OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC203185L3V

HEXA (NM_000520) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HEXA (NM_000520) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HEXA
Synonyms:	TSD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
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]