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Product datasheet for SC202028

PYGL (NM_001163940) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	PYGL (NM_001163940) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	PYGL
Synonyms:	GSD6
ACCN:	NM_001163940
Insert Size:	205 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC202028 3'UTR clone of NM_001163940 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001163940. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC AATGAATCTAACAAAGTCAATGGAAATTGAACTCTAGAATTGTCTCTAGAAAACATAGCTTCTTACTGA ACTTGAACATTTTTACAACATTCACTGGTTTTTGTTTTGTTAGCTAATAATCTATAATAGTTGAGTATC TCTGGGAATGGGGAGGGAAATTATATGTAATAGAGCTTAAAAATAAAGTGTCAATTTCCAAGGGCTA ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	NM_001163940.2

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Summary: This gene encodes a homodimeric protein that catalyses the cleavage of alpha-1,4-glucosidic bonds to release glucose-1-phosphate from liver glycogen stores. This protein switches from inactive phosphorylase B to active phosphorylase A by phosphorylation of serine residue 15. Activity of this enzyme is further regulated by multiple allosteric effectors and hormonal controls. Humans have three glycogen phosphorylase genes that encode distinct isozymes that are primarily expressed in liver, brain and muscle, respectively. The liver isozyme serves the glycemic demands of the body in general while the brain and muscle isozymes supply just those tissues. In glycogen storage disease type VI, also known as Hers disease, mutations in liver glycogen phosphorylase inhibit the conversion of glycogen to glucose and results in moderate hypoglycemia, mild ketosis, growth retardation and hepatomegaly. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Locus ID: 5836

MW: 7.5