

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Product datasheet for RC229999L4V

## BCAT1 (NM\_001178093) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

## **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BCAT1 (NM_001178093) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BCAT1
Synonyms:	BCATC; BCT1; ECA39; MECA39; PNAS121; PP18
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001178093
ORF Size:	1194 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229999).
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. <u>More info</u>
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:	<u>NM 001178093.1</u>
RefSeq ORF:	1197 bp
Locus ID:	586
UniProt ID:	<u>P54687</u>
Cytogenetics:	12p12.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis, Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis, Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation



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	BCAT1 (NM_001178093) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC229999L4V
MW:	44.6 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes the cytosolic form of the enzyme branched-chain amino acid transaminase. This enzyme catalyzes the reversible transamination of branched-chain alpha- keto acids to branched-chain L-amino acids essential for cell growth. Two different clinical disorders have been attributed to a defect of branched-chain amino acid transamination: hypervalinemia and hyperleucine-isoleucinemia. As there is also a gene encoding a mitochondrial form of this enzyme, mutations in either gene may contribute to these disorders. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]

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