

## Product datasheet for **RC207533L2V**

### VAMP2 (NM\_014232) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	VAMP2 (NM_014232) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	VAMP2
Synonyms:	NEDHAHM; SYB2; VAMP-2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_014232
ORF Size:	348 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207533).
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_014232.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2173 bp
RefSeq ORF:	351 bp
Locus ID:	6844
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P63027</a>
Cytogenetics:	17p13.1
Domains:	synaptobrevin
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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**Protein Pathways:** SNARE interactions in vesicular transport

**MW:** 12.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the vesicle-associated membrane protein (VAMP)/synaptobrevin family. Synaptobrevins/VAMPs, syntaxins, and the 25-kD synaptosomal-associated protein SNAP25 are the main components of a protein complex involved in the docking and/or fusion of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic membrane. This gene is thought to participate in neurotransmitter release at a step between docking and fusion. The protein forms a stable complex with syntaxin, synaptosomal-associated protein, 25 kD, and synaptotagmin. It also forms a distinct complex with synaptophysin. It is a likely candidate gene for familial infantile myasthenia (FIMG) because of its map location and because it encodes a synaptic vesicle protein of the type that has been implicated in the pathogenesis of FIMG. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]