

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Product datasheet for RC219229L3V

BCAT1 (NM_005504) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BCAT1 (NM_005504) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BCAT1
Synonyms:	BCATC; BCT1; ECA39; MECA39; PNAS121; PP18
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005504
ORF Size:	1158 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219229).
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. <u>More info</u>
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:	<u>NM 005504.4</u>
RefSeq Size:	8191 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1161 bp
Locus ID:	586
UniProt ID:	<u>P54687</u>
Cytogenetics:	12p12.1
Domains:	aminotran_4
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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ORIGENE BCAT1 (NM_005504) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC219229L3V	
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis, Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis, Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation
MW:	42.8 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes the cytosolic form of the enzyme branched-chain amino acid transaminase. This enzyme catalyzes the reversible transamination of branched-chain alpha- keto acids to branched-chain L-amino acids essential for cell growth. Two different clinical disorders have been attributed to a defect of branched-chain amino acid transamination: hypervalinemia and hyperleucine-isoleucinemia. As there is also a gene encoding a mitochondrial form of this enzyme, mutations in either gene may contribute to these disorders. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]

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