

Product datasheet for **RC202031L2V**

PEX3 (NM_003630) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PEX3 (NM_003630) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PEX3
Synonyms:	PBD10A; PBD10B; TRG18
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_003630
ORF Size:	1119 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202031).
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_003630.1
RefSeq Size:	2774 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1122 bp
Locus ID:	8504
UniProt ID:	P56589
Cytogenetics:	6q24.2
Domains:	Peroxin-3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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MW: 42.1 kDa

Gene Summary: The product of this gene is involved in peroxisome biosynthesis and integrity. It assembles membrane vesicles before the matrix proteins are translocated. Peroxins (PEXs) are proteins that are essential for the assembly of functional peroxisomes. The peroxisome biogenesis disorders (PBDs) are a group of genetically heterogeneous autosomal recessive, lethal diseases characterized by multiple defects in peroxisome function. The peroxisomal biogenesis disorders are a heterogeneous group with at least 14 complementation groups and with more than 1 phenotype being observed in cases falling into particular complementation groups. Although the clinical features of PBD patients vary, cells from all PBD patients exhibit a defect in the import of one or more classes of peroxisomal matrix proteins into the organelle. Defects in this gene are a cause Zellweger syndrome (ZWS). [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]