

Product datasheet for **RC224953L2V**

PRKAG2 (NM_016203) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PRKAG2 (NM_016203) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PRKAG2
Synonyms:	AAKG; AAKG2; CMH6; H91620p; WPWS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_016203
ORF Size:	1704 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224953).
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_016203.2
RefSeq Size:	2062 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1710 bp
Locus ID:	51422
UniProt ID:	Q9UGJ0
Cytogenetics:	7q36.1
Domains:	CBS
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Insulin signaling pathway
MW:	62.9 kDa
Gene Summary:	AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is a heterotrimeric protein composed of a catalytic alpha subunit, a noncatalytic beta subunit, and a noncatalytic regulatory gamma subunit. Various forms of each of these subunits exist, encoded by different genes. AMPK is an important energy-sensing enzyme that monitors cellular energy status and functions by inactivating key enzymes involved in regulating de novo biosynthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol. This gene is a member of the AMPK gamma subunit family. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and glycogen storage disease of the heart. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015]