

Product datasheet for **RC205771L4V**

PGM1 (NM_002633) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PGM1 (NM_002633) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PGM1
Synonyms:	CDG1T; GSD14
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002633
ORF Size:	1686 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205771).
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_002633.2
RefSeq Size:	2487 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1689 bp
Locus ID:	5236
UniProt ID:	P36871
Cytogenetics:	1p31.3
Domains:	PGM_PMM, PGM_PMM_I, PGM_PMM_II, PGM_PMM_III



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Protein Pathways:	Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism, Galactose metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pentose phosphate pathway, Starch and sucrose metabolism
MW:	61.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is an isozyme of phosphoglucomutase (PGM) and belongs to the phosphohexose mutase family. There are several PGM isozymes, which are encoded by different genes and catalyze the transfer of phosphate between the 1 and 6 positions of glucose. In most cell types, this PGM isozyme is predominant, representing about 90% of total PGM activity. In red cells, PGM2 is a major isozyme. This gene is highly polymorphic. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type 14. Alternativley spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]</p>