

## Product datasheet for **RC202132L3V**

### 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:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003359
ORF Size:	1482 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202132).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_003359.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3195 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1485 bp
Locus ID:	7358
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O60701</a>
Cytogenetics:	4p14
Domains:	UDPG_MGDP_dh



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Pentose and glucuronate interconversions, Starch and sucrose metabolism
<b>MW:</b>	55 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	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]