

## Product datasheet for **RC202092L1V**

### **GJB2 (NM\_004004) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GJB2 (NM_004004) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GJB2
Synonyms:	BAPS; CX26; DFNA3; DFNA3A; DFNB1; DFNB1A; HID; KID; NSRD1; PPK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004004
ORF Size:	678 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202092).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_004004.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2347 bp
RefSeq ORF:	681 bp
Locus ID:	2706
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P29033</a>
Cytogenetics:	13q12.11
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane
MW:	26.2 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the gap junction protein family. The gap junctions were first characterized by electron microscopy as regionally specialized structures on plasma membranes of contacting adherent cells. These structures were shown to consist of cell-to-cell channels that facilitate the transfer of ions and small molecules between cells. The gap junction proteins, also known as connexins, purified from fractions of enriched gap junctions from different tissues differ. According to sequence similarities at the nucleotide and amino acid levels, the gap junction proteins are divided into two categories, alpha and beta. Mutations in this gene are responsible for as much as 50% of pre-lingual, recessive deafness. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]