

Product datasheet for **RC206055L1V**

P4HA1 (NM_001017962) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | P4HA1 (NM_001017962) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | P4HA1 |
| Synonyms: | P4HA |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_001017962 |
| ORF Size: | 1602 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206055). |
| 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_001017962.1 , NP_001017962.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2860 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1605 bp |
| Locus ID: | 5033 |
| UniProt ID: | P13674 |
| Cytogenetics: | 10q22.1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, P450 |
| Protein Pathways: | Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways |



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MW: 61 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a component of prolyl 4-hydroxylase, a key enzyme in collagen synthesis composed of two identical alpha subunits and two beta subunits. The encoded protein is one of several different types of alpha subunits and provides the major part of the catalytic site of the active enzyme. In collagen and related proteins, prolyl 4-hydroxylase catalyzes the formation of 4-hydroxyproline that is essential to the proper three-dimensional folding of newly synthesized procollagen chains. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]