

Product datasheet for RC216359L4V

PYCR1 (NM_153824) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PYCR1 (NM_153824) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PYCR1
Synonyms:	ARCL2B; ARCL3B; P5C; P5CR; PIG45; PP222; PRO3; PYCR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_153824
ORF Size:	948 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216359).
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_153824.1
RefSeq Size:	1768 bp
RefSeq ORF:	951 bp



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Locus ID:	5831
UniProt ID:	P32322
Cytogenetics:	17q25.3
Domains:	P5CR
Protein Pathways:	Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways
MW:	33.2 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the NAD(P)H-dependent conversion of pyrroline-5-carboxylate to proline. This enzyme may also play a physiologic role in the generation of NADP(+) in some cell types. The protein forms a homopolymer and localizes to the mitochondrion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]