

## Product datasheet for RC214820L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## KCNT1 (NM\_020822) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** KCNT1 (NM\_020822) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: KCNT1

Synonyms: bA100C15.2; DEE14; EIEE14; ENFL5; KCa4.1; SLACK; Slo2.2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_020822 **ORF Size:** 3768 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214820).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 020822.1, NP 065873.1

RefSeq Size: 4823 bp
RefSeq ORF: 3708 bp
Locus ID: 57582
UniProt ID: Q5JUK3
Cytogenetics: 9q34.3

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Potassium, Transmembrane

**MW:** 139.5 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a sodium-activated potassium channel subunit which is thought to function in ion conductance and developmental signaling pathways. Mutations in this gene cause the early-onset epileptic disorders, malignant migrating partial seizures of infancy and autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2012]