

Product datasheet for **MR207695L3V**

Htra1 (NM_019564) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Htra1 (NM_019564) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Htra1
Synonyms:	AI429470; HTRA; L56; Prss11; RSPP11
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_019564
ORF Size:	1443 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR207695).
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_019564.1
RefSeq Size:	2051 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1443 bp
Locus ID:	56213
UniProt ID:	Q9R118
Cytogenetics:	7 F3



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Gene Summary:

Serine protease with a variety of targets, including extracellular matrix proteins such as fibronectin. HTRA1-generated fibronectin fragments further induce synovial cells to up-regulate MMP1 and MMP3 production. May also degrade proteoglycans, such as aggrecan, decorin and fibromodulin. Through cleavage of proteoglycans, may release soluble FGF-glycosaminoglycan complexes that promote the range and intensity of FGF signals in the extracellular space. Regulates the availability of insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) by cleaving IGF-binding proteins. Inhibits signaling mediated by TGF-beta family members. This activity requires the integrity of the catalytic site, but it is unclear whether it leads to the proteolytic degradation of TGF-beta proteins themselves (PubMed:18551132) or not (PubMed:14973287). By acting on TGF-beta signaling, may regulate many physiological processes, including retinal angiogenesis and neuronal survival and maturation during development. Intracellularly, degrades TSC2, leading to the activation of TSC2 downstream targets.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]