

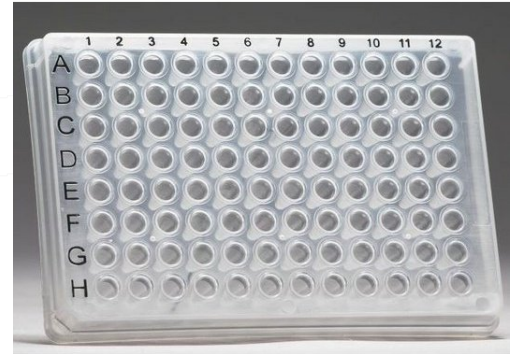
# Human Predesigned qPCR Arrays

## DESCRIPTION

Our GeneQuery™ qPCR array kits offer an assortment of up to 88 carefully selected genes that play key roles in biological pathways or specified disease progression, offering an efficient way to analyze a vast array of genes in a single qPCR run.

Types:

- [Adaptive Immune Response](#)
- [Adipogenesis](#)
- [Alzheimer's Disease](#)
- [Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis \(ALS\)](#)
- [Angiogenesis](#)
- [Apoptosis](#)
- [Astrocyte Cell Biology](#)
- [Astrocyte Transcription Factors](#)
- [Autism Spectrum Disorder](#)
- [Axon Guidance](#)
- [B and T Cells Development Markers](#)
- [B Cell Receptor Signaling Pathway](#)
- [Basal Cell Carcinoma](#)
- [Bipolar, Personality, and Mood Disorders Array Kit](#)
- [Brain Development Markers](#)
- [Breast Cancer](#)
- [Cancer Stem Cell Markers](#)
- [Cardiac Muscle Contraction and Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cardiac Myocyte Biology](#)
- [Cardiovascular Disease](#)
- [Cell Cycle](#)
- [Cell Growth and Division](#)
- [Cell Junctions](#)
- [Cell Surface Markers](#)
- [Chondrocyte Biology](#)
- [Chondrocyte Channels and Receptors](#)
- [Chromatin Organization and Remodeling](#)
- [Circadian Rhythm](#)
- [Complications of Diabetes](#)
- [CTLA4 Checkpoint Pathway](#)
- [Cyclins and Cyclin-dependent Kinases](#)
- [Cytoskeletal Remodeling](#)
- [Dermatitis and Asthma](#)
- [Diabetes, Type I \(Juvenile, Insulin-dependent\)](#)
- [Diabetes, Type II \(Late-onset, Insulin Resistance\)](#)
- [DNA Damage Sensing](#)
- [ECM Degradation](#)
- [Endocytosis](#)
- [Endothelial Cell Biology](#)
- [Endothelial Cell Differentiation](#)
- [Endothelial Cell Heterogeneity](#)
- [Endothelin Signaling](#)
- [Ephrin Signaling](#)
- [Epithelial Cell Biology](#)
- [Esophageal Cancer](#)
- [Fibroblast Growth Factor Signaling Pathway](#)



- [Focal Adhesion Complexes](#)
- [Growth Factors](#)
- [Hemostasis](#)
- [Hepatic Steatosis](#)
- [Hepatic Stellate Cell Biology](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hepatocellular Carcinoma](#)
- [HIF1 Signaling Response](#)
- [Huntington's Disease](#)
- [Hypoxia Response](#)
- [Inflammation Signaling and Response](#)
- [Inflammatory Chemokines, Interleukins, and Receptors](#)
- [Inflammatory Cytokines and Receptors](#)
- [Innate Immune Response](#)
- [Innate Lymphoid Cell Development Markers](#)
- [Keratinocyte Cell Biology](#)
- [Keratinocyte Biology qPCR Array](#)
- [Lectin Regulation in Immune Response](#)
- [Macrophage Cell Biology](#)
- [Macrophage Polarization Markers](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Melanocyte Cell Biology](#)
- [Melanocyte Development & Pigmentation](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Mesenchymal Stem Cell Adipogenesis](#)
- [Mesenchymal Stem Cell Differentiation](#)
- [Mesenchymal to Epithelial Transition](#)
- [Microglia Cell Biology](#)
- [Microglial Polarization Markers](#)
- [Microglial Sensome](#)
- [Myeloid Lineage Markers](#)
- [Nervous System Tumors](#)
- [Neural Development and Regeneration](#)
- [Neural Differentiation Markers](#)
- [Neural Plasticity](#)
- [Neural Progenitor Markers](#)
- [Neural Stem Cell Markers](#)
- [Neural Transmission and Membrane Trafficking](#)
- [Neuronal Cell Biology](#)
- [Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer](#)
- [Noncanonical Wnt Signaling Pathways](#)
- [Notch Signaling Pathway](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Oncogenes](#)
- [Osteoarthritis and Cartilage Repair](#)
- [Osteogenic Differentiation](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Pancreatic Stellate Cell Biology](#)
- [Parkinson's Disease](#)
- [PD-1/PD-L1 Checkpoint Pathway](#)
- [Pericyte Biology](#)
- [Phagocytosis](#)
- [PI3K/AKT Signaling Pathway](#)
- [Pluripotent Stem Cell](#)
- [Preadipocyte Cell Biology](#)
- [Pulmonary Fibrosis](#)
- [Regulation of Cancer Immune Evasion \(Plate 1 of 2\)](#)
- [Regulation of Cancer Immune Evasion \(Plate 2 of 2\)](#)
- [Renal Cell Carcinoma](#)
- [Renal Mesangial Cell Biology](#)
- [SARS-CoV-2 Interacting Genes](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)

