

Product datasheet for MR222118L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Glra1 (NM_020492) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Glra1 (NM_020492) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Glra1

Synonyms: nmf11; oscillator; ot; spasmodic; spd

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_020492 **ORF Size:** 1350 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR222118).

Sequence:
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.

RefSeg: NM 020492.3

RefSeq Size: 2389 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1350 bp
Locus ID: 14654

Cytogenetics: 11 33.12 cM







Gene Summary:

Glycine receptors are ligand-gated chloride channels. Channel opening is triggered by extracellular glycine (PubMed:16672662, PubMed:17114051, PubMed:24801766). Channel opening is also triggered by taurine and beta-alanine (By similarity). Channel characteristics depend on the subunit composition; heteropentameric channels are activated by lower glycine levels and display faster desensitization (By similarity). Plays an important role in the down-regulation of neuronal excitability (PubMed:9145798). Contributes to the generation of inhibitory postsynaptic currents (PubMed:16672662, PubMed:17114051, PubMed:24801766). Channel activity is potentiated by ethanol. Potentiation of channel activity by intoxicating levels of ethanol contribute to the sedative effects of ethanol (PubMed:24801766). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]