

## Product datasheet for RC202245L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## COX2 (PTGS2) (NM\_000963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: COX2 (PTGS2) (NM\_000963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PTGS2

Synonyms: COX-2; COX2; GRIPGHS; hCox-2; PGG/HS; PGHS-2; PHS-2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

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

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 000963

ORF Size: 1812 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202245).

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 000963.1

 RefSeq Size:
 4465 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1815 bp

 Locus ID:
 5743

 UniProt ID:
 P35354

 Cytogenetics:
 1q31.1

**Domains:** An\_peroxidase, EGF

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome





## COX2 (PTGS2) (NM\_000963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC202245L1V

**Protein Pathways:** Arachidonic acid metabolism, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer, VEGF signaling

pathway

**MW:** 69 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase (PTGS), also known as cyclooxygenase, is the key

enzyme in prostaglandin biosynthesis, and acts both as a dioxygenase and as a peroxidase. There are two isozymes of PTGS: a constitutive PTGS1 and an inducible PTGS2, which differ in

their regulation of expression and tissue distribution. This gene encodes the inducible

isozyme. It is regulated by specific stimulatory events, suggesting that it is responsible for the prostanoid biosynthesis involved in inflammation and mitogenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Feb

2009]