

Product datasheet for RC203260L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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PSMA1 (NM_002786) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PSMA1 (NM_002786) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PSMA1

Synonyms: HC2; HEL-S-275; NU; PROS30

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 002786

ORF Size: 789 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203260).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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: <u>NM 002786.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1281 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 792 bp

 Locus ID:
 5682

 UniProt ID:
 P25786

 Cytogenetics:
 11p15.2

Domains: proteasome

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease







Protein Pathways: Proteasome

MW: 29.6 kDa

Gene Summary: The proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex with a highly ordered ring-shaped 20S

core structure. The core structure 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. An essential function of a modified proteasome, the immunoproteasome, is the processing of class I MHC peptides. This gene encodes a member of the peptidase T1A family, that is a 20S core alpha subunit. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided

by RefSeq, Jan 2009]