

Product datasheet for **RC201284L4V**

Aminoacylase 1 (ACY1) (NM_000666) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Aminoacylase 1 (ACY1) (NM_000666) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Aminoacylase 1
Synonyms:	ACY-1; ACY1D; HEL-S-5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000666
ORF Size:	1224 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201284).
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_000666.1
RefSeq Size:	1678 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1227 bp
Locus ID:	95
UniProt ID:	Q03154
Cytogenetics:	3p21.2
Domains:	Peptidase_M20
Protein Families:	Protease



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Protein Pathways: Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways

MW: 45.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a cytosolic, homodimeric, zinc-binding enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of acylated L-amino acids to L-amino acids and an acyl group, and has been postulated to function in the catabolism and salvage of acylated amino acids. This gene is located on chromosome 3p21.1, a region reduced to homozygosity in small-cell lung cancer (SCLC), and its expression has been reported to be reduced or undetectable in SCLC cell lines and tumors. The amino acid sequence of human aminoacylase-1 is highly homologous to the porcine counterpart, and this enzyme is the first member of a new family of zinc-binding enzymes. Mutations in this gene cause aminoacylase-1 deficiency, a metabolic disorder characterized by central nervous system defects and increased urinary excretion of N-acetylated amino acids. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the upstream ABHD14A (abhydrolase domain containing 14A) gene, as represented in GenelD:100526760. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 18. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]