

Product datasheet for **SC121567**

ACSL5 (NM_203379) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	ACSL5 (NM_203379) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	ACSL5
Synonyms:	ACS2; ACS5; FACL5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	<u>pCMV6-XL4</u>
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)



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Fully Sequenced ORF: >OriGene ORF within SC121567 sequence for NM_203379 edited (data generated by NextGen Sequencing)

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ATGCTTTTTATCTTTAACTTTTTGTTTTCCCACTTCCGACCCCGGCGTTGATCTGCATC
CTGACATTTGGAGCTGCCATCTTCTTGTGGCTGATCACCAGACCTCAACCCGTCTTACCT
CTTCTTGACCTGAACAATCAGTCTGTGGGAATTGAGGGAGGAGCACGGAAGGGGGTTTCC
CAGAAGAACAATGACCTAACAAGTTGCTGCTTCTCAGATGCCAAGACTATGTATGAGGTT
TTCCAAAGAGGACTCGCTGTGTCTGACAATGGGCCCTGCTTGGGATATAGAAAACCAAAC
CAGCCCTACAGATGGCTATCTTACAAACAGGTGTCTGATAGAGCAGAGTACCTGGGTTCC
TGTCTCTTGCATAAAGGTTATAAATCATCACCAGACCAGTTTGTGCGCATCTTTGCTCAG
AATAGGCCAGAGTGGATCATCTCCGAATTGGCTTGTACACGTA CTATGGTAGCTGTA
CCTCTGTATGACACCTTGGGACCAGAAGCCATCGTACATATTGTCAACAAGGCTGATATC
GCCATGGTGTCTGTGACACACCCCAAAAGGCATTGGTGTGATAGGGAATGTAGAGAAA
GGCTTCACCCGAGCCTGAAGGTGATCATCCTTATGGACCCCTTGTATGATGACCTGAAG
CAAAGAGGGGAGAAGAGTGAATTGAGATCTTATCCCTATATGATGCTGAGAACCTAGGC
AAAGAGCACTTCAGAAAACCTGTGCCTCCTAGCCAGAAGACCTGAGCGTCATCTGCTTC
ACCAAGTGGGACCAGAGTACCCCAAAGGAGCCATGATAACCCATCAAAAATTGTTTCA
AATGCTGTGCCTTTCTCAAATGTGTGGAGCATGCTTATGAGCCCACTCCTGATGATGTG
GCCATATCCTACCTCCCTCTGGCTCATATGTTTGAGAGGATTGTACAGGCTGTTGTGAC
AGCTGTGGAGCCAGAGTTGGATTCTTCCAAGGGGATATTCGGTTGCTGGCTGACGACATG
AAGACTTTGAAGCCACATTGTTTCCCGCGGTGCCTCGACTCCTTAACAGGATCTACGAT
AAGGTACAAAATGAGGCCAAGACACCCTTGAAGAAGTTCTTGTGAAGCTGGCTGTTTCC
AGTAAATTCAAAGAGCTTCAAAGGGTATCATCAGGCATGATAGTTTCTGGGACAAGCTC
ATCTTTGCAAAGATCCAGGACAGCCTGGGCGGAAGGTTGCGTGAATTGCTACTGGAGCT
GCCCCATGTCCACTTCAGTCATGACATTCTTCCGGGCAGCAATGGGATGTCAGGTGTAT
GAAGCTTATGGTCAAACAGAATGCACAGGTGGCTGTACATTTACATTACCTGGGGACTGG
ACATCAGGTCACGTTGGGGTGCCCTGGCTTGCAATTACGTGAAGCTGGAAGATGTGGCT
GACATGAACACTTTACAGTGAATAATGAAGGAGAGGTCTGCATCAAGGGTACAAACGTG
TTCAAAGGATACCTGAAGGACCCTGAGAAGACACAGGAAGCCCTGGACAGTGTGGCTGG
CTTCACACAGGAGACATTGGTCGCTGGCTCCCGAATGGAACCTGAAGATCATCGACCGT
AAAAAGAACATTTTCAAGCTGGCCCAAGGAGAATACATTGCACCAGAGAAGATAGAAAAT
ATCTACAACAGGAGTCAACCAGTGTACAAATTTTGTACACGGGAGAGCTTACGGTCA
TCCTTAGTAGGAGTGGTGGTTCCCTGACACAGATGTA CTCCCTCATTGTCAGCCAAGCTT
GGGGTGAAGGGCTCCTTTGAGGAACTGTGCCAAAACCAAGTTGTAAGGGAAGCCATTTTA
GAAGACTTGCAGAAAATTGGGAAAGAAAGTGGCCTTAAAACCTTTTGAACAGGTCAAAGCC
ATTTTTCTTATCCAGAGCCATTTCCATTGAAAATGGGCTCTTGACACCAACATTGAAA
GCAAAGCGAGGAGACTTTCAAATACTTTCCGACCCAAATTGACAGCCTGTATGAGCAC
ATCCAGGATTAG

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Clone variation with respect to NM_203379.1

Reconstitution Method:

1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: [NM_203379.1](#), [NP_976313.1](#)

RefSeq Size: 3233 bp

RefSeq ORF: 2052 bp

Locus ID: 51703

UniProt ID: [Q9ULC5](#)

Cytogenetics: 10q25.2

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Fatty acid metabolism, Metabolic pathways, PPAR signaling pathway

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is an isozyme of the long-chain fatty-acid-coenzyme A ligase family. Although differing in substrate specificity, subcellular localization, and tissue distribution, all isozymes of this family convert free long-chain fatty acids into fatty acyl-CoA esters, and thereby play a key role in lipid biosynthesis and fatty acid degradation. This isozyme is highly expressed in uterus and spleen, and in trace amounts in normal brain, but has markedly increased levels in malignant gliomas. This gene functions in mediating fatty acid-induced glioma cell growth. Three transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Transcript Variant: This variant (2) differs in the 5' UTR and coding region compared to variant 1. This results in translation initiation from a downstream ATG and an isoform (b) that has a shorter N-terminus compared to isoform a. Both variants 2 and 3 encode isoform b.