

Product datasheet for **MR223206L3V**

Hspa1l (NM_013558) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Hspa1l (NM_013558) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Hspa1l
Synonyms:	Hsc70t; Msh5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_013558
ORF Size:	1926 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR223206).
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_013558.2 , NP_038586.2
RefSeq Size:	2415 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1926 bp
Locus ID:	15482
UniProt ID:	P16627
Cytogenetics:	17 18.51 cM



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Gene Summary:

Molecular chaperone implicated in a wide variety of cellular processes, including protection of the proteome from stress, folding and transport of newly synthesized polypeptides, activation of proteolysis of misfolded proteins and the formation and dissociation of protein complexes. Plays a pivotal role in the protein quality control system, ensuring the correct folding of proteins, the re-folding of misfolded proteins and controlling the targeting of proteins for subsequent degradation. This is achieved through cycles of ATP binding, ATP hydrolysis and ADP release, mediated by co-chaperones. The affinity for polypeptides is regulated by its nucleotide bound state. In the ATP-bound form, it has a low affinity for substrate proteins. However, upon hydrolysis of the ATP to ADP, it undergoes a conformational change that increases its affinity for substrate proteins. It goes through repeated cycles of ATP hydrolysis and nucleotide exchange, which permits cycles of substrate binding and release. Positive regulator of PRKN translocation to damaged mitochondria. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]