

Product datasheet for **RC206548L3V**

PSMA (FOLH1) (NM_001014986) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PSMA (FOLH1) (NM_001014986) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PSMA
Synonyms:	FGCP; FOLH; GCP2; GCPII; mGCP; NAALAD1; NAALAdase; PSM; PSMA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001014986
ORF Size:	2157 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206548).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_001014986.1
RefSeq Size:	2560 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2160 bp
Locus ID:	2346
UniProt ID:	Q04609
Cytogenetics:	11p11.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane
MW:	80.6 kDa



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the M28 peptidase family. The protein acts as a glutamate carboxypeptidase on different alternative substrates, including the nutrient folate and the neuropeptide N-acetyl-L-aspartyl-L-glutamate and is expressed in a number of tissues such as prostate, central and peripheral nervous system and kidney. A mutation in this gene may be associated with impaired intestinal absorption of dietary folates, resulting in low blood folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. Expression of this protein in the brain may be involved in a number of pathological conditions associated with glutamate excitotoxicity. In the prostate the protein is up-regulated in cancerous cells and is used as an effective diagnostic and prognostic indicator of prostate cancer. This gene likely arose from a duplication event of a nearby chromosomal region. Alternative splicing gives rise to multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]