

Product datasheet for SC211370

PDHX (NM 001135024) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: PDHX (NM_001135024) Human 3' UTR Clone

Symbol: PDHX

Synonyms: DLDBP; E3BP; OPDX; PDHXD; PDX1; proX

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

ACCN: NM_001135024

Insert Size: 986 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC211370 3'UTR clone of NM_001135024

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001135024. The complete

sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

AACCTTGAAGTTGATTAGTA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul



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PDHX (NM_001135024) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC211370

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>NM 001135024.2</u>

Summary: The pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex is located in the mitochondrial matrix and

catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to acetyl coenzyme A. The PDH complex thereby links glycolysis to Krebs cycle. The PDH complex contains three catalytic subunits, E1, E2, and E3, two regulatory subunits, E1 kinase and E1 phosphatase, and a non-catalytic subunit, E3 binding protein (E3BP). This gene encodes the E3 binding protein subunit; also known as component X of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. This protein tethers E3 dimers to the E2 core of the PDH complex. Defects in this gene are a cause of pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency which results in neurological dysfunction and lactic acidosis in infancy and early childhood. This protein is also a minor antigen for antimitochondrial antibodies. These autoantibodies are present in nearly 95% of patients with the autoimmune liver disease primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). In PBC, activated T lymphocytes attack and destroy epithelial cells in the bile duct where this protein is abnormally distributed and overexpressed. PBC eventually leads to cirrhosis and liver failure. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

Locus ID: 8050

MW: 38.5