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Product datasheet for RC204796L2V

Calmodulin (CALM2) (NM_001743) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Calmodulin (CALM2) (NM_001743) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Calmodulin
Synonyms:	CALM; CALML2; caM; CAM1; CAM3; CAMC; CAMII; CAMIII; LQT15; PHKD; PHKD2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001743
ORF Size:	447 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204796).
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_001743.3
RefSeq Size:	1309 bp
RefSeq ORF:	450 bp
Locus ID:	805
UniProt ID:	P62158
Cytogenetics:	2p21
Domains:	EFh
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Calcium signaling pathway, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Insulin signaling pathway, Long-term potentiation, Melanogenesis, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Olfactory transduction, Oocyte meiosis, Phosphatidylinositol signaling system, Vascular smooth muscle contraction

MW: 16.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the calmodulin gene family. There are three distinct calmodulin genes dispersed throughout the genome that encode the identical protein, but differ at the nucleotide level. Calmodulin is a calcium binding protein that plays a role in signaling pathways, cell cycle progression and proliferation. Several infants with severe forms of long-QT syndrome (LQTS) who displayed life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias together with delayed neurodevelopment and epilepsy were found to have mutations in either this gene or another member of the calmodulin gene family (PMID:23388215). Mutations in this gene have also been identified in patients with less severe forms of LQTS (PMID:24917665), while mutations in another calmodulin gene family member have been associated with catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (CPVT)(PMID:23040497), a rare disorder thought to be the cause of a significant fraction of sudden cardiac deaths in young individuals. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 10, 13, and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]