup urine disease and lipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]