

Product datasheet for RC201573L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

PFKFB4 (NM_004567) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PFKFB4 (NM 004567) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PFKFB4

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_004567

ORF Size: 1407 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201573).

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: <u>NM 004567.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 3503 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1410 bp

 Locus ID:
 5210

 UniProt ID:
 016877

Cytogenetics: 3p21.31

Domains: PGAM, 6PF2K

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Fructose and mannose metabolism





ORÏGENE

MW: 54 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is one of four bifunctional kinase/phosphatases that

regulate the concentration of the glycolytic byproduct fructose-2,6-bisphosphate (F2,6BP). The encoded protein is highly expressed in cancer cells and is induced by hypoxia. This protein is essential to the survival of cancer cells under conditions of hypoxia, because it increases the amount of F2,6BP and ATP at a time when the cell cannot produce much of them. This finding suggests that this protein may be a good target for disruption in cancer cells, hopefully imperiling their survival. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms

have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]