- [Schizophrenia Risk Genes](#)
- [Schwann Cell Biology](#)
- [Shear Stress and Mechanotransduction](#)
- [Skeletal Muscle Cell Biology](#)
- [Skeletal Muscle Contraction and Muscular Dystrophies](#)
- [Skin Wound Healing](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Cancer](#)
- [Smooth Muscle Cell Biology](#)
- [Smooth Muscle Contraction and Diseases](#)
- [Stem Cell Transcription Factors](#)
- [Synovioyte Cell Biology](#)
- [T Cell Receptor Signaling Pathway](#)
- [Thymocyte Development Markers](#)
- [Thyroid Cancer and Disorders](#)
- [Tie2/Angpt Signaling](#)
- [Transcription Factors](#)
- [Transcriptional Misregulation in Hematological Malignancy](#)
- [Transcriptional Misregulation in Solid Tumors](#)
- [Trophoblast Cell Biology](#)
- [Tumor Suppressor Genes](#)
- [Urothelial Cell Biology](#)
- [VEGF Signaling Pathway](#)
- [Vitamin D Receptor Target Gene](#)
- [Vitamin Metabolism](#)
- [Wnt Signaling Pathway](#)
- [Wnt Signaling Target Genes](#)

#### Pseudogene Transcription Analysis

Pseudogene transcription analysis has garnered substantial interest in current cell biology and pathology studies. Pseudogenes, first described in 1977, are segments of DNA bearing high sequence similarity to their corresponding functional genes, but have lost some or all of the functionality. In general, they can be classified into 3 categories based on their origins: i) processed or retro-transposed pseudogenes (example: human pseudogene PTENP1), which come from spontaneously reverse transcription of mRNA fragments; ii) non-processed or duplicated pseudogenes (example: human pseudogene ARHGAP27P1), which are results of gene duplication events with spontaneous mutations during evolution; and iii) unitary or disabled pseudogenes (example: human pseudogene GULOP), which were originally functional but became deactivated due to spontaneous mutations during evolution. Notably although the majority of pseudogenes either are not fully functional, or cannot be transcribed or expressed, a good number of pseudogenes have been shown to play critical roles in normal physiology and pathophysiology. A common role of pseudogenes is competing endogenous RNAs (ceRNAs), which can affect the expression level of the corresponding functional genes. In addition, the expression of some pseudogenes have been reported to be tissue-specific, giving rise to differences of biological processes among the tissues.

ScienCell's GeneQuery™ Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR kits are designed to facilitate the transcript quantification of a target pseudogene and its corresponding functional gene or a highly related gene.

- [LILRB3-LILRP2 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [ABCC6-ABCC6P1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [AOC3-AOC4P Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [ARHGAP27-ARHGAP27P1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [PTEN-FER1L4 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [OTOF-FER1L4 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [KRAS-KRAS1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [MT1A-MT1DP Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [MYLK-MYLK1P1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [SMUG1-SMUG1P1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [SUMO1-SUMO1P3 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [TMPO-TMPOP2 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [VIM-VIM2P Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [ZNF300-ZNF300P1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)
- [PTEN-PTENP1 Pseudogene Transcription Analysis qPCR Kit](#)