

## Product datasheet for **RC225593L2V**

### **ASAH1 (NM\_001127505) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | ASAH1 (NM_001127505) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| Symbol:                   | ASAH1  |
| Synonyms:                 | AC; ACDase; ASAH; PHP; PHP32; SMAPME   |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)   |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| ACCN:                     | NM_001127505   |
| ORF Size:                 | 1167 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC225593).   |
| 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| 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:                   | <a href="#">NM_001127505.1</a>   |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 1170 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 427  |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q13510</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 8p22   |
| Protein Families:         | Druggable Genome   |
| Protein Pathways:         | Lysosome, Metabolic pathways, Sphingolipid metabolism  |
| MW:                       | 43.9 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the acid ceramidase family of proteins. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. Processing of this preproprotein generates alpha and beta subunits that heterodimerize to form the mature lysosomal enzyme, which catalyzes the degradation of ceramide into sphingosine and free fatty acid. This enzyme is overexpressed in multiple human cancers and may play a role in cancer progression. Mutations in this gene are associated with the lysosomal storage disorder, Farber lipogranulomatosis, and a neuromuscular disorder, spinal muscular atrophy with progressive myoclonic epilepsy. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]