

Product datasheet for **RC219063L1V**

GLUR3 (GRIA3) (NM_007325) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GLUR3 (GRIA3) (NM_007325) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GLUR3
Synonyms:	GluA3; GLUR-C; GLUR-K3; GLUR3; GLURC; MRX94; MRXSW
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_007325
ORF Size:	2682 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219063).
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_007325.2
RefSeq Size:	3148 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2685 bp
Locus ID:	2892
UniProt ID:	P42263
Cytogenetics:	Xq25
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Long-term depression, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction



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MW: 101.23 kDa

Gene Summary: Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]