

## Product datasheet for RC209564L2V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## epithelial Sodium Channel alpha (SCNN1A) (NM\_001038) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** epithelial Sodium Channel alpha (SCNN1A) (NM\_001038) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral

Particle

**Symbol:** epithelial Sodium Channel alpha

Synonyms: BESC2; ENaCa; ENaCalpha; LIDLS3; SCNEA; SCNN1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001038 **ORF Size:** 2007 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

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Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209564).

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:** <u>NM 001038.4</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 3171 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2010 bp

 Locus ID:
 6337

 UniProt ID:
 P37088

Cytogenetics: 12p13.31

Domains: ASC





## epithelial Sodium Channel alpha (SCNN1A) (NM\_001038) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC209564L2V

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** Taste transduction

MW: 75.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Nonvoltage-gated, amiloride-sensitive, sodium channels control fluid and electrolyte

transport across epithelia in many organs. These channels are heteromeric complexes consisting of 3 subunits: alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the alpha subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1), a rare salt wasting disease resulting from target organ unresponsiveness to mineralocorticoids. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for

this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2009]