

Product datasheet for **RC202130L2V**

GSTA4 (NM_001512) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GSTA4 (NM_001512) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GSTA4
Synonyms:	GSTA4-4; GTA4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001512
ORF Size:	666 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202130).
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_001512.2
RefSeq Size:	1352 bp
RefSeq ORF:	669 bp
Locus ID:	2941
UniProt ID:	O15217
Cytogenetics:	6p12.2
Domains:	GST_N, GST_C



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Protein Pathways:	Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Glutathione metabolism, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450
MW:	25.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. These enzymes are involved in cellular defense against toxic, carcinogenic, and pharmacologically active electrophilic compounds. At present, eight distinct classes of the soluble cytoplasmic mammalian glutathione S-transferases have been identified: alpha, kappa, mu, omega, pi, sigma, theta and zeta. This gene encodes a glutathione S-transferase belonging to the alpha class. The alpha class genes, which are located in a cluster on chromosome 6, are highly related and encode enzymes with glutathione peroxidase activity that function in the detoxification of lipid peroxidation products. Reactive electrophiles produced by oxidative metabolism have been linked to a number of degenerative diseases including Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, cataract formation, and atherosclerosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]