

## Product datasheet for RC203766L2V

## 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

## Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) (NM 000237) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) (NM 000237) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: LPL

Synonyms: HDLCQ11; LIPD

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_000237 **ORF Size:** 1425 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203766).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 000237.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3747 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1428 bp

 Locus ID:
 4023

 UniProt ID:
 P06858

 Cytogenetics:
 8p21.3

**Domains:** lipase, PLAT

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome





## Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) (NM\_000237) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC203766L2V

Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Glycerolipid metabolism, PPAR signaling pathway

**MW:** 53.2 kDa

Gene Summary: LPL encodes lipoprotein lipase, which is expressed in heart, muscle, and adipose tissue. LPL

functions as a homodimer, and has the dual functions of triglyceride hydrolase and

ligand/bridging factor for receptor-mediated lipoprotein uptake. Severe mutations that cause LPL deficiency result in type I hyperlipoproteinemia, while less extreme mutations in LPL are

linked to many disorders of lipoprotein metabolism. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]