

Product datasheet for RC202132L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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UDP glucose dehydrogenase (UGDH) (NM_003359) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: UDP glucose dehydrogenase (UGDH) (NM_003359) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral

Particle

Symbol: UDP glucose dehydrogenase

Synonyms: DEE84; EIEE84; GDH; UDP-GlcDH; UDPGDH; UGD

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_003359

ORF Size: 1482 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202132).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 003359.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 3195 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1485 bp

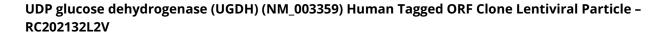
 Locus ID:
 7358

 UniProt ID:
 060701

Cytogenetics: 4p14

Domains: UDPG_MGDP_dh





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Protein Pathways: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism,

Metabolic pathways, Pentose and glucuronate interconversions, Starch and sucrose

metabolism

MW: 55 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene converts UDP-glucose to UDP-glucuronate and thereby

participates in the biosynthesis of glycosaminoglycans such as hyaluronan, chondroitin sulfate, and heparan sulfate. These glycosylated compounds are common components of the extracellular matrix and likely play roles in signal transduction, cell migration, and cancer growth and metastasis. The expression of this gene is up-regulated by transforming growth factor beta and down-regulated by hypoxia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

variants.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010]