

## Product datasheet for **MR208438L4V**

### Asic1 (NM\_009597) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Asic1 (NM_009597) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Asic1
Synonyms:	Accn2; AI843610; ASIC; ASIC1a; B530003N02Rik; BNaC2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_009597
ORF Size:	1581 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR208438).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_009597.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	3800 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1581 bp
Locus ID:	11419
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q6NXX8</a>
Cytogenetics:	15 F1



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**Gene Summary:**

Proton-gated sodium channel; it is activated by a drop of the extracellular pH and then becomes rapidly desensitized. Generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase. Has high selectivity for sodium ions and can also transport lithium ions with high efficiency. Can also transport potassium ions, but with lower efficiency. It is nearly impermeable to the larger rubidium and cesium ions. Mediates glutamate-independent Ca(2+) entry into neurons upon acidosis. This Ca(2+) overloading is toxic for cortical neurons and may be in part responsible for ischemic brain injury. Heteromeric channel assembly seems to modulate channel properties. Functions as a postsynaptic proton receptor that influences intracellular Ca(2+) concentration and calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II phosphorylation and thereby the density of dendritic spines. Modulates activity in the circuits underlying innate fear.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]