

## Product datasheet for **RC217040L3V**

### CLCN4 (NM\_001830) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CLCN4 (NM_001830) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CLCN4
Synonyms:	CIC-4; CIC-4A; CLC4; MRX15; MRX49; MRXSRC
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001830
ORF Size:	2280 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217040).
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_001830.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4562 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2283 bp
Locus ID:	1183
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P51793</a>
Cytogenetics:	Xp22.2
Domains:	CBS, voltage_CLC
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane



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**MW:** 84.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The CLCN family of voltage-dependent chloride channel genes comprises nine members (CLCN1-7, Ka and Kb) which demonstrate quite diverse functional characteristics while sharing significant sequence homology. Chloride channel 4 has an evolutionary conserved CpG island and is conserved in both mouse and hamster. This gene is mapped in close proximity to APXL (Apical protein *Xenopus laevis*-like) and OA1 (Ocular albinism type I), which are both located on the human X chromosome at band p22.3. The physiological role of chloride channel 4 remains unknown but may contribute to the pathogenesis of neuronal disorders. Alternate splicing results in two transcript variants that encode different proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]