

Product datasheet for **RC224304L3V**

ADH7 (NM_000673) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ADH7 (NM_000673) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ADH7
Synonyms:	ADH4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000673
ORF Size:	1158 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224304).
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_000673.3 , NP_000664.2
RefSeq Size:	2307 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1125 bp
Locus ID:	131
UniProt ID:	P40394
Cytogenetics:	4q23
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Fatty acid metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Retinol metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism
MW:	41.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes class IV alcohol dehydrogenase 7 mu or sigma subunit, which is a member of the alcohol dehydrogenase family. Members of this family metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids, and lipid peroxidation products. The enzyme encoded by this gene is inefficient in ethanol oxidation, but is the most active as a retinol dehydrogenase; thus it may participate in the synthesis of retinoic acid, a hormone important for cellular differentiation. The expression of this gene is much more abundant in stomach than liver, thus differing from the other known gene family members. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]