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Product datasheet for RC214449L4V

GRID2 (NM_001510) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GRID2 (NM_001510) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GRID2
Synonyms:	GluD2; SCAR18
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001510
ORF Size:	3021 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214449).
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_001510.2
RefSeq Size:	3024 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3024 bp
Locus ID:	2895
UniProt ID:	O43424
Cytogenetics:	4q22.1-q22.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Long-term depression, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

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MW: 113.2 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of ionotropic glutamate receptors which are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain. The encoded protein is a multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed selectively in cerebellar Purkinje cells. A point mutation in the mouse ortholog, associated with the phenotype named 'lurcher', in the heterozygous state leads to ataxia resulting from selective, cell-autonomous apoptosis of cerebellar Purkinje cells during postnatal development. Mice homozygous for this mutation die shortly after birth from massive loss of mid- and hindbrain neurons during late embryogenesis. This protein also plays a role in synapse organization between parallel fibers and Purkinje cells. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause cerebellar ataxia in humans. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]