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Product datasheet for RC205322L4V

GIRK1 (KCNJ3) (NM_002239) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GIRK1 (KCNJ3) (NM_002239) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GIRK1
Synonyms:	GIRK1; KGA; KIR3.1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002239
ORF Size:	1503 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205322).
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_002239.2
RefSeq Size:	4740 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1506 bp
Locus ID:	3760
UniProt ID:	P48549
Cytogenetics:	2q24.1
Domains:	IRK
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Potassium, Transmembrane

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MW: 56.7 kDa

Gene Summary: Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and plays an important role in regulating heartbeat. It associates with three other G-protein-activated potassium channels to form a heteromultimeric pore-forming complex that also couples to neurotransmitter receptors in the brain and whereby channel activation can inhibit action potential firing by hyperpolarizing the plasma membrane. These multimeric G-protein-gated inwardly-rectifying potassium (GIRK) channels may play a role in the pathophysiology of epilepsy, addiction, Down's syndrome, ataxia, and Parkinson's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct proteins. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]