

Product datasheet for RC214597L3V

Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor alpha 4 (CHRNA4) (NM_000744) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor alpha 4 (CHRNA4) (NM_000744) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CHRNA4
Synonyms:	BFNC; EBN; EBN1; NACHR; NACHRA4; NACRA4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000744
ORF Size:	1881 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214597).
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_000744.2
RefSeq Size:	3773 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1884 bp
Locus ID:	1137
UniProt ID:	P43681
Cytogenetics:	20q13.33
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Cys-loop Receptors, Transmembrane



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MW: 69.96 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, which belongs to a superfamily of ligand-gated ion channels that play a role in fast signal transmission at synapses. These pentameric receptors can bind acetylcholine, which causes an extensive change in conformation that leads to the opening of an ion-conducting channel across the plasma membrane. This protein is an integral membrane receptor subunit that can interact with either nAChR beta-2 or nAChR beta-4 to form a functional receptor. Mutations in this gene cause nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy type 1. Polymorphisms in this gene that provide protection against nicotine addiction have been described. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2012]