

Product datasheet for SC329513

FPGT (NM_001199328) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: FPGT (NM_001199328) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free
Symbol: FPGT
Synonyms: GFPP

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC329513 representing NM_001199328.

Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

ATCAGTTTAAAAAGCAGTTTGATGTAG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul



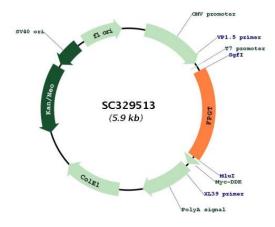
OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001199328

Insert Size: 1062 bp

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).

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: <u>NM 001199328.2</u>

RefSeq Size: 3960 bp



FPGT (NM_001199328) Human Untagged Clone - SC329513

 RefSeq ORF:
 1062 bp

 Locus ID:
 8790

 UniProt ID:
 014772

 Cytogenetics:
 1p31.1

Protein Pathways: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Fructose and mannose metabolism,

Metabolic pathways

MW: 39 kDa

Gene Summary: L-fucose is a key sugar in glycoproteins and other complex carbohydrates since it may be

involved in many of the functional roles of these macromolecules, such as in cell-cell recognition. The fucosyl donor for these fucosylated oligosaccharides is GDP-beta-L-fucose. There are two alternate pathways for the biosynthesis of GDP-fucose; the major pathway converts GDP-alpha-D-mannose to GDP-beta-L-fucose. The protein encoded by this gene participates in an alternate pathway that is present in certain mammalian tissues, such as liver and kidney, and appears to function as a salvage pathway to reutilize L-fucose arising

from the turnover of glycoproteins and glycolipids. This pathway involves the

phosphorylation of L-fucose to form beta-L-fucose-1-phosphate, and then condensation of the beta-L-fucose-1-phosphate with GTP by fucose-1-phosphate guanylyltransferase to form GDP-beta-L-fucose. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the neighboring downstream TNNI3

interacting kinase (TNNI3K) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]

Transcript Variant: This variant (3) lacks a segment in the 3' coding region compared to variant 1. The encoded isoform (3) is shorter than isoform 1. Sequence Note: This RefSeq record was created from transcript and genomic sequence data to make the sequence consistent with the reference genome assembly. The genomic coordinates used for the transcript record

were based on transcript alignments.