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Product datasheet for RC202479L2V

GSTA2 (NM_000846) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GSTA2 (NM_000846) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GSTA2
Synonyms:	GST2; GSTA2-2; GTA2; GTH2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000846
ORF Size:	666 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202479).
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_000846.3, NP_000837.2
RefSeq Size:	1320 bp
RefSeq ORF:	669 bp
Locus ID:	2939
UniProt ID:	P09210
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 function in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding these enzymes are known to be highly polymorphic. These genetic variations can change an individual's susceptibility to carcinogens and toxins as well as affect the toxicity and efficacy of some drugs. 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-tranferase belonging to the alpha class. The alpha class genes, located in a cluster mapped to chromosome 6, are the most abundantly expressed glutathione S-transferases in liver. In addition to metabolizing bilirubin and certain anti-cancer drugs in the liver, the alpha class of these enzymes exhibit glutathione peroxidase activity thereby protecting the cells from reactive oxygen species and the products of peroxidation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]