

Product datasheet for RC217318L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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AOC2 (NM_001158) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: AOC2 (NM_001158) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: AOC2

Synonyms: DAO2; RAO; SSAO

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_001158

ORF Size: 2187 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217318).

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.

RefSeg: NM 001158.3

RefSeq Size:2600 bpRefSeq ORF:2190 bpLocus ID:314

 UniProt ID:
 O75106

 Cytogenetics:
 17q21.31

Protein Families: Transmembrane





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Protein Pathways: beta-Alanine metabolism, Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism, Metabolic pathways,

Phenylalanine metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism

MW: 80.3 kDa

Gene Summary: Copper amine oxidases catalyze the oxidative conversion of amines to aldehydes and

ammonia in the presence of copper and quinone cofactor. This gene shows high sequence similarity to copper amine oxidases from various species ranging from bacteria to mammals. The protein contains several conserved motifs including the active site of amine oxidases and

the histidine residues that likely bind copper. It may be a critical modulator of signal

transmission in retina, possibly by degrading the biogenic amines dopamine, histamine, and putrescine. This gene may be a candidate gene for hereditary ocular diseases. Alternate

splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]