

Product datasheet for RC217077L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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PACE4 (PCSK6) (NM_138319) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PACE4 (PCSK6) (NM_138319) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PCSK6

Synonyms: PACE4; SPC4

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_138319

ORF Size: 2868 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217077).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 138319.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 4520 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2871 bp

 Locus ID:
 5046

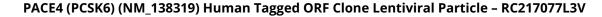
 UniProt ID:
 P29122

 Cytogenetics:
 15q26.3

Domains: Peptidase_S8, P_proprotein, FU

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein





ORIGENE

MW: 99.1 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the subtilisin-like proprotein convertase family, which includes proteases that process protein and peptide precursors trafficking through regulated or constitutive branches of the secretory pathway. The encoded protein undergoes an initial autocatalytic processing event in the ER to generate a heterodimer which exits the ER and sorts to the trans-Golgi network where a second autocatalytic event takes place and the catalytic activity is acquired. The encoded protease is constitutively secreted into the extracellular matrix and expressed in many tissues, including neuroendocrine, liver, gut, and brain. This gene encodes one of the seven basic amino acid-specific members which cleave their substrates at single or paired basic residues. Some of its substrates include transforming growth factor beta related proteins, proalbumin, and von Willebrand factor. This gene is thought to play a role in tumor progression and left-right patterning. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]