

Product datasheet for **RC219802L1V**

Sterol carrier protein 2 (SCP2) (NM_002979) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Sterol carrier protein 2 (SCP2) (NM_002979) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Sterol carrier protein 2
Synonyms:	NLTP; NSL-TP; SCOX; SCP-2; SCP-CHI; SCP-X; SCPX
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002979
ORF Size:	1641 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219802).
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_002979.3
RefSeq Size:	2697 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1644 bp
Locus ID:	6342
UniProt ID:	P22307
Cytogenetics:	1p32.3
Domains:	thiolase, SCP2
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, PPAR signaling pathway, Primary bile acid biosynthesis



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MW: 58.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes two proteins: sterol carrier protein X (SCPx) and sterol carrier protein 2 (SCP2), as a result of transcription initiation from 2 independently regulated promoters. The transcript initiated from the proximal promoter encodes the longer SCPx protein, and the transcript initiated from the distal promoter encodes the shorter SCP2 protein, with the 2 proteins sharing a common C-terminus. Evidence suggests that the SCPx protein is a peroxisome-associated thiolase that is involved in the oxidation of branched chain fatty acids, while the SCP2 protein is thought to be an intracellular lipid transfer protein. This gene is highly expressed in organs involved in lipid metabolism, and may play a role in Zellweger syndrome, in which cells are deficient in peroxisomes and have impaired bile acid synthesis. Alternative splicing of this gene produces multiple transcript variants, some encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010]