

## Product datasheet for RC201975L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## AGA (NM\_000027) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: AGA (NM 000027) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: AGA

Synonyms: AGU; ASRG; GA

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 000027

ORF Size: 1038 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201975).

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 000027.2, NP 000018.1

RefSeq Size: 2113 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1041 bp
Locus ID: 175

 UniProt ID:
 P20933

 Cytogenetics:
 4q34.3

**Domains:** Asparaginase\_2

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protease



## AGA (NM\_000027) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC201975L3V

**Protein Pathways:** Lysosome, Other glycan degradation

MW: 37.2 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the N-terminal nucleophile (Ntn) hydrolase family of

proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta chains that comprise the mature enzyme. This enzyme is involved in the catabolism of N-linked oligosaccharides of glycoproteins. It cleaves asparagine from N-acetylglucosamines as one of the final steps in the lysosomal breakdown of glycoproteins. Mutations in this gene are associated with the lysosomal storage disease aspartylglycosaminuria that results in progressive neurodegeneration. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is subject to proteolytic processing. [provided by

RefSeq, Nov 2015]