

Product datasheet for **RC212529L4V**

SLC9A4 (NM_001011552) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SLC9A4 (NM_001011552) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SLC9A4
Synonyms:	NHE4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001011552
ORF Size:	2394 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212529).
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_001011552.1
RefSeq Size:	4165 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2397 bp
Locus ID:	389015
UniProt ID:	Q6AI14
Cytogenetics:	2q12.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
MW:	89.6 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Involved in pH regulation to eliminate acids generated by active metabolism or to counter adverse environmental conditions. Major proton extruding system driven by the inward sodium ion chemical gradient. Plays an important role in signal transduction. May play a specialized role in the kidney in rectifying cell volume in response to extreme fluctuations of hyperosmolar-stimulated cell shrinkage. Is relatively amiloride and ethylisopropylamiloride (EIPA) insensitive. Can be activated under conditions of hyperosmolar-induced cell shrinkage in a sustained intracellular acidification-dependence manner. Activated by 4,4'-diisothiocyanostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (DIDS) in a sustained intracellular acidification-dependence manner. Affects potassium/proton exchange as well as sodium/proton and lithium/proton exchange. In basolateral cell membrane, participates in homeostatic control of intracellular pH, and may play a role in proton extrusion in order to achieve transepithelial HCO₃⁻ secretion. In apical cell membrane may be involved in mediating sodium absorption. Requires for normal levels of gastric acid secretion, secretory membrane development, parietal cell maturation and/or differentiation and at least secondarily for chief cell differentiation (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]