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Product datasheet for RC209226L3V

ADAMTS4 (NM_005099) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ADAMTS4 (NM_005099) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ADAMTS4
Synonyms:	ADAMTS-2; ADAMTS-4; ADMP-1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005099
ORF Size:	2511 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209226).`
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_005099.3
RefSeq Size:	4342 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2514 bp
Locus ID:	9507
UniProt ID:	O75173
Cytogenetics:	1q23.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
MW:	90 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the ADAMTS (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs) protein family. Members of this 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 enzyme encoded by this gene lacks a C-terminal TS motif. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. This protease is responsible for the degradation of aggrecan, a major proteoglycan of cartilage, and brevican, a brain-specific extracellular matrix protein. The expression of this gene is upregulated in arthritic disease and this may contribute to disease progression through the degradation of aggrecan. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]