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Product datasheet for RC204903L4V

ADH5 (NM_000671) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ADH5 (NM_000671) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ADH5
Synonyms:	ADH-3; ADHX; AMEDS; BMFS7; FALDH; FDH; GSH-FDH; GSNOR; HEL-S-60p
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000671
ORF Size:	1122 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204903).`
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_000671.3
RefSeq Size:	2652 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1125 bp
Locus ID:	128
UniProt ID:	P11766
Cytogenetics:	4q23
Domains:	ADH_zinc_N
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways:	Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Fatty acid metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Methane metabolism, Retinol metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism
MW:	39.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a member of the alcohol dehydrogenase family. Members of this family metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids, and lipid peroxidation products. The encoded protein forms a homodimer. It has virtually no activity for ethanol oxidation, but exhibits high activity for oxidation of long-chain primary alcohols and for oxidation of S-hydroxymethyl-glutathione, a spontaneous adduct between formaldehyde and glutathione. This enzyme is an important component of cellular metabolism for the elimination of formaldehyde, a potent irritant and sensitizing agent that causes lacrymation, rhinitis, pharyngitis, and contact dermatitis. The human genome contains several non-transcribed pseudogenes related to this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]