

Product datasheet for **RC218681L3V**

KCNH1 (NM_172362) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	KCNH1 (NM_172362) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KCNH1
Synonyms:	EAG; EAG1; h-eag; hEAG; hEAG1; Kv10.1; TMBTS; ZLS1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_172362
ORF Size:	2967 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218681).
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_172362.1
RefSeq Size:	3208 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2970 bp
Locus ID:	3756
UniProt ID:	O95259
Cytogenetics:	1q32.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Potassium, Transmembrane
MW:	111.2 kDa



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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. This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, subfamily H. This member is a pore-forming (alpha) subunit of a voltage-gated non-inactivating delayed rectifier potassium channel. It is activated at the onset of myoblast differentiation. The gene is highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts. Overexpression of the gene may confer a growth advantage to cancer cells and favor tumor cell proliferation. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]