

Product datasheet for **RC208900L3V**

GSTM5 (NM_000851) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GSTM5 (NM_000851) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GSTM5
Synonyms:	GSTM5-5; GTM5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000851
ORF Size:	654 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208900).
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_000851.2
RefSeq Size:	1567 bp
RefSeq ORF:	657 bp
Locus ID:	2949
UniProt ID:	P46439
Cytogenetics:	1p13.3
Domains:	GST_N, GST_C



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Protein Pathways:	Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Glutathione metabolism, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450
MW:	25.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>Cytosolic and membrane-bound forms of glutathione S-transferase are encoded by two distinct supergene families. At present, eight distinct classes of the soluble cytoplasmic mammalian glutathione S-transferases have been identified: alpha, kappa, mu, omega, pi, sigma, theta and zeta. This gene encodes a glutathione S-transferase that belongs to the mu class. The mu class of enzymes functions in the detoxification of electrophilic compounds, including carcinogens, therapeutic drugs, environmental toxins and products of oxidative stress, by conjugation with glutathione. The genes encoding the mu class of enzymes are organized in a gene cluster on chromosome 1p13.3 and are known to be highly polymorphic. These genetic variations can change an individual's susceptibility to carcinogens and toxins as well as affect the toxicity and efficacy of certain drugs. Diversification of these genes has occurred in regions encoding substrate-binding domains, as well as in tissue expression patterns, to accommodate an increasing number of foreign compounds. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>