

## Product datasheet for **MR209597L3V**

### **Kcnd2 (NM\_019697) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Kcnd2 (NM_019697) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Kcnd2
Synonyms:	AI839615; AW555701; Kv4.2; mKIAA1044; R75121
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_019697
ORF Size:	1893 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR209597).
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_019697.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	4562 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1893 bp
Locus ID:	16508
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Z0V2</a>
Cytogenetics:	6 8.49 cM



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**Gene Summary:**

Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain, but also in rodent heart. Mediates the major part of the dendritic A-type current  $I(SA)$  in brain neurons (PubMed:10818150, PubMed:17122039, PubMed:18045912, PubMed:18187474, PubMed:20371829, PubMed:22815518). This current is activated at membrane potentials that are below the threshold for action potentials. It regulates neuronal excitability, prolongs the latency before the first spike in a series of action potentials, regulates the frequency of repetitive action potential firing, shortens the duration of action potentials and regulates the back-propagation of action potentials from the neuronal cell body to the dendrites (PubMed:10818150, PubMed:17122039, PubMed:22815518). Contributes to the regulation of the circadian rhythm of action potential firing in suprachiasmatic nucleus neurons, which regulates the circadian rhythm of locomotor activity (PubMed:22815518). Functions downstream of the metabotropic glutamate receptor GRM5 and plays a role in neuronal excitability and in nociception mediated by activation of GRM5 (PubMed:18045912). Mediates the transient outward current  $I(to)$  in rodent heart left ventricle apex cells, but not in human heart, where this current is mediated by another family member (PubMed:9734479, PubMed:10601491, PubMed:11909823, PubMed:23713033). Forms tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane (PubMed:9734479, PubMed:22311982). Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCND2 and KCND3; channel properties depend on the type of pore-forming alpha subunits that are part of the channel (PubMed:11909823). In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes (PubMed:11909823). Interaction with specific isoforms of the regulatory subunits KCNIP1, KCNIP2, KCNIP3 or KCNIP4 strongly increases expression at the cell surface and thereby increases channel activity; it modulates the kinetics of channel activation and inactivation, shifts the threshold for channel activation to more negative voltage values, shifts the threshold for inactivation to less negative voltages and accelerates recovery after inactivation (By similarity). Likewise, interaction with DPP6 or DPP10 promotes expression at the cell membrane and regulates both channel characteristics and activity (PubMed:22311982).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]