

Product datasheet for **RC205669L3V**

CAMK2B (NM_172081) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | CAMK2B (NM_172081) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | CAMK2B |
| Synonyms: | CAM2; CAMK2; CAMKB; CaMKIIbeta; MRD54 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_172081 |
| ORF Size: | 1509 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205669). |
| 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_172081.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 4097 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1512 bp |
| Locus ID: | 816 |
| UniProt ID: | Q13554 |
| Cytogenetics: | 7p13 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase |



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Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Long-term potentiation, Melanogenesis, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Olfactory transduction, Oocyte meiosis, Wnt signaling pathway

MW: 56.4 kDa

Gene Summary: The product of this gene belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinase family and to the Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase subfamily. Calcium signaling is crucial for several aspects of plasticity at glutamatergic synapses. In mammalian cells, the enzyme is composed of four different chains: alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. The product of this gene is a beta chain. It is possible that distinct isoforms of this chain have different cellular localizations and interact differently with calmodulin. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]