

Product datasheet for **RC206273L2V**

HAAO (NM_012205) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HAAO (NM_012205) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HAAO
Synonyms:	3-HAO; h3HAO; HAO; VCRL1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_012205
ORF Size:	858 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206273).
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_012205.1
RefSeq Size:	1301 bp
RefSeq ORF:	861 bp
Locus ID:	23498
UniProt ID:	P46952
Cytogenetics:	2p21
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Tryptophan metabolism
MW:	32.6 kDa



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Gene Summary:

3-Hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase is a monomeric cytosolic protein belonging to the family of intramolecular dioxygenases containing nonheme ferrous iron. It is widely distributed in peripheral organs, such as liver and kidney, and is also present in low amounts in the central nervous system. HAAO catalyzes the synthesis of quinolinic acid (QUIN) from 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. QUIN is an excitotoxin whose toxicity is mediated by its ability to activate glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. Increased cerebral levels of QUIN may participate in the pathogenesis of neurologic and inflammatory disorders. HAAO has been suggested to play a role in disorders associated with altered tissue levels of QUIN. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]