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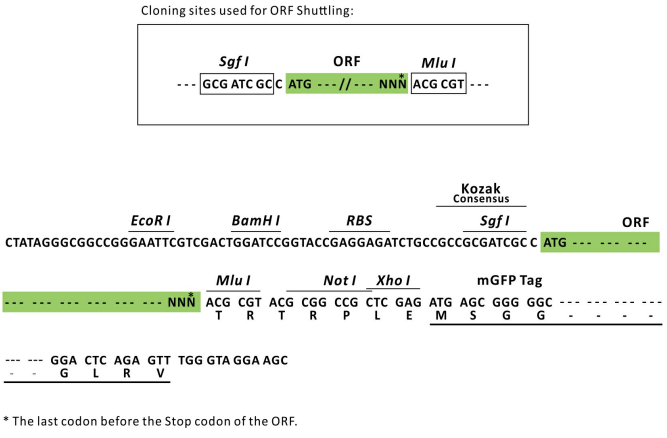
# Product datasheet for MR222106L4

## Kcna1 (NM_010595) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

### Product data:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Type:** | Expression Plasmids |
| **Product Name:** | Kcna1 (NM_010595) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone |
| **Tag:** | mGFP |
| **Symbol:** | Kcna1 |
| **Synonyms:** | AI840627; Kca1-1; Kv1.1; MBK1; mceph; Mk-1; Shak |
| **Mammalian Cell Selection:** | Puromycin |
| **Vector:** | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| **E. coli Selection:** | Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL) |
| **ORF Nucleotide Sequence:** | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR222106). |
| **Restriction Sites:** | SgfI-MluI |
| **Cloning Scheme:** | |

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| **ACCN:** | NM_010595 |
| **ORF Size:** | 1485 bp |

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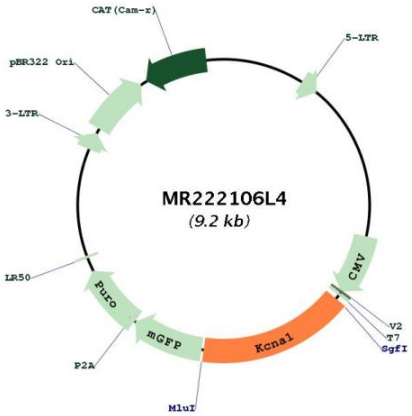
| **OTI Disclaimer:** | The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone 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. |
| **Components:** | The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water). |
| **Reconstitution Method:** | 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.<br>2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.<br>3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.<br>4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.<br>5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C. |
| **RefSeq:** | NM_010595.3, NP_034725.3 |
| **RefSeq Size:** | 8970 bp |
| **RefSeq ORF:** | 1488 bp |
| **Locus ID:** | 16485 |
| **UniProt ID:** | P16388 |
| **Cytogenetics:** | 6 61.57 cM |

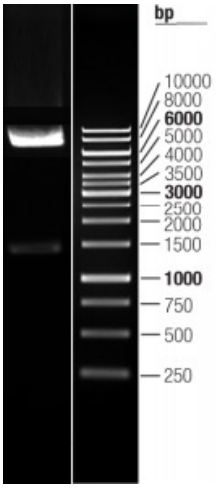
**Gene Summary:**

Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain and the central nervous system, but also in the kidney. Contributes to the regulation of the membrane potential and nerve signaling, and prevents neuronal hyperexcitability (PubMed:9736643, PubMed:9581771 PubMed:10191303, PubMed:12611922, PubMed:21966978, PubMed:22158511, PubMed:23473320). 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:15361858). Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNA1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNA5, KCNA6, KCNA7, and possibly other family members as well; channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel. Channel properties are modulated by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation of delayed rectifier potassium channels (PubMed:15361858). In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes, making it difficult to assign currents observed in intact tissues to any particular potassium channel family member. Homotetrameric KCNA1 forms a delayed-rectifier potassium channel that opens in response to membrane depolarization, followed by slow spontaneous channel closure (PubMed:7517498, PubMed:15361858). In contrast, a heterotetrameric channel formed by KCNA1 and KCNA4 shows rapid inactivation (By similarity). Regulates neuronal excitability in hippocampus, especially in mossy fibers and medial perforant path axons, preventing neuronal hyperexcitability (PubMed:23466697). May function as down-stream effector for G protein-coupled receptors and inhibit GABAergic inputs to basolateral amygdala neurons (By similarity). May contribute to the regulation of neurotransmitter release, such as gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) release (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating the generation of action potentials and preventing hyperexcitability in myelinated axons of the vagus nerve, and thereby contributes to the regulation of heart contraction (PubMed:20392939, PubMed:22641786, PubMed:25377007). Required for normal neuromuscular responses (PubMed:9736643). Regulates the frequency of neuronal action potential firing in response to mechanical stimuli, and plays a role in the perception of pain caused by mechanical stimuli, but does not play a role in the perception of pain due to heat stimuli (PubMed:23473320). Required for normal responses to auditory stimuli and precise location of sound sources, but not for sound perception (PubMed:21966978, PubMed:22396426). The use of toxins that block specific channels suggest that it contributes to the regulation of the axonal release of the neurotransmitter dopamine (PubMed:21233214). Required for normal postnatal brain development and normal proliferation of neuronal precursor cells in the brain (PubMed:8995755, PubMed:17250763, PubMed:17315199, PubMed:22411008). Plays a role in the reabsorption of Mg(2+) in the distal convoluted tubules in the kidney and in magnesium ion homeostasis, probably via its effect on the membrane potential (By similarity). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

## Product images:




Circular map for MR222106L4




Double digestion of MR222106L4 using SgfI and MluI