OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC218271L2V

NAGPA (NM_016256) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NAGPA (NM_016256) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NAGPA
Synonyms:	APAA; UCE
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_016256
ORF Size:	1545 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218271).
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_016256.2
RefSeq Size:	2219 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1548 bp
Locus ID:	51172
UniProt ID:	Q9UK23
Cytogenetics:	16p13.3
Domains:	EGF
Protein Families:	Transmembrane

View online »

Protein Pathways: Lysosome

MW: 56.11 kDa

Gene Summary: Hydrolases are transported to lysosomes after binding to mannose 6-phosphate receptors in the trans-Golgi network. This gene encodes the enzyme that catalyzes the second step in the formation of the mannose 6-phosphate recognition marker on lysosomal hydrolases. Commonly known as 'uncovering enzyme' or UCE, this enzyme removes N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) residues from GlcNAc-alpha-P-mannose moieties and thereby produces the recognition marker. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed by furin to generate the mature enzyme, a homotetramer of two disulfide-linked homodimers. Mutations in this gene are associated with developmental stuttering in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]