

1 SDC1

The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane (type I) heparan sulfate proteoglycan and is a member of the syndecan proteoglycan family. The syndecans mediate cell binding, cell signaling, and cytoskeletal organization and syndecan receptors are required for internalization of the HIV-1 tat protein. The syndecan-1 protein functions as an integral membrane protein and participates in cell proliferation, cell migration and cell-matrix interactions via its receptor for extracellular matrix proteins. Altered syndecan-1 expression has been detected in several different tumor types. While several transcript variants may exist for this gene, the full-length nature of only two have been described to date. These two represent the major variants of this gene and encode the same protein.

The gene shows a strong down regulation in human Ebola 23 h sample. Also in the bat homolog there is a trend in down regulation in the Ebola infected samples.

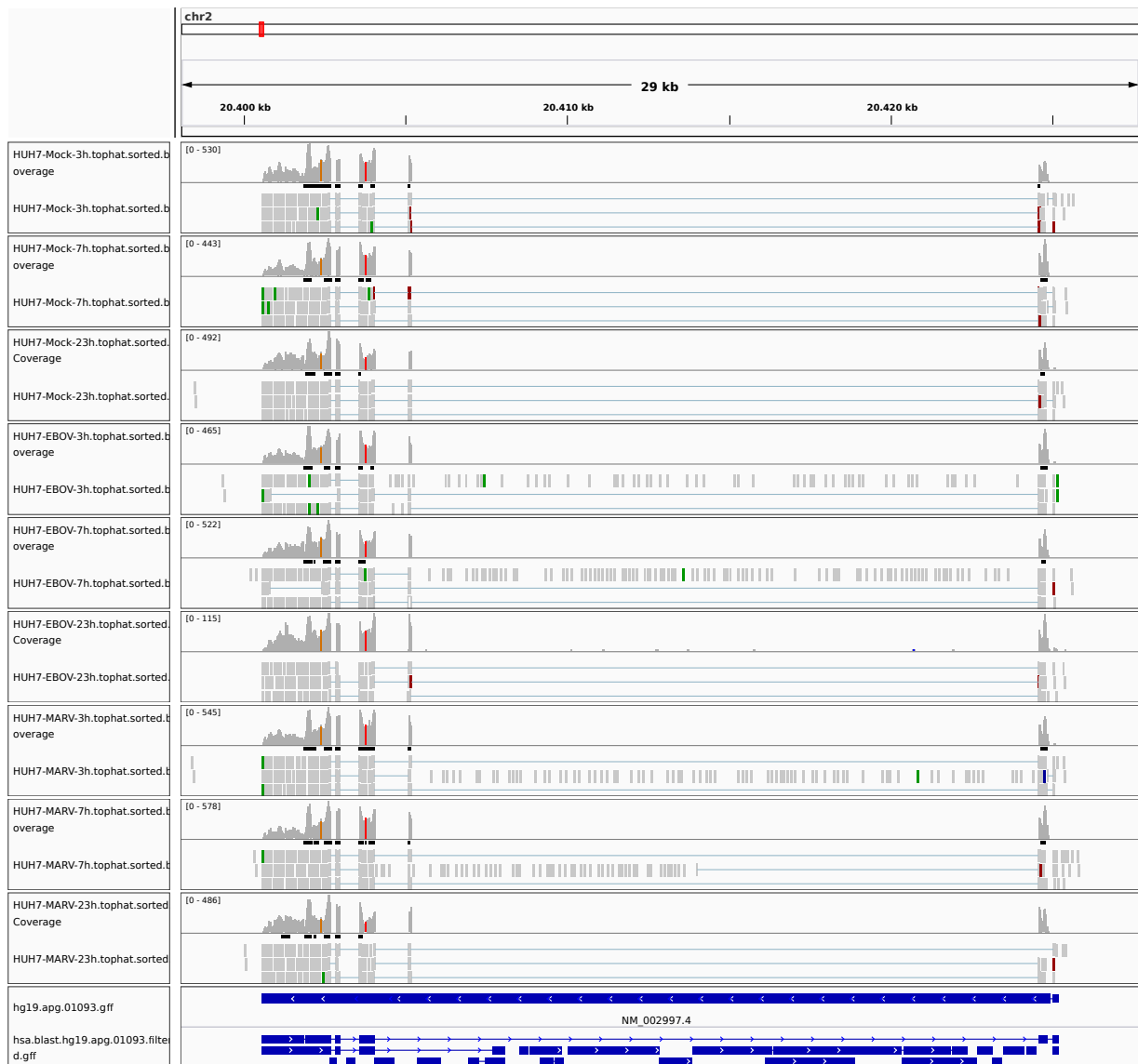


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene SDC1.

