

Product datasheet for RC202330L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

SOD2 (NM_000636) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: SOD2 (NM_000636) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: SOD2

Synonyms: GClnc1; IPO-B; IPOB; Mn-SOD; MNSOD; MVCD6

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_000636

ORF Size: 666 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202330).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 000636.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1593 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 669 bp

 Locus ID:
 6648

 UniProt ID:
 P04179

 Cytogenetics:
 6q25.3

 Domains:
 sodfe

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors





SOD2 (NM_000636) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC202330L2V

Protein Pathways: Huntington's disease

MW: 24.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the iron/manganese superoxide dismutase family. It encodes a

mitochondrial protein that forms a homotetramer and binds one manganese ion per subunit. This protein binds to the superoxide byproducts of oxidative phosphorylation and converts them to hydrogen peroxide and diatomic oxygen. Mutations in this gene have been associated with idiopathic cardiomyopathy (IDC), premature aging, sporadic motor neuron disease, and cancer. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 1. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016]