

Product datasheet for **RC209830L1V**

LOXL1 (NM_005576) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	LOXL1 (NM_005576) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	LOXL1
Synonyms:	L0L; LOXL
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005576
ORF Size:	1722 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209830).
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_005576.2
RefSeq Size:	2361 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1725 bp
Locus ID:	4016
UniProt ID:	Q08397
Cytogenetics:	15q24.1
Domains:	Lysyl_oxidase
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein



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MW: 63.17 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the lysyl oxidase family of proteins. The prototypic member of the family is essential to the biogenesis of connective tissue, encoding an extracellular copper-dependent amine oxidase that catalyzes the first step in the formation of crosslinks in collagen and elastin. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature enzyme. A highly conserved amino acid sequence at the C-terminus end appears to be sufficient for amine oxidase activity, suggesting that each family member may retain this function. The N-terminus is poorly conserved and may impart additional roles in developmental regulation, senescence, tumor suppression, cell growth control, and chemotaxis to each member of the family. Mutations in this gene are associated with exfoliation syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]