

Product datasheet for **RC217086L3V**

PIK3C2G (NM_004570) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PIK3C2G (NM_004570) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PIK3C2G
Synonyms:	PI3K-C2-gamma; PI3K-C2GAMMA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004570
ORF Size:	4455 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217086).
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_004570.2
RefSeq Size:	4855 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4338 bp
Locus ID:	5288
UniProt ID:	O75747
Cytogenetics:	12p12.3
Domains:	C2, PI3_PI4_kinase, PI3Ka, PX, PI3K_C2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Inositol phosphate metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Phosphatidylinositol signaling system

MW: 170.6 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) family. PI3-kinases play roles in signaling pathways involved in cell proliferation, oncogenic transformation, cell survival, cell migration, and intracellular protein trafficking. This protein contains a lipid kinase catalytic domain as well as a C-terminal C2 domain, a characteristic of class II PI3-kinases. C2 domains act as calcium-dependent phospholipid binding motifs that mediate translocation of proteins to membranes, and may also mediate protein-protein interactions. This gene may play a role in several diseases, including type II diabetes. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]