

Product datasheet for **RC215266L2V**

Kv4.2 (KCND2) (NM_012281) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Kv4.2 (KCND2) (NM_012281) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Kv4.2
Synonyms:	KV4.2; RK5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_012281
ORF Size:	1890 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215266).
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_012281.2
RefSeq Size:	5333 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1893 bp
Locus ID:	3751
UniProt ID:	Q9NZV8
Cytogenetics:	7q31.31
Domains:	BTB, K_tetra, ion_trans
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Potassium, Transmembrane



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MW: 70.4 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. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in *Drosophila*, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shal-related subfamily, members of which form voltage-activated A-type potassium ion channels and are prominent in the repolarization phase of the action potential. This member mediates a rapidly inactivating, A-type outward potassium current which is not under the control of the N terminus as it is in Shaker channels. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]