

Product datasheet for **RC216991L4V**

CKMT2 (NM_001099736) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CKMT2 (NM_001099736) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CKMT2
Synonyms:	SMTCK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001099736
ORF Size:	1257 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216991).
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_001099736.1 , NP_001093206.1
RefSeq Size:	1490 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1260 bp
Locus ID:	1160
UniProt ID:	P17540
Cytogenetics:	5q14.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways



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MW: 47.5 kDa

Gene Summary: Mitochondrial creatine kinase (MtCK) is responsible for the transfer of high energy phosphate from mitochondria to the cytosolic carrier, creatine. It belongs to the creatine kinase isoenzyme family. It exists as two isoenzymes, sarcomeric MtCK and ubiquitous MtCK, encoded by separate genes. Mitochondrial creatine kinase occurs in two different oligomeric forms: dimers and octamers, in contrast to the exclusively dimeric cytosolic creatine kinase isoenzymes. Sarcomeric mitochondrial creatine kinase has 80% homology with the coding exons of ubiquitous mitochondrial creatine kinase. This gene contains sequences homologous to several motifs that are shared among some nuclear genes encoding mitochondrial proteins and thus may be essential for the coordinated activation of these genes during mitochondrial biogenesis. Three transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]