

Product datasheet for **RC212772L1V**

CACNA1H (NM_021098) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CACNA1H (NM_021098) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CACNA1H
Synonyms:	CACNA1HB; Cav3.2; ECA6; EIG6; HALD4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_021098
ORF Size:	7059 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212772).
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_021098.2
RefSeq Size:	8097 bp
RefSeq ORF:	7062 bp
Locus ID:	8912
UniProt ID:	O95180
Cytogenetics:	16p13.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Calcium, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Calcium signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway



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MW: 259 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a T-type member of the alpha-1 subunit family, a protein in the voltage-dependent calcium channel complex. Calcium channels mediate the influx of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization and consist of a complex of alpha-1, alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. The alpha-1 subunit has 24 transmembrane segments and forms the pore through which ions pass into the cell. There are multiple isoforms of each of the proteins in the complex, either encoded by different genes or the result of alternative splicing of transcripts. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized for the gene described here. Studies suggest certain mutations in this gene lead to childhood absence epilepsy (CAE). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]