

## Product datasheet for **RC218419L4V**

### Peroxiredoxin 3 (PRDX3) (NM\_014098) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Peroxiredoxin 3 (PRDX3) (NM_014098) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Peroxiredoxin 3
Synonyms:	AOP-1; AOP1; HBC189; MER5; PRO1748; prx-III; SP-22
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_014098
ORF Size:	714 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218419).
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_014098.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_054817.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1537 bp
RefSeq ORF:	717 bp
Locus ID:	10935
Cytogenetics:	10q26.11
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors
MW:	25.7 kDa


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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a mitochondrial protein with antioxidant function. The protein is similar to the C22 subunit of *Salmonella typhimurium* alkylhydroperoxide reductase, and it can rescue bacterial resistance to alkylhydroperoxide in *E. coli* that lack the C22 subunit. The human and mouse genes are highly conserved, and they map to the regions syntenic between mouse and human chromosomes. Sequence comparisons with recently cloned mammalian homologs suggest that these genes consist of a family that is responsible for the regulation of cellular proliferation, differentiation and antioxidant functions. This family member can protect cells from oxidative stress, and it can promote cell survival in prostate cancer. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. Related pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 1, 3, 13 and 22. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]