

Product datasheet for **RC202146L4V**

Kallikrein 6 (KLK6) (NM_001012964) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Kallikrein 6 (KLK6) (NM_001012964) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Kallikrein 6
Synonyms:	Bssp; hK6; Klk7; PRSS9; PRSS18; SP59
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001012964
ORF Size:	732 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202146).
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_001012964.1
RefSeq Size:	1527 bp
RefSeq ORF:	735 bp
Locus ID:	5653
UniProt ID:	Q92876
Cytogenetics:	19q13.41
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein
MW:	26.9 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the kallikrein subfamily of the peptidase S1 family of serine proteases. Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease biomarkers. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protease. Expression of this protease is regulated by steroid hormones and may be elevated in multiple human cancers and in serum from psoriasis patients. The encoded protease may participate in the cleavage of amyloid precursor protein and alpha-synuclein, thus implicating this protease in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, respectively. This gene is located in a gene cluster on chromosome 19. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]