

Product datasheet for **RC214166L3V**

GALNT1 (NM_020474) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GALNT1 (NM_020474) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GALNT1
Synonyms:	GALNAC-T1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_020474
ORF Size:	1677 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214166).
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_020474.2
RefSeq Size:	3778 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1680 bp
Locus ID:	2589
UniProt ID:	Q10472
Cytogenetics:	18q12.2
Domains:	RICIN, Glycos_transf_2
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Metabolic pathways, O-Glycan biosynthesis

MW: 64 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase (GalNAc-T) family of enzymes. GalNAc-Ts initiate mucin-type O-linked glycosylation in the Golgi apparatus by catalyzing the transfer of GalNAc to serine and threonine residues on target proteins. They are characterized by an N-terminal transmembrane domain, a stem region, a luminal catalytic domain containing a GT1 motif and Gal/GalNAc transferase motif, and a C-terminal ricin/lectin-like domain. GalNAc-Ts have different, but overlapping, substrate specificities and patterns of expression. Transcript variants derived from this gene that utilize alternative polyA signals have been described in the literature. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]