

Product datasheet for RC225750L2V

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

ALDH3A1 (NM_001135167) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: ALDH3A1 (NM_001135167) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ALDH3A1

Synonyms: ALDH3; ALDHIII

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001135167

ORF Size: 1359 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC225750).

Sequence:

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 001135167.1, NP 001128639.1

RefSeq ORF: 1362 bp Locus ID: 218

 UniProt ID:
 P30838

 Cytogenetics:
 17p11.2

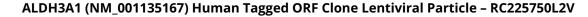
Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Histidine metabolism,

Metabolic pathways, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Phenylalanine

metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism





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MW:

50.2 kDa

Gene Summary:

Aldehyde dehydrogenases oxidize various aldehydes to the corresponding acids. They are involved in the detoxification of alcohol-derived acetaldehyde and in the metabolism of corticosteroids, biogenic amines, neurotransmitters, and lipid peroxidation. The enzyme encoded by this gene forms a cytoplasmic homodimer that preferentially oxidizes aromatic and medium-chain (6 carbons or more) saturated and unsaturated aldehyde substrates. It is thought to promote resistance to UV and 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal-induced oxidative damage in the cornea. The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]