

Product datasheet for **RC220389L4V**

Kv beta 1 (KCNAB1) (NM_172160) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Kv beta 1 (KCNAB1) (NM_172160) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Kv beta 1
Synonyms:	AKR6A3; hKvb3; hKvBeta3; KCNA1B; KV-BETA-1; Kvb1.3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_172160
ORF Size:	1257 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220389).
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_172160.1
RefSeq Size:	3170 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1260 bp
Locus ID:	7881
UniProt ID:	Q14722
Cytogenetics:	3q25.31
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other
MW:	46.4 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Potassium 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. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in *Drosophila*, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member includes distinct isoforms which are encoded by alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene. Some of these isoforms are beta subunits, which form heteromultimeric complexes with alpha subunits and modulate the activity of the pore-forming alpha subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015]