

Product datasheet for **RC203185L1V**

HEXA (NM_000520) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | HEXA (NM_000520) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | HEXA |
| Synonyms: | TSD |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_000520 |
| ORF Size: | 1587 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203185). |
| 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_000520.3 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2437 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1590 bp |
| Locus ID: | 3073 |
| UniProt ID: | P06865 |
| Cytogenetics: | 15q23 |
| Domains: | Glyco_hydro_20 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |



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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: | 60.7 kDa |
| Gene Summary: | This gene encodes a member of the glycosyl hydrolase 20 family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the alpha subunit of the lysosomal enzyme beta-hexosaminidase. This enzyme, together with the cofactor GM2 activator protein, catalyzes the degradation of the ganglioside GM2, and other molecules containing terminal N-acetyl hexosamines. Mutations in this gene lead to an accumulation of GM2 ganglioside in neurons, the underlying cause of neurodegenerative disorders termed the GM2 gangliosidoses, including Tay-Sachs disease (GM2-gangliosidosis type I). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016] |