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Product datasheet for MR226542L4V

Nrxn1 (NM_020252) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Nrxn1 (NM_020252) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Nrxn1
Synonyms:	1700062G21Rik; 9330127H16Rik; A230068P09Rik; mKIAA0578
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_020252
ORF Size:	4521 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR226542).
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_020252.3, NP_064648.3
RefSeq Size:	9040 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4524 bp
Locus ID:	18189
UniProt ID:	Q9CS84
Cytogenetics:	17 E5

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a single-pass type I membrane protein that belongs to the neurexin family. Neurexins are synaptic transmembrane receptors that bind endogenous ligands that include neuroligins, dystroglycan, and neurexophilins. Neurexin complexes are required for efficient neurotransmission and are involved in synaptogenesis. In vertebrates, alternate promoter usage results in multiple isoform classes, of which the alpha and beta classes are the best characterized. In humans, allelic variants in this gene are associated with Pitt-Hopkins-like syndrome-2, while deletions have been associated with autism and schizophrenia. Mouse knockouts display decreased spontaneous and evoked vesicle release resulting in impaired synaptic transmission. In addition, knockout mice show altered social approach, reduced social investigation, reduced locomotor activity, and in males, increased aggression. Alternative splicing and promoter usage result in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2016]