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Product datasheet for RC206640L4V

Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 (DLAT) (NM_001931) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2 (DLAT) (NM_001931) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Pyruvate Dehydrogenase E2
Synonyms:	DLTA; E2; PBC; PDC-E2; PDCE2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001931
ORF Size:	1941 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206640).
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_001931.2
RefSeq Size:	3321 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1944 bp
Locus ID:	1737
UniProt ID:	P10515
Cytogenetics:	11q23.1
Domains:	biotin_lipoyl, 2-oxoacid_dh, e3_binding

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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pyruvate metabolism
MW:	69 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes component E2 of the multi-enzyme pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC). PDC resides in the inner mitochondrial membrane and catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl coenzyme A. The protein product of this gene, dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase, accepts acetyl groups formed by the oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate and transfers them to coenzyme A. Dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase is the antigen for antimitochondrial antibodies. These autoantibodies are present in nearly 95% of patients with the autoimmune liver disease primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). In PBC, activated T lymphocytes attack and destroy epithelial cells in the bile duct where this protein is abnormally distributed and overexpressed. PBC enventually leads to cirrhosis and liver failure. Mutations in this gene are also a cause of pyruvate dehydrogenase E2 deficiency which causes primary lactic acidosis in infancy and early childhood.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]