

## Product datasheet for **RC205984L4V**

### ADAMTS1 (NM\_006988) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ADAMTS1 (NM_006988) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ADAMTS1
Synonyms:	C3-C5; METH1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006988
ORF Size:	2901 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205984).
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_006988.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	4670 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2904 bp
Locus ID:	9510
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9UHI8</a>
Cytogenetics:	21q21.3
Domains:	tsp_1, Reprolysin, Pep_M12B_propep, ACR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein



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**MW:** 105.39 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the ADAMTS (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motif) protein family. Members of the family share several distinct protein modules, including a propeptide region, a metalloproteinase domain, a disintegrin-like domain, and a thrombospondin type 1 (TS) motif. Individual members of this family differ in the number of C-terminal TS motifs, and some have unique C-terminal domains. The protein encoded by this gene contains two disintegrin loops and three C-terminal TS motifs and has anti-angiogenic activity. The expression of this gene may be associated with various inflammatory processes as well as development of cancer cachexia. This gene is likely to be necessary for normal growth, fertility, and organ morphology and function. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]