

Product datasheet for **KN213553BN**

PACE4 (PCSK6) Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Knockout Kits (CRISPR) |
| Format: | 2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control |
| Donor DNA: | mBFP-Neo |
| Symbol: | PACE4 |
| Locus ID: | 5046 |
| Components: | KN213553G1 , PACE4 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN213553G2 , PACE4 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN213553BND , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. GE100003 , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector |
| Disclaimer: | These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process. |
| RefSeq: | NM_001291309 , NM_002570 , NM_138319 , NM_138320 , NM_138321 , NM_138322 , NM_138323 , NM_138324 , NM_138325 |
| UniProt ID: | P29122 |
| Synonyms: | PACE4; SPC4 |



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Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the subtilisin-like proprotein convertase family, which includes proteases that process protein and peptide precursors trafficking through regulated or constitutive branches of the secretory pathway. The encoded protein undergoes an initial autocatalytic processing event in the ER to generate a heterodimer which exits the ER and sorts to the trans-Golgi network where a second autocatalytic event takes place and the catalytic activity is acquired. The encoded protease is constitutively secreted into the extracellular matrix and expressed in many tissues, including neuroendocrine, liver, gut, and brain. This gene encodes one of the seven basic amino acid-specific members which cleave their substrates at single or paired basic residues. Some of its substrates include transforming growth factor beta related proteins, proalbumin, and von Willebrand factor. This gene is thought to play a role in tumor progression and left-right patterning. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]

Product images:
