

## Product datasheet for **RC215639L4V**

### **CAMK2B (NM\_001220) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CAMK2B (NM_001220) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CAMK2B
Synonyms:	CAM2; CAMK2; CAMKB; CaMKIIbeta; MRD54
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001220
ORF Size:	1626 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215639).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001220.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001211.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1825 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2001 bp
Locus ID:	816
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q13554</a>
Cytogenetics:	7p13
Domains:	pkinese, TyrKc, S_TKc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Calcium signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Long-term potentiation, Melanogenesis, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Olfactory transduction, Oocyte meiosis, Wnt signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	60.4 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	The product of this gene belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinase family and to the Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase subfamily. Calcium signaling is crucial for several aspects of plasticity at glutamatergic synapses. In mammalian cells, the enzyme is composed of four different chains: alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. The product of this gene is a beta chain. It is possible that distinct isoforms of this chain have different cellular localizations and interact differently with calmodulin. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]