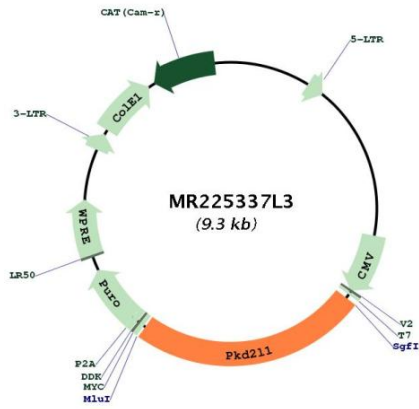


OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.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_181422.3 , NP_852087.2
RefSeq Size:	3321 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2283 bp
Locus ID:	329064
UniProt ID:	A2A259
Cytogenetics:	19 36.91 cM
Gene Summary:	Pore-forming subunit of a heteromeric, non-selective cation channel that is permeable to Ca(2+) (PubMed:16891422, PubMed:15548533, PubMed:19464260, PubMed:20538909, PubMed:21185261, PubMed:22420714, PubMed:25820328, PubMed:28904867, PubMed:29567962). Pore-forming subunit of a calcium-permeant ion channel formed by PKD1L2 and PKD1L1 in primary cilia, where it controls cilium calcium concentration, but does not affect cytoplasmic calcium concentration (PubMed:24336288, PubMed:24336289). The channel formed by PKD1L2 and PKD1L1 in primary cilia regulates sonic hedgehog/SHH signaling and GLI2 transcription (PubMed:24336288). Pore-forming subunit of a channel formed by PKD1L2 and PKD1L3 that contributes to sour taste perception in gustatory cells (PubMed:16891422, PubMed:16929298, PubMed:20406802, PubMed:21098668, PubMed:21625513). The heteromeric channel formed by PKD1L2 and PKD1L3 is activated by low pH, but opens only when the extracellular pH rises again (PubMed:18535624, PubMed:19464260, PubMed:20538909, PubMed:20406802, PubMed:22420714, PubMed:28904867, PubMed:29567962). May play a role in the perception of carbonation taste (PubMed:19833970). May play a role in the sensory perception of water, via a mechanism that activates the channel in response to dilution of salivary bicarbonate and changes in salivary pH (PubMed:28553944).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:



Circular map for MR225337L3