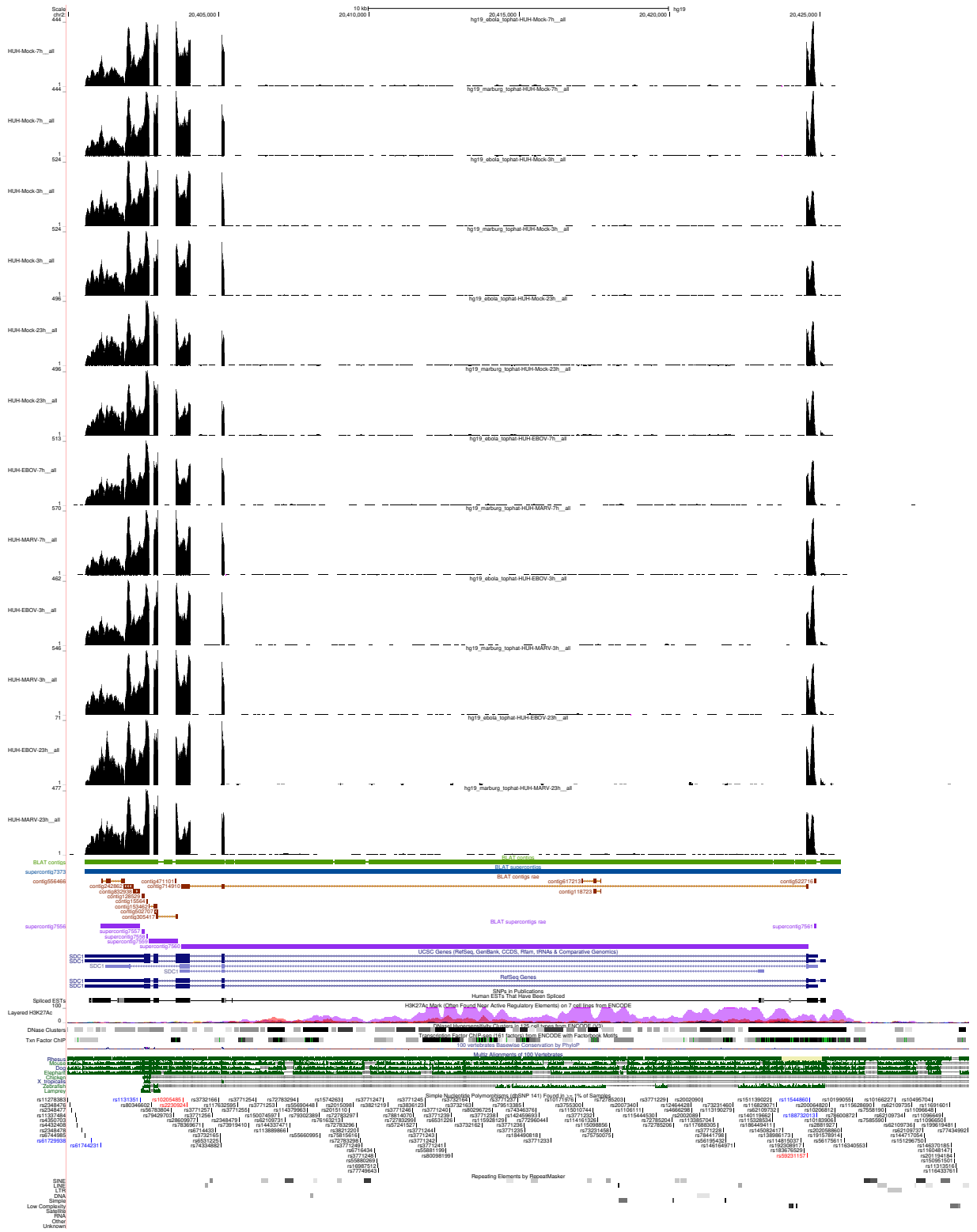


Figure 2: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene SDC1.