

Product datasheet for **RC222498L3V**

Proprotein Convertase 2 (PCSK2) (NM_002594) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Proprotein Convertase 2 (PCSK2) (NM_002594) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Proprotein Convertase 2
Synonyms:	NEC-2; NEC 2; NEC2; PC2; SPC2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002594
ORF Size:	1914 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222498).
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_002594.2
RefSeq Size:	4745 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1917 bp
Locus ID:	5126
UniProt ID:	P16519
Cytogenetics:	20p12.1
Domains:	Peptidase_S8, P
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein



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MW: 70.57 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 protein undergoes an initial autocatalytic processing event and interacts with a neuroendocrine secretory protein in the ER, exits the ER and sorts to secretory granules, where it is cleaved and catalytically activated during intracellular transport. The encoded protease is packaged into and activated in dense core secretory granules and expressed in the neuroendocrine system and brain. This gene encodes one of the seven basic amino acid-specific members which cleave their substrates at single or paired basic residues. It functions in the proteolytic activation of polypeptide hormones and neuropeptides precursors. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in this gene may increase susceptibility to myocardial infarction and type 2 diabetes. This gene may also play a role in tumor development and progression. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]