

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Product datasheet for RC201239L4V

## CKMT1A (NM\_001015001) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

## **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CKMT1A (NM_001015001) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CKMT1A
Synonyms:	CKMT1; mia-CK; U-MtCK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001015001
ORF Size:	1251 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201239).
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. <u>More info</u>
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:	<u>NM 001015001.1, NP 001015001.1</u>
RefSeq Size:	1779 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1254 bp
Locus ID:	548596
UniProt ID:	<u>P12532</u>
Cytogenetics:	15q15.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways



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	CKMT1A (NM_001015001) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC201239L4V
MW:	47 kDa
Gene Summary:	Mitochondrial creatine (MtCK) kinase is responsible for the transfer of high energy phosphate from mitochondria to the cytosolic carrier, creatine. It belongs to the creatine kinase isoenzyme family. It exists as two isoenzymes, sarcomeric MtCK and ubiquitous MtCK, encoded by separate genes. Mitochondrial creatine kinase occurs in two different oligomeric forms: dimers and octamers, in contrast to the exclusively dimeric cytosolic creatine kinase isoenzymes. Many malignant cancers with poor prognosis have shown overexpression of ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase; this may be related to high energy turnover and failure to eliminate cancer cells via apoptosis. Ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase has 80% homology with the coding exons of sarcomeric mitochondrial creatine kinase. Two genes located near each other on chromosome 15 have been identified which encode identical mitochondrial creatine kinase proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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