

## Product datasheet for RC211030L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## PTGIS (NM 000961) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type: Lentiviral Particles** 

**Product Name:** PTGIS (NM\_000961) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

CYP8; CYP8A1; PGIS; PTGI Synonyms:

**Mammalian Cell** 

Puromycin

Selection: Vector:

pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

mGFP Tag:

NM 000961 ACCN: **ORF Size:** 1500 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211030).

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 000961.3

RefSeq Size: 5603 bp RefSeq ORF: 1503 bp Locus ID: 5740 **UniProt ID:** Q16647 Cytogenetics: 20q13.13

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, P450, Transmembrane

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







**MW:** 57.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily of enzymes. The cytochrome P450 proteins are monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. However, this protein is considered a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily on the basis of sequence similarity rather than functional similarity. This endoplasmic reticulum membrane protein catalyzes the conversion of prostglandin H2 to prostacyclin (prostaglandin I2), a potent vasodilator and inhibitor of platelet aggregation. An imbalance of prostacyclin and its physiological antagonist thromboxane A2 contribute to the development of myocardial infarction, stroke, and atherosclerosis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]