

Product datasheet for RC201076L2V

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

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-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_016234 **ORF Size:** 2217 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201076).

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 016234.3, NP 057318.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3372 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2220 bp

 Locus ID:
 51703

 UniProt ID:
 Q9ULC5

 Cytogenetics:
 10q25.2

Domains: AMP-binding

Protein Families: Transmembrane





ACSL5 (NM_016234) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC201076L2V

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]