

Product datasheet for **MR220190L4V**

Npas4 (NM_153553) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Npas4 (NM_153553) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Npas4
Synonyms:	LE-PAS; Nxf
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_153553
ORF Size:	2406 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR220190).
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_153553.4 , NP_705781.1
RefSeq Size:	3292 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2409 bp
Locus ID:	225872
UniProt ID:	Q8BGD7
Cytogenetics:	19 A



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

Transcription factor expressed in neurons of the brain that regulates the excitatory-inhibitory balance within neural circuits and is required for contextual memory in the hippocampus (PubMed:18815592, PubMed:22194569, PubMed:23029555, PubMed:24201284, PubMed:24855953). Plays a key role in the structural and functional plasticity of neurons (PubMed:23172225). Acts as an early-response transcription factor in both excitatory and inhibitory neurons, where it induces distinct but overlapping sets of late-response genes in these two types of neurons, allowing the synapses that form on inhibitory and excitatory neurons to be modified by neuronal activity in a manner specific to their function within a circuit, thereby facilitating appropriate circuit responses to sensory experience (PubMed:24201284, PubMed:24855953). In excitatory neurons, activates transcription of BDNF, which in turn controls the number of GABA-releasing synapses that form on excitatory neurons, thereby promoting an increased number of inhibitory synapses on excitatory neurons (PubMed:18815592, PubMed:22194569, PubMed:24201284). In inhibitory neurons, regulates a distinct set of target genes that serve to increase excitatory input onto somatostatin neurons, probably resulting in enhanced feedback inhibition within cortical circuits (PubMed:24855953). The excitatory and inhibitory balance in neurons affects a number of processes, such as short-term and long-term memory, acquisition of experience, fear memory, response to stress and social behavior (PubMed:18815592, PubMed:22194569, PubMed:23029555, PubMed:24201284, PubMed:27238022). Acts as a regulator of dendritic spine development in olfactory bulb granule cells in a sensory-experience-dependent manner by regulating expression of MDM2 (PubMed:25088421). Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein, such as ARNT, ARNT2 or BMAL1 (PubMed:14701734, PubMed:15363889, PubMed:19284974). Can activate the CME (CNS midline enhancer) element (PubMed:14701734, PubMed:15363889).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]