

## Product datasheet for **RC211151L1V**

### **HYAL4 (NM\_012269) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HYAL4 (NM_012269) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HYAL4
Synonyms:	CSHY; HYAL-4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_012269
ORF Size:	1443 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211151).
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_012269.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2411 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1446 bp
Locus ID:	23553
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q2M3T9</a>
Cytogenetics:	7q31.32
Domains:	Glyco_hydro_56
Protein Pathways:	Glycosaminoglycan degradation, Metabolic pathways



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**MW:** 54.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a protein which is similar in structure to hyaluronidases but lacks hyaluronidase activity. The encoded protein acts as a chondroitin-sulfate-specific endo-beta-N-acetylgalactosaminidase; that is, it exhibits hydrolytic activity toward chondroitin sulfate chains and degrades them into oligosaccharides. Proteoglycans are formed by the covalent linkage of chondroitin sulfate chains to protein. Proteoglycans are ubiquitous components of the extracellular matrix of connective tissues and are also found at the surface of many cell types where they participate in a variety of cellular processes such as cell proliferation, differentiation, migration, cell-cell recognition, extracellular matrix deposition, and tissue morphogenesis. The expression of this gene is highest in testes and placenta. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2019]