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Product datasheet for RC229276L1V

ALDH7A1 (NM_001182) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ALDH7A1 (NM_001182) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ALDH7A1
Synonyms:	ATQ1; EPD; PDE
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001182
ORF Size:	1617 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229276).
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_001182.3
RefSeq ORF:	1620 bp
Locus ID:	501
UniProt ID:	P49419
Cytogenetics:	5q23.2
Domains:	aldedh
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways:	Arginine and proline metabolism, Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism, beta-Alanine metabolism, Butanoate metabolism, Fatty acid metabolism, Glycerolipid metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Histidine metabolism, Limonene and pinene degradation, Lysine degradation, Metabolic pathways, Propanoate metabolism, Pyruvate metabolism, Tryptophan metabolism, Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation
MW:	58.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of subfamily 7 in the aldehyde dehydrogenase gene family. These enzymes are thought to play a major role in the detoxification of aldehydes generated by alcohol metabolism and lipid peroxidation. This particular member has homology to a previously described protein from the green garden pea, the 26g pea turgor protein. It is also involved in lysine catabolism that is known to occur in the mitochondrial matrix. Recent reports show that this protein is found both in the cytosol and the mitochondria, and the two forms likely arise from the use of alternative translation initiation sites. An additional variant encoding a different isoform has also been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene are associated with pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy. Several related pseudogenes have also been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011]