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

Product datasheet for RC205303L2V

GJA1 (NM_000165) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GJA1 (NM_000165) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GJA1
Synonyms:	AVSD3; CMDR; CX43; EKVP; EKVP3; GJAL; HLHS1; HSS; ODDD; PPKCA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000165
ORF Size:	1146 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205303).
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_000165.3
RefSeq Size:	3130 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1149 bp
Locus ID:	2697
UniProt ID:	P17302
Cytogenetics:	6q22.31
Domains:	CNX, Connexin43
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane

View online »

Protein Pathways: Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Gap junction

MW: 42.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the connexin gene family. The encoded protein is a component of gap junctions, which are composed of arrays of intercellular channels that provide a route for the diffusion of low molecular weight materials from cell to cell. The encoded protein is the major protein of gap junctions in the heart that are thought to have a crucial role in the synchronized contraction of the heart and in embryonic development. A related intronless pseudogene has been mapped to chromosome 5. Mutations in this gene have been associated with oculodentodigital dysplasia, autosomal recessive craniometaphyseal dysplasia and heart malformations. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]