

## Product datasheet for **RC206594L2V**

### Hepsin (HPN) (NM\_002151) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | Hepsin (HPN) (NM_002151) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| Symbol:                   | Hepsin   |
| Synonyms:                 | TMPRSS1  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)   |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| ACCN:                     | NM_002151  |
| ORF Size:                 | 1251 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206594).   |
| 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_002151.1</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 1809 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 1254 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 3249   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">P05981</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 19q13.11   |
| Domains:                  | SR, Tryp_SPc   |
| Protein Families:         | Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane  |



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**MW:** 45 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a type II transmembrane serine protease that may be involved in diverse cellular functions, including blood coagulation and the maintenance of cell morphology. Expression of the encoded protein is associated with the growth and progression of cancers, particularly prostate cancer. The protein is cleaved into a catalytic serine protease chain and a non-catalytic scavenger receptor cysteine-rich chain, which associate via a single disulfide bond. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]