

Product datasheet for **RC215623L2V**

glucose 6 phosphatase, catalytic subunit (G6PC) (NM_000151) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	glucose 6 phosphatase, catalytic subunit (G6PC) (NM_000151) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	G6PC1
Synonyms:	G6Pase; G6PC; G6PT; GSD1; GSD1a
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000151
ORF Size:	1071 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215623).
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_000151.1
RefSeq Size:	4169 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1074 bp
Locus ID:	2538
UniProt ID:	P35575
Cytogenetics:	17q21.31
Domains:	acidPPc



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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Galactose metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Insulin signaling pathway, Metabolic pathways, Starch and sucrose metabolism
MW:	40.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>Glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase) is a multi-subunit integral membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum that is composed of a catalytic subunit and transporters for G6P, inorganic phosphate, and glucose. This gene (G6PC) is one of the three glucose-6-phosphatase catalytic-subunit-encoding genes in human: G6PC, G6PC2 and G6PC3. Glucose-6-phosphatase catalyzes the hydrolysis of D-glucose 6-phosphate to D-glucose and orthophosphate and is a key enzyme in glucose homeostasis, functioning in gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type I (GSD1). This disease, also known as von Gierke disease, is a metabolic disorder characterized by severe hypoglycemia associated with the accumulation of glycogen and fat in the liver and kidneys. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]</p>