

## Product datasheet for **RC204003L3V**

### **GGCX (NM\_000821) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GGCX (NM_000821) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GGCX
Synonyms:	VKCFD1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000821
ORF Size:	2274 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204003).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_000821.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	7475 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2277 bp
Locus ID:	2677
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P38435</a>
Cytogenetics:	2p11.2
Domains:	VKG_Carbox
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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**MW:** 87.6 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes an integral membrane protein of the rough endoplasmic reticulum that carboxylates glutamate residues of vitamin K-dependent proteins to gamma carboxyl glutamate, a modification that is required for their activity. The vitamin K-dependent protein substrates have a propeptide that binds the enzyme, with carbon dioxide, dioxide, and reduced vitamin K acting as co-substrates. Vitamin K-dependent proteins affect a number of physiologic processes including blood coagulation, prevention of vascular calcification, and inflammation. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with pseudoxanthoma elasticum-like disorder with associated multiple coagulation factor deficiency. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]