

Product datasheet for **RC211332L3V**

ASAH3 (ACER1) (NM_133492) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ASAH3 (ACER1) (NM_133492) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ASAH3
Synonyms:	ALKCDase1; ASAH3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_133492
ORF Size:	792 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211332).
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_133492.1
RefSeq Size:	1088 bp
RefSeq ORF:	795 bp
Locus ID:	125981
UniProt ID:	Q8TDN7
Cytogenetics:	19p13.3
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Sphingolipid metabolism



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MW: 31.1 kDa

Gene Summary: Ceramides are synthesized during epidermal differentiation and accumulate within the interstices of the stratum corneum, where they represent critical components of the epidermal permeability barrier. Excess cellular ceramide can trigger antimitogenic signals and induce apoptosis, and the ceramide metabolites sphingosine and sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) are important bioregulatory molecules. Ceramide hydrolysis in the nucleated cell layers regulates keratinocyte proliferation and apoptosis in response to external stress. Ceramide hydrolysis also occurs at the stratum corneum, releasing free sphingoid base that functions as an endogenous antimicrobial agent. ACER1 is highly expressed in epidermis and catalyzes the hydrolysis of very long chain ceramides to generate sphingosine (Houben et al., 2006 [PubMed 16477081]; Sun et al., 2008 [PubMed 17713573]).[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2010]