

Product datasheet for **SC312007**

G6PC3 (AK091417) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	G6PC3 (AK091417) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	G6PC3
Vector:	<u>pCMV6 series</u>
Fully Sequenced ORF:	>NCBI ORF sequence for AK091417, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or more nucleotides
Restriction Sites:	Please inquire
ACCN:	AK091417
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
OTI Annotation:	This TrueClone is provided through our Custom Cloning Process that includes sub-cloning into OriGene's pCMV6 vector and full sequencing to provide a non-variant match to the expected reference without frameshifts, and is delivered as lyophilized plasmid DNA.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	<u>AK091417.1</u>
RefSeq Size:	3019 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3019 bp



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Locus ID:	92579
Cytogenetics:	17q21.31
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes the catalytic subunit of glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase). G6Pase is located in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and catalyzes the hydrolysis of glucose-6-phosphate to glucose and phosphate in the last step of the gluconeogenic and glycogenolytic pathways. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal recessive severe congenital neutropenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]</p>