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Product datasheet for RC208606L2V

ATP1A2 (NM_000702) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ATP1A2 (NM_000702) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ATP1A2
Synonyms:	FHM2; MHP2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000702
ORF Size:	3060 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208606).
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_000702.2
RefSeq Size:	5496 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3063 bp
Locus ID:	477
UniProt ID:	P50993
Cytogenetics:	1q23.2
Domains:	E1-E2_ATPase, Cation_ATPase_N, Hydrolase, Cation_ATPase_C
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Cardiac muscle contraction

MW: 112.3 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of P-type cation transport ATPases, and to the subfamily of Na+/K+ -ATPases. Na+/K+ -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The catalytic subunit of Na+/K+ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes an alpha 2 subunit. Mutations in this gene result in familial basilar or hemiplegic migraines, and in a rare syndrome known as alternating hemiplegia of childhood. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]