

## Product datasheet for SC202050

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Prostaglandin D Synthase (PTGDS) (NM\_000954) Human 3' UTR Clone

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: Prostaglandin D Synthase (PTGDS) (NM\_000954) Human 3' UTR Clone

Symbol: Prostaglandin D Synthase

Synonyms: L-PGDS; LPGDS; PGD2; PGDS; PGDS2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

**Vector:** pMirTarget (PS100062)

**ACCN:** NM\_000954

**Insert Size:** 194 bp

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM\_000954. The complete

sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

CAACCCTGCCCACTCAGGCTTCATCCTGCACAATAAACTCCGGAAGCAAGTCAGTA

 ${\tt CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG}$ 

**Restriction Sites:** Sgfl-Mlul

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:** <u>NM 000954.6</u>





## Prostaglandin D Synthase (PTGDS) (NM\_000954) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC202050

**Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a glutathione-independent prostaglandin D synthase that

catalyzes the conversion of prostaglandin H2 (PGH2) to postaglandin D2 (PGD2). PGD2 functions as a neuromodulator as well as a trophic factor in the central nervous system. PGD2 is also involved in smooth muscle contraction/relaxation and is a potent inhibitor of platelet aggregation. This gene is preferentially expressed in brain. Studies with transgenic mice overexpressing this gene suggest that this gene may be also involved in the regulation

of non-rapid eye movement sleep. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Locus ID:** 5730 **MW:** 6.8