

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Product datasheet for RC205356L4V

## FACL4 (ACSL4) (NM\_004458) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

## **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FACL4 (ACSL4) (NM_004458) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FACL4
Synonyms:	ACS4; FACL4; LACS4; MRX63; MRX68
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004458
ORF Size:	2010 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205356).
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. <u>More info</u>
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:	<u>NM 004458.1</u>
RefSeq Size:	5039 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2013 bp
Locus ID:	2182
UniProt ID:	<u>O60488</u>
Cytogenetics:	Xq23
Domains:	AMP-binding
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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<b>GRIGENE</b> FACL4 (ACSL4) (NM_004458) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC205356L4V	
Protein Pathways:	Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Fatty acid metabolism, Metabolic pathways, PPAR signaling pathway
MW:	74.4 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is an isozyme of the long-chain fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase family. Although differing in substrate specificity, subcellular localization, and tissue distribution, all isozymes of this family convert free long-chain fatty acids into fatty acyl-CoA esters, and thereby play a key role in lipid biosynthesis and fatty acid degradation. This isozyme preferentially utilizes arachidonate as substrate. The absence of this enzyme may contribute to the cognitive disability or Alport syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene generates multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

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