

Product datasheet for **RC219542L4V**

CACNA2D2 (NM_006030) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CACNA2D2 (NM_006030) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CACNA2D2
Synonyms:	CACNA2D; CASVDD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006030
ORF Size:	3429 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219542).
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_006030.2
RefSeq Size:	5337 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3432 bp
Locus ID:	9254
UniProt ID:	Q9NY47
Cytogenetics:	3p21.31
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other



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Protein Pathways:	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Cardiac muscle contraction, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), MAPK signaling pathway
MW:	128.9 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>Calcium channels mediate the entry of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization. This gene encodes the alpha-2/delta subunit of the voltage-dependent calcium channel complex. The complex consists of the main channel-forming subunit alpha-1, and auxiliary subunits alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma. The auxiliary subunits function in the assembly and membrane localization of the complex, and modulate calcium currents and channel activation/inactivation kinetics. The subunit encoded by this gene undergoes post-translational cleavage to yield the extracellular alpha2 peptide and a membrane-anchored delta polypeptide. This subunit is a receptor for the antiepileptic drug, gabapentin. Mutations in this gene are associated with early infantile epileptic encephalopathy. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in this gene are correlated with increased sensitivity to opioid drugs. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2014]</p>