

## Product datasheet for **RC201169L1V**

### PSMA7 (NM\_002792) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PSMA7 (NM_002792) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PSMA7
Synonyms:	C6; HEL-S-276; HSPC; RC6-1; XAPC7
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002792
ORF Size:	744 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201169).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_002792.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1050 bp
RefSeq ORF:	747 bp
Locus ID:	5688
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O14818</a>
Cytogenetics:	20q13.33
Domains:	proteasome
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease



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**Protein Pathways:** Proteasome

**MW:** 27.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The 26S proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex with a highly ordered structure composed of 2 complexes, a 20S core and a 19S regulator. The 20S core is composed of 4 rings of 28 non-identical subunits; 2 rings are composed of 7 alpha subunits and 2 rings are composed of 7 beta subunits. Proteasomes are distributed throughout eukaryotic cells at a high concentration and cleave peptides in an ATP/ubiquitin-dependent process in a non-lysosomal pathway. This gene encodes a member of the peptidase T1A family that functions as a 20S core alpha subunit. The encoded protein interacts with the hepatitis B virus X protein and plays a role in regulating hepatitis C virus internal ribosome entry site (IRES) activity, an activity essential for viral replication. The encoded protein also plays a role in the cellular stress response by regulating hypoxia-inducible factor-1alpha. A pseudogene of this gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 9. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]