

Product datasheet for **RC225984L2V**

GAD65 (GAD2) (NM_001134366) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | GAD65 (GAD2) (NM_001134366) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | GAD65 |
| Synonyms: | GAD65 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_001134366 |
| ORF Size: | 1755 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC225984). |
| 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_001134366.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2419 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1758 bp |
| Locus ID: | 2572 |
| UniProt ID: | Q05329 |
| Cytogenetics: | 10p12.1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |



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| Protein Pathways: | Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, beta-Alanine metabolism, Butanoate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, Type I diabetes mellitus |
| MW: | 65.4 kDa |
| Gene Summary: | This gene encodes one of several forms of glutamic acid decarboxylase, identified as a major autoantigen in insulin-dependent diabetes. The enzyme encoded is responsible for catalyzing the production of gamma-aminobutyric acid from L-glutamic acid. A pathogenic role for this enzyme has been identified in the human pancreas since it has been identified as an autoantibody and an autoreactive T cell target in insulin-dependent diabetes. This gene may also play a role in the stiff man syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008] |