

## Product datasheet for RC215879L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## CGK2 (PRKG2) (NM\_006259) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CGK2 (PRKG2) (NM\_006259) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CGK2

**Synonyms:** cGK2; cGKII; PKG2; PRKGR2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

ACCN:

None

NM 006259

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ORF Size: 2286 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215879).

Sequence:
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.

**RefSeg:** NM 006259.1

 RefSeq Size:
 3328 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2289 bp

 Locus ID:
 5593

 UniProt ID:
 Q13237

Cytogenetics: 4q21.21

**Domains:** cNMP, pkinase, S\_TK\_X, TyrKc, S\_TKc **Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase





## CGK2 (PRKG2) (NM\_006259) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC215879L1V

**Protein Pathways:** Gap junction, Long-term depression, Olfactory transduction

MW: 87.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinase family of

proteins. The encoded protein binds to and inhibits the activation of several receptor tyrosine kinases. The membrane-bound protein is a regulator of intestinal secretion, bone growth and renin secretion. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms whose regulatory N-termini differ in length but whose C-terminal catalytic domains

are identical. [provided by RefSeq, May 2018]