

## Product datasheet for **RC217318L4V**

### 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-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
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. <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_001158.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2600 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2190 bp
Locus ID:	314
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O75106</a>
Cytogenetics:	17q21.31
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	beta-Alanine metabolism, Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Phenylalanine metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism
<b>MW:</b>	80.3 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	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]