

Product datasheet for **RC200464L4V**

Hexokinase 1 (HK1) (NM_000188) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Hexokinase 1 (HK1) (NM_000188) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Hexokinase 1
Synonyms:	hexokinase; HK; HK1-ta; HK1-tb; HK1-tc; HKD; HKI; HMSNR; HXK1; NEDVIBA; RP79
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000188
ORF Size:	2751 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200464).
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_000188.1
RefSeq Size:	3580 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2754 bp
Locus ID:	3098
UniProt ID:	P19367
Cytogenetics:	10q22.1
Domains:	hexokinase
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Fructose and mannose metabolism, Galactose metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Insulin signaling pathway, Metabolic pathways, Starch and sucrose metabolism, Type II diabetes mellitus
MW:	102.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	Hexokinases phosphorylate glucose to produce glucose-6-phosphate, the first step in most glucose metabolism pathways. This gene encodes a ubiquitous form of hexokinase which localizes to the outer membrane of mitochondria. Mutations in this gene have been associated with hemolytic anemia due to hexokinase deficiency. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several transcript variants which encode different isoforms, some of which are tissue-specific. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2016]