

## Product datasheet for RC228933L4V

## 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

## ALDH4A1 (NM\_001161504) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: ALDH4A1 (NM 001161504) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ALDH4A1

Synonyms: ALDH4; P5CD; P5CDh

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001161504

ORF Size: 1509 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228933).

Sequence:

Cytogenetics:

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 001161504.1, NP 001154976.1

1p36.13

 RefSeq Size:
 3259 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1512 bp

 Locus ID:
 8659

 UniProt ID:
 P30038

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome



## ALDH4A1 (NM\_001161504) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC228933L4V

Protein Pathways: Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism, Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic

pathways

MW: 55.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This protein belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family of proteins. This enzyme is a

mitochondrial matrix NAD-dependent dehydrogenase which catalyzes the second step of the proline degradation pathway, converting pyrroline-5-carboxylate to glutamate. Deficiency of this enzyme is associated with type II hyperprolinemia, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by accumulation of delta-1-pyrroline-5-carboxylate (P5C) and proline.

Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for

this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009]