

Product datasheet for **RC216145L4V**

SLC12A1 (NM_000338) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | SLC12A1 (NM_000338) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | SLC12A1 |
| Synonyms: | BSC1; NKCC2 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_000338 |
| ORF Size: | 3297 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216145). |
| 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_000338.1 , NP_000329.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 3362 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 3300 bp |
| Locus ID: | 6557 |
| UniProt ID: | Q13621 |
| Cytogenetics: | 15q21.1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Transmembrane |
| MW: | 121.3 kDa |


[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a kidney-specific sodium-potassium-chloride cotransporter that is expressed on the luminal membrane of renal epithelial cells of the thick ascending limb of Henle's loop and the macula densa. It plays a key role in concentrating urine and accounts for most of the NaCl resorption. It is sensitive to such diuretics as furosemide and bumetanide. Some Bartter-like syndromes result from defects in this gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional splice variants have been described but their biological validity in humans has not been experimentally proven. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]