

## Product datasheet for **SC204913**

### HAAO (NM\_012205) Human 3' UTR Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	HAAO (NM_012205) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	HAAO
Synonyms:	3-HAO; h3HAO; HAO; VCRL1
ACCN:	NM_012205
Insert Size:	378 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC204913 3'UTR clone of NM_012205

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM\_012205. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

```
GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG
TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC
GACCCCTGCCTGCAAGAAGCCCTGGGGTGAACCTTTGCCATGGCCTGAAGCAGCCACAGGTGTGCCAA
GCACCCCTCGAGTGCCATCCCTGCCAAACAACCTCCAGCCCCACTACCTCTGTGTACTGCCGCTG
TGTCCTCCACAGACCTGCACATTGTTGTCACCCACCCTCTGCCCTTCTCAGCCAGATGCCATGCCCC
TGGGCGGGCAGCAGCTCCCATCTTCTCTGGCAGACTCAGCCACTGCCTTGCCAGTCTTGCCAGGTGG
TCTACCCCGGCCCGCTCCTGCCATTCTGTCCCTGCAGACTCAGTGCAGCACTTCCACACCAAG
AAGGCCCTCAATAAAGGCTTCTGAGGAACGCA
ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA
CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCCTTCTATGAAAGG
```

Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NM_012205.3</a></u>



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**Summary:** 3-Hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase is a monomeric cytosolic protein belonging to the family of intramolecular dioxygenases containing nonheme ferrous iron. It is widely distributed in peripheral organs, such as liver and kidney, and is also present in low amounts in the central nervous system. HAAO catalyzes the synthesis of quinolinic acid (QUIN) from 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. QUIN is an excitotoxin whose toxicity is mediated by its ability to activate glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. Increased cerebral levels of QUIN may participate in the pathogenesis of neurologic and inflammatory disorders. HAAO has been suggested to play a role in disorders associated with altered tissue levels of QUIN. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Locus ID:** 23498

**MW:** 13.1