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Product datasheet for RC211423L1V

NMDAR2C (GRIN2C) (NM_000835) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NMDAR2C (GRIN2C) (NM_000835) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NMDAR2C
Synonyms:	GluN2C; NMDAR2C; NR2C
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000835
ORF Size:	3699 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211423).`
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_000835.3
RefSeq Size:	4298 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3702 bp
Locus ID:	2905
UniProt ID:	Q14957
Cytogenetics:	17q25.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Calcium signaling pathway, Long-term potentiation, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 134.21 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]