

Product datasheet for RC203555L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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PSAP (NM_002778) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PSAP (NM_002778) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PSAP

Synonyms: GLBA; SAP1; SAP2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_002778 **ORF Size:** 1572 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203555).

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.

RefSeg: NM 002778.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2839 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1575 bp

 Locus ID:
 5660

 UniProt ID:
 P07602

 Cytogenetics:
 10q22.1

Domains: SAPA, SapB_1, SapB_2, SAPB

Protein Families: Druggable Genome





Protein Pathways: Lysosome

MW: 58.1 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a highly conserved preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to

generate four main cleavage products including saposins A, B, C, and D. Each domain of the precursor protein is approximately 80 amino acid residues long with nearly identical placement of cysteine residues and glycosylation sites. Saposins A-D localize primarily to the lysosomal compartment where they facilitate the catabolism of glycosphingolipids with short oligosaccharide groups. The precursor protein exists both as a secretory protein and as an integral membrane protein and has neurotrophic activities. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Gaucher disease and metachromatic leukodystrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is

proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]