

## Product datasheet for RC219031L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## P4HA2 (NM\_004199) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** P4HA2 (NM\_004199) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: P4HA2
Synonyms: MYP25

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector:

pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_004199 **ORF Size:** 1605 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219031).

Sequence:

**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.

**RefSeg:** NM 004199.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2588 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1608 bp

 Locus ID:
 8974

 UniProt ID:
 015460

**Cytogenetics:** 5q31.1

Domains: 20G-Fell\_Oxy, P4Hc
Protein Families: Druggable Genome





## P4HA2 (NM\_004199) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC219031L4V

**Protein Pathways:** Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways

MW: 60.9 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]