

Product datasheet for **RC202460L2V**

MMP1 (NM_002421) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MMP1 (NM_002421) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	MMP1
Synonyms:	CLG; CLGN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002421
ORF Size:	1407 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202460).
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_002421.2 , NP_002412.1
RefSeq Size:	2081 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1410 bp
Locus ID:	4312
UniProt ID:	P03956
Cytogenetics:	11q22.2
Domains:	hemopexin, Peptidase_M10, ZnMc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein



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Protein Pathways: Bladder cancer, Pathways in cancer, PPAR signaling pathway

MW: 54 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the peptidase M10 family of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). Proteins in this family are involved in the breakdown of extracellular matrix in normal physiological processes, such as embryonic development, reproduction, and tissue remodeling, as well as in disease processes, such as arthritis and metastasis. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. This secreted protease breaks down the interstitial collagens, including types I, II, and III. The gene is part of a cluster of MMP genes on chromosome 11. Mutations in this gene are associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]