

Product datasheet for **RC218823L3V**

GGT5 (NM_001099781) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GGT5 (NM_001099781) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GGT5
Synonyms:	GGL; GGT-REL; GGT 5; GGTLA1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001099781
ORF Size:	1761 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218823).
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_001099781.2 , NP_001093251.1
RefSeq Size:	2514 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1764 bp
Locus ID:	2687
UniProt ID:	P36269
Cytogenetics:	22q11.23
Protein Families:	Protease, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	Arachidonic acid metabolism, Cyanoamino acid metabolism, Glutathione metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Selenoamino acid metabolism, Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism
MW:	62.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene is a member of the gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase gene family, and some reports indicate that it is capable of cleaving the gamma-glutamyl moiety of glutathione. The protein encoded by this gene is synthesized as a single, catalytically-inactive polypeptide, that is processed post-transcriptionally to form a heavy and light subunit, with the catalytic activity contained within the small subunit. The encoded enzyme is able to convert leukotriene C4 to leukotriene D4, but appears to have distinct substrate specificity compared to gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]