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Product datasheet for RC200465L2V

HEXB (NM_000521) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HEXB (NM_000521) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HEXB
Synonyms:	ENC-1AS; HEL-248; HEL-S-111
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000521
ORF Size:	1668 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200465).`
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_000521.2
RefSeq Size:	1919 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1671 bp
Locus ID:	3074
UniProt ID:	P07686
Cytogenetics:	5q13.3
Domains:	Glyco_hydro_20
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Glycosaminoglycan degradation, Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - ganglio series, Glycosphingolipid biosynthesis - globo series, Lysosome, Metabolic pathways, Other glycan degradation

MW: 63.1 kDa

Gene Summary: Hexosaminidase B is the beta subunit of the lysosomal enzyme beta-hexosaminidase that, together with the cofactor GM2 activator protein, catalyzes the degradation of the ganglioside GM2, and other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines. Beta-hexosaminidase is composed of two subunits, alpha and beta, which are encoded by separate genes. Both beta-hexosaminidase alpha and beta subunits are members of family 20 of glycosyl hydrolases. Mutations in the alpha or beta subunit genes lead to an accumulation of GM2 ganglioside in neurons and neurodegenerative disorders termed the GM2 gangliosidoses. Beta subunit gene mutations lead to Sandhoff disease (GM2-gangliosidosis type II). Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]