

## Product datasheet for **RC201076L1V**

### ACSL5 (NM\_016234) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | ACSL5 (NM_016234) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle   |
| Symbol:                   | ACSL5  |
| Synonyms:                 | ACS2; ACS5; FACL5  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)  |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| ACCN:                     | NM_016234  |
| ORF Size:                 | 2217 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201076).   |
| 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| 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:                   | <a href="#">NM_016234.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_057318.2</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 3372 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 2220 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 51703  |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q9ULC5</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 10q25.2  |
| Domains:                  | AMP-binding  |
| Protein Families:         | Transmembrane  |



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**Protein Pathways:** Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Fatty acid metabolism, Metabolic pathways, PPAR signaling pathway

**MW:** 82.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is an isozyme of the long-chain fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase family. Although differing in substrate specificity, subcellular localization, and tissue distribution, all isozymes of this family convert free long-chain fatty acids into fatty acyl-CoA esters, and thereby play a key role in lipid biosynthesis and fatty acid degradation. This isozyme is highly expressed in uterus and spleen, and in trace amounts in normal brain, but has markedly increased levels in malignant gliomas. This gene functions in mediating fatty acid-induced glioma cell growth. Three transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]