

## Product datasheet for **RC213591L4V**

### GCDH (NM\_013976) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GCDH (NM_013976) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GCDH
Synonyms:	ACAD5; GCD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_013976
ORF Size:	1284 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213591).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_013976.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1607 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1287 bp
Locus ID:	2639
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q92947</a>
Cytogenetics:	19p13.13
Domains:	Acyl-CoA_dh, Acyl-CoA_dh_M, Acyl-CoA_dh_N
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Fatty acid metabolism, Lysine degradation, Metabolic pathways, Tryptophan metabolism
<b>MW:</b>	47.36 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the acyl-CoA dehydrogenase family. It catalyzes the oxidative decarboxylation of glutaryl-CoA to crotonyl-CoA and CO<sub>2</sub> in the degradative pathway of L-lysine, L-hydroxylysine, and L-tryptophan metabolism. It uses electron transfer flavoprotein as its electron acceptor. The enzyme exists in the mitochondrial matrix as a homotetramer of 45-kD subunits. Mutations in this gene result in the metabolic disorder glutaric aciduria type 1, which is also known as glutaric acidemia type I. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 12. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2013]</p>