

Product datasheet for **RC222822L4V**

Ancient ubiquitous protein 1 (AUP1) (NM_181575) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ancient ubiquitous protein 1 (AUP1) (NM_181575) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ancient ubiquitous protein 1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_181575
ORF Size:	1230 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222822).
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_181575.2
RefSeq Size:	1561 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1233 bp
Locus ID:	550
UniProt ID:	Q9Y679
Cytogenetics:	2p13.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
MW:	45.6 kDa



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded this gene is involved in several pathways including quality control of misfolded proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum and lipid droplet accumulation. Lipid droplets are organelles in the cytoplasm that store neutral lipids such as cholesterol esters and triglycerides to prevent the overabundance of free cholesterol and fatty acids in cells, but also to act as storage for other metabolic processes, such as membrane biogenesis. Reduced expression of this gene results in reduced lipid droplet clustering, a function that is dependent on ubiquitination of the protein. This protein contains multiple domains including a hydrophobic N-terminal domain, an acetyltransferase domain, a ubiquitin-binding CUE domain, and a UBE2B2-binding domain (G2BR). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]