

## Product datasheet for RC200723L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## ALDH1A1 (NM 000689) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** ALDH1A1 (NM\_000689) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

ALDC; ALDH-E1; ALDH1; ALDH11; HEL-9; HEL-S-53e; HEL12; PUMB1; RALDH1 Synonyms:

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Myc-DDK Tag: NM 000689 ACCN:

**ORF Size:** 1503 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200723).

Sequence:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of OTI Disclaimer:

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 000689.3

RefSeq Size: 2116 bp RefSeq ORF: 1506 bp Locus ID: 216

P00352 **UniProt ID:** Cytogenetics: 9q21.13 **Domains:** 

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS

aldedh





## ALDH1A1 (NM\_000689) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC200723L1V

**Protein Pathways:** Metabolic pathways, Retinol metabolism

**MW:** 54.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family. Aldehyde

dehydrogenase is the next enzyme after alcohol dehydrogenase in the major pathway of alcohol metabolism. There are two major aldehyde dehydrogenase isozymes in the liver, cytosolic and mitochondrial, which are encoded by distinct genes, and can be distinguished by their electrophoretic mobility, kinetic properties, and subcellular localization. This gene

encodes the cytosolic isozyme. Studies in mice show that through its role in retinol

metabolism, this gene may also be involved in the regulation of the metabolic responses to

high-fat diet. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]