

Product datasheet for **RC208750L4V**

Glutathione S Transferase alpha 1 (GSTA1) (NM_145740) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Glutathione S Transferase alpha 1 (GSTA1) (NM_145740) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Glutathione S Transferase alpha 1
Synonyms:	GST-epsilon; GST2; GSTA1-1; GTH1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_145740
ORF Size:	666 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208750).
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_145740.2
RefSeq Size:	1276 bp
RefSeq ORF:	669 bp
Locus ID:	2938
UniProt ID:	P08263
Cytogenetics:	6p12.2
Domains:	GST_N, GST_C



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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Glutathione metabolism, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450
MW:	25.6 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a member of a family of enzymes that function to add glutathione to target electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins, and products of oxidative stress. This action is an important step in detoxification of these compounds. This subfamily of enzymes has a particular role in protecting cells from reactive oxygen species and the products of peroxidation. Polymorphisms in this gene influence the ability of individuals to metabolize different drugs. This gene is located in a cluster of similar genes and pseudogenes on chromosome 6. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]</p>