

## Product datasheet for RC202405L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Prostaglandin E Synthase (PTGES) (NM\_004878) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Prostaglandin E Synthase (PTGES) (NM\_004878) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PTGES

Synonyms: MGST-IV; MGST1-L1; MGST1L1; MPGES; mPGES-1; PGES; PIG12; PP102; PP1294; TP53I12

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 004878

ORF Size: 456 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202405).

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 accurring variations (e.g., polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This

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 004878.3</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1787 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 459 bp

 Locus ID:
 9536

 UniProt ID:
 014684

 Cytogenetics:
 9q34.11

Domains: MAPEG

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane





## Prostaglandin E Synthase (PTGES) (NM\_004878) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC202405L3V

**Protein Pathways:** Arachidonic acid metabolism, Metabolic pathways

**MW:** 17.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a glutathione-dependent prostaglandin E synthase. The

expression of this gene has been shown to be induced by proinflammatory cytokine interleukin 1 beta (IL1B). Its expression can also be induced by tumor suppressor protein TP53, and may be involved in TP53 induced apoptosis. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this gene may contribute to the pathogenesis of collagen-induced arthritis and mediate acute

pain during inflammatory responses. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]