

Product datasheet for RC215104L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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KCNH1 (NM_002238) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: KCNH1 (NM 002238) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: KCNH1

Synonyms: EAG; EAG1; h-eag; hEAG; hEAG1; Kv10.1; TMBTS; ZLS1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_002238

ORF Size: 2886 bp

ORF Nucleotide

2000 59

Sequence:
OTI Disclaimer:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215104).

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 002238.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3127 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2889 bp

 Locus ID:
 3756

 UniProt ID:
 095259

 Cytogenetics:
 1q32.2

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

MW: 108.4 kDa







Gene Summary:

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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 member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, subfamily H. This member is a pore-forming (alpha) subunit of a voltage-gated non-inactivating delayed rectifier potassium channel. It is activated at the onset of myoblast differentiation. The gene is highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts. Overexpression of the gene may confer a growth advantage to cancer cells and favor tumor cell proliferation. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]