

## Product datasheet for **RC215896L1V**

### **FOXK1 (NM\_001037165) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FOXK1 (NM_001037165) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FOXK1
Synonyms:	FOXK1L
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001037165
ORF Size:	2199 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215896).
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_001037165.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001032242.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	11191 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2202 bp
Locus ID:	221937
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P85037</a>
Cytogenetics:	7p22.1
MW:	75.3 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

Transcriptional regulator involved in different processes such as glucose metabolism, aerobic glycolysis, muscle cell differentiation and autophagy (By similarity). Recognizes and binds the forkhead DNA sequence motif (5'-GTAAACA-3') and can both act as a transcription activator or repressor, depending on the context (PubMed:17670796). Together with FOXK2, acts as a key regulator of metabolic reprogramming towards aerobic glycolysis, a process in which glucose is converted to lactate in the presence of oxygen (By similarity). Acts by promoting expression of enzymes for glycolysis (such as hexokinase-2 (HK2), phosphofructokinase, pyruvate kinase (PKLR) and lactate dehydrogenase), while suppressing further oxidation of pyruvate in the mitochondria by up-regulating pyruvate dehydrogenase kinases PDK1 and PDK4 (By similarity). Probably plays a role in gluconeogenesis during overnight fasting, when lactate from white adipose tissue and muscle is the main substrate (By similarity). Involved in mTORC1-mediated metabolic reprogramming: in response to mTORC1 signaling, translocates into the nucleus and regulates the expression of genes associated with glycolysis and downstream anabolic pathways, such as HIF1A, thereby regulating glucose metabolism (By similarity). Together with FOXK2, acts as a negative regulator of autophagy in skeletal muscle: in response to starvation, enters the nucleus, binds the promoters of autophagy genes and represses their expression, preventing proteolysis of skeletal muscle proteins (By similarity). Acts as a transcriptional regulator of the myogenic progenitor cell population in skeletal muscle (By similarity). Binds to the upstream enhancer region (CCAC box) of myoglobin (MB) gene, regulating the myogenic progenitor cell population (By similarity). Promotes muscle progenitor cell proliferation by repressing the transcriptional activity of FOXO4, thereby inhibiting myogenic differentiation (By similarity). Involved in remodeling processes of adult muscles that occur in response to physiological stimuli (By similarity). Required to correct temporal orchestration of molecular and cellular events necessary for muscle repair (By similarity). Represses myogenic differentiation by inhibiting MEFC activity (By similarity). Positively regulates Wnt/beta-catenin signaling by translocating DVL into the nucleus (PubMed:25805136). Reduces virus replication, probably by binding the interferon stimulated response element (ISRE) to promote antiviral gene expression (PubMed:25852164). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]