

Product datasheet for RC218186L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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CAMK2A (NM_015981) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CAMK2A (NM_015981) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CAMK2A

Synonyms: CAMKA; CaMKIIalpha; CaMKIINalpha; MRD53; MRT63

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_015981 **ORF Size:** 1467 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218186).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 015981.2

RefSeq Size: 4836 bp RefSeq ORF: 1470 bp

Locus ID: 815 Cytogenetics: 5q32

Domains: pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase



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Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, Long-

term potentiation, Melanogenesis, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Olfactory transduction,

Oocyte meiosis, Wnt signaling pathway

MW: 55.1 kDa

Gene Summary: The product of this gene belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinases family, and to the

Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases subfamily. Calcium signaling is crucial for several aspects of plasticity at glutamatergic synapses. This calcium calmodulin-dependent protein kinase is composed of four different chains: alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. The alpha chain encoded by this gene is required for hippocampal long-term potentiation (LTP) and spatial learning. In addition to its calcium-calmodulin (CaM)-dependent activity, this protein can undergo autophosphorylation, resulting in CaM-independent activity. Several transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq,

Jun 2018]