

Product datasheet for **RC209456L4V**

PDXP (NM_020315) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | PDXP (NM_020315) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | PDXP |
| Synonyms: | CIN; dj37E16.5; PLP |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_020315 |
| ORF Size: | 888 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209456). |
| OTI Disclaimer: | <p>Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.</p> <p>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</p> |
| 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_020315.4 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2072 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 891 bp |



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| Locus ID: | 57026 |
| UniProt ID: | Q96GD0 |
| Cytogenetics: | 22q13.1 |
| Domains: | Hydrolase |
| Protein Pathways: | Metabolic pathways, Vitamin B6 metabolism |
| MW: | 31.5 kDa |
| Gene Summary: | Pyridoxal 5-prime-phosphate (PLP) is the active form of vitamin B6 that acts as a coenzyme in maintaining biochemical homeostasis. The preferred degradation route from PLP to 4-pyridoxic acid involves the dephosphorylation of PLP by PDXP (Jang et al., 2003 [PubMed 14522954]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008] |