

Product datasheet for **RC212857L4V**

ADCY4 (NM_139247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ADCY4 (NM_139247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ADCY4
Synonyms:	AC4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_139247
ORF Size:	3231 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212857).
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_139247.3
RefSeq Size:	3415 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3234 bp
Locus ID:	196883
UniProt ID:	Q8NFM4
Cytogenetics:	14q12
Domains:	CYcc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, Chemokine signaling pathway, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Gap junction, GnRH signaling pathway, Melanogenesis, Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Purine metabolism, Taste transduction, Vascular smooth muscle contraction

MW: 125.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the family of adenylate cyclases, which are membrane-associated enzymes that catalyze the formation of the secondary messenger cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). Mouse studies show that adenylate cyclase 4, along with adenylate cyclases 2 and 3, is expressed in olfactory cilia, suggesting that several different adenylate cyclases may couple to olfactory receptors and that there may be multiple receptor-mediated mechanisms for the generation of cAMP signals. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]