

## Product datasheet for RC204156L2V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Superoxide Dismutase 3 (SOD3) (NM\_003102) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Superoxide Dismutase 3 (SOD3) (NM\_003102) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Symbol:** Superoxide Dismutase 3

Synonyms: EC-SOD

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector:

pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM 003102

ORF Size: 720 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204156).

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 003102.2, NP 003093.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1546 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 723 bp

 Locus ID:
 6649

 UniProt ID:
 P08294

 Cytogenetics:
 4p15.2

**Domains:** sodcu

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein





Superoxide Dismutase 3 (SOD3) (NM\_003102) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC204156L2V

**MW:** 25.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes a member of the superoxide dismutase (SOD) protein family. SODs are antioxidant enzymes that catalyze the conversion of superoxide radicals into hydrogen peroxide and oxygen, which may protect the brain, lungs, and other tissues from oxidative stress. Proteolytic processing of the encoded protein results in the formation of two distinct homotetramers that differ in their ability to interact with the extracellular matrix (ECM). Homotetramers consisting of the intact protein, or type C subunit, exhibit high affinity for heparin and are anchored to the ECM. Homotetramers consisting of a proteolytically cleaved form of the protein, or type A subunit, exhibit low affinity for heparin and do not interact with the ECM. A mutation in this gene may be associated with increased heart disease risk. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]