OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for SC321150

Transaldolase 1 (TALDO1) (NM_006755) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Transaldolase 1 (TALDO1) (NM_006755) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	Transaldolase 1
Synonyms:	TAL; TAL-H; TALDOR; TALH
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC (PS100020)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
Fully Sequenced ORF:	>OriGene sequence for NM_006755.1 GTCCGCGCGCCCGTCCCGTCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCAGACCCCTCGGTCTTGCTATGTC GAGCTCACCCGTGAAGCGTCAGAGGATGGAGTCCGCGCTGGACCAGCTCAAGCAGTTCAC CACCGTGGTGGCCGACACGGGCGACTTCCACGCCATCGACGAGTACAAGCCCCAGGATGC TACCACCAACCCGTCCCTGATCCTGGCCGCAGCACAGATGCCCGCTTACCAGGAGCTGGT GGAGGAGGCGATTGCCTATGGCCGGAAGCTGGGCGGGTCACAAGAGGACCAGATTAAAAA TGCTATTGATAAACTTTTTGTGTTGTTTGGAGCAGAAATACTAAAGAAGATTCCGGGCCG AGTATCCACAGAAGTAGACGCAAGGCTCTCCTTTGATAAAGATGCGATGGTGGCCAGAGC CAGGCGGCTCATCGAGCTCTACAAGGAAGCTGGGATCAGCAAGGACCGAATTCTTATAAA GCTGTCATCAACCTGGGAAGGAATTCAGGCTGGAAAGGAGCTCGAGGAGCAGCACGGCAT CCACTGCAACATGACGTTACTCTTCTCCTTCGCCCAGGCTGTGGCCTGTGCCGAGGCGGG TGTGACCCTCATCTCCCCATTTGTTGGGCGCATCCTTGATTGGCATGTGGCAAACACCGA CAAGAAATCCTATGAGCCCCTGGAAGACCCTGGGGTAAAGAGTGTCACTAAAATCTACAA CTACTACAAGAAGTTTAGCTACAAAACCATTGTCATGGGCGCCTCCTTCCGCAACACGGG CGAGATCAAAGCACTGGCCGGCTGTGACTTCCTCACCATCTCACCCAAGCTCCTGGGAGA GCTGCTGCAGGACAACGCCAAGCTGGTGCCTGTGCTCTCAGCCAAGGCGGCCCAAGCCAG TGACCTGGAAAAAATCCACCTGGATGAGAAGTCTTTCCGTTGGTTGCACAACGAGGACCA GATGGCTGTGGAGAAGCTCTCTGACGGGATCCGCAAGTTTGCCGCTGATGCAGTGAAGCT GGAGCGGATGCTGACAGAACGAATGTTCAATGCAGAGAATGGAAAGTAGCGCATCCCTGA GGCTGGACTCCAGATCTGCACCGCCGGCCAGCTGGGATCTGACTGCACGTGGCTTCTGAT GAATCTTGCGTTTTTTACAAATTGGAGCAGGGACAGATCATAGATTTCTGATTTTATGTA AAATTTTGCCTAATACATTAAAGCAGTCACTTTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
Restriction Sites:	Please inquire
ACCN:	NM_006755

View online »

OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
OTI Annotation:	This TrueClone is provided through our Custom Cloning Process that includes sub-cloning into OriGene's pCMV6 vector and full sequencing to provide a non-variant match to the expected reference without frameshifts, and is delivered as lyophilized plasmid DNA.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
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_006755.1, NP_006746.1
RefSeq Size:	1319 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1014 bp
Locus ID:	6888
UniProt ID:	P37837
Cytogenetics:	11p15.5
Domains:	Transaldolase
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Pentose phosphate pathway
Gene Summary:	Transaldolase 1 is a key enzyme of the nonoxidative pentose phosphate pathway providing ribose-5-phosphate for nucleic acid synthesis and NADPH for lipid biosynthesis. This pathway can also maintain glutathione at a reduced state and thus protect sulfhydryl groups and cellular integrity from oxygen radicals. The functional gene of transaldolase 1 is located on chromosome 11 and a pseudogene is identified on chromosome 1 but there are conflicting map locations. The second and third exon of this gene were developed by insertion of a retrotransposable element. This gene is thought to be involved in multiple sclerosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]