

Product datasheet for **MR211337L4V**

Pkd2 (NM_008861) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Pkd2 (NM_008861) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Pkd2
Synonyms:	C030034P18Rik; PC2; TRPP2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_008861
ORF Size:	2898 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211337).
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. More info
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:	NM_008861.3 , NP_032887.3
RefSeq Size:	5221 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2901 bp
Locus ID:	18764
UniProt ID:	O35245
Cytogenetics:	5 50.68 cM



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

Component of a heteromeric calcium-permeable ion channel formed by PKD1 and PKD2 that is activated by interaction between PKD1 and a Wnt family member, such as WNT3A and WNT9B. Can also form a functional, homotetrameric ion channel (PubMed:27214281). Functions as a cation channel involved in fluid-flow mechanosensation by the primary cilium in renal epithelium (PubMed:12514735, PubMed:18695040, PubMed:27760766). Functions as outward-rectifying K(+) channel, but is also permeable to Ca(2+), and to a much lesser degree also to Na(+) (PubMed:27760766). May contribute to the release of Ca(2+) stores from the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity). Together with TRPV4, forms mechano- and thermosensitive channels in cilium (PubMed:18695040). PKD1 and PKD2 may function through a common signaling pathway that is necessary to maintain the normal, differentiated state of renal tubule cells (PubMed:9568711, PubMed:10615132). Acts as a regulator of cilium length, together with PKD1. The dynamic control of cilium length is essential in the regulation of mechanotransductive signaling. The cilium length response creates a negative feedback loop whereby fluid shear-mediated deflection of the primary cilium, which decreases intracellular cAMP, leads to cilium shortening and thus decreases flow-induced signaling (PubMed:20096584). Also involved in left-right axis specification via its role in sensing nodal flow; forms a complex with PKD1L1 in cilia to facilitate flow detection in left-right patterning (PubMed:21307093, PubMed:22983710). Detection of asymmetric nodal flow gives rise to a Ca(2+) signal that is required for normal, asymmetric expression of genes involved in the specification of body left-right laterality (PubMed:12062060, PubMed:21307093, PubMed:22983710).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]