

## Product datasheet for **MR223019L3V**

### **G6pc2 (NM\_021331) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	G6pc2 (NM_021331) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	G6pc2
Synonyms:	G6pc; G6pc-rs; I; IGRP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_021331
ORF Size:	1065 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR223019).
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_021331.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_067306.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2012 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1068 bp
Locus ID:	14378
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Z186</a>
Cytogenetics:	2 39.66 cM



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes an enzyme that belongs to the glucose-6-phosphatase catalytic subunit family. Members of this family catalyze the hydrolysis of glucose-6-phosphate, the terminal step in gluconeogenic and glycogenolytic pathways, to release glucose into the bloodstream. The family member encoded by this gene is found specifically in pancreatic islets but has not been shown to have phosphotransferase or phosphatase activity exhibited by a similar liver enzyme. The non-obese diabetic (NOD) mouse is a model for human type 1 diabetes, an autoimmune disease in which T lymphocytes attack and destroy insulin-producing pancreatic beta cells. In NOD mice, the protein encoded by this gene is a major target of cell-mediated autoimmunity. Variations in the human and mouse genes are associated with lower fasting plasma glucose levels. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]