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Product datasheet for RC207226L2V

GAD67 (GAD1) (NM_000817) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GAD67 (GAD1) (NM_000817) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GAD67
Synonyms:	CPSQ1; DEE89; GAD; SCP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000817
ORF Size:	1782 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207226).
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_000817.2
RefSeq Size:	3488 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1785 bp
Locus ID:	2571
UniProt ID:	Q99259
Cytogenetics:	2q31.1
Domains:	pyridoxal_deC
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, beta-Alanine metabolism, Butanoate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, Type I diabetes mellitus

MW: 66.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes one of several forms of glutamic acid decarboxylase, identified as a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. The enzyme encoded is responsible for catalyzing the production of gamma-aminobutyric acid from L-glutamic acid. A pathogenic role for this enzyme has been identified in the human pancreas since it has been identified as an autoantigen and an autoreactive T cell target in insulin-dependent diabetes. This gene may also play a role in the stiff man syndrome. Deficiency in this enzyme has been shown to lead to pyridoxine dependency with seizures. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two products, the predominant 67-kD form and a less-frequent 25-kD form. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]