

## Product datasheet for **RC203148L2V**

### **BHMT (NM\_001713) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | BHMT (NM_001713) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| Symbol:                   | BHMT   |
| Synonyms:                 | BHMT1; HEL-S-61p   |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)   |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| ACCN:                     | NM_001713  |
| ORF Size:                 | 1218 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203148).   |
| 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_001713.1</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 2515 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 1221 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 635  |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q93088</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 5q14.1   |
| Domains:                  | S-methyl_trans   |



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|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Protein Pathways:</b> | Cysteine and methionine metabolism, Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism, Metabolic pathways   |
| <b>MW:</b>               | 45 kDa   |
| <b>Gene Summary:</b>     | This gene encodes a cytosolic enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of betaine and homocysteine to dimethylglycine and methionine, respectively. Defects in this gene could lead to hyperhomocyst(e)inemia, but such a defect has not yet been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |