

Product datasheet for RC224613L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Fucose mutarotase (FUOM) (NM_198472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Fucose mutarotase (FUOM) (NM_198472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Fucose mutarotase

Synonyms: C10orf125; FucM; FUCU

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

14.6 kDa

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_198472

ORF Size: 402 bp

ORF Nucleotide

ucloatida The Of

Sequence:
OTI Disclaimer:

MW:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224613).

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.

RefSeg: NM 198472.1

RefSeq Size: 768 bp
RefSeq ORF: 405 bp
Locus ID: 282969
UniProt ID: A2VDF0
Cytogenetics: 10q26.3





Fucose mutarotase (FUOM) (NM_198472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC224613L4V

Gene Summary:

Involved in the interconversion between alpha- and beta-L-fucoses. L-Fucose (6-deoxy-L-galactose) exists as alpha-L-fucose (29.5%) and beta-L-fucose (70.5%), the beta-form is metabolized through the salvage pathway. GDP-L-fucose formed either by the de novo or salvage pathways is transported into the endoplasmic reticulum, where it serves as a substrate for N- and O-glycosylations by fucosyltransferases. Fucosylated structures expressed on cell surfaces or secreted in biological fluids are believed to play a critical role in cell-cell adhesion and recognition processes.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]