

## Product datasheet for **RC221025L1V**

### CACNA1C (NM\_000719) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CACNA1C (NM_000719) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CACNA1C
Synonyms:	CACH2; CACN2; CACNL1A1; CaV1.2; CCHL1A1; LQT8; TS; TS. LQT8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000719
ORF Size:	6414 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221025).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_000719.4</a>
RefSeq Size:	8464 bp
RefSeq ORF:	6417 bp
Locus ID:	775
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q13936</a>
Cytogenetics:	12p13.33
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Calcium, Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Alzheimer's disease, Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Calcium signaling pathway, Cardiac muscle contraction, Dilated cardiomyopathy, GnRH signaling pathway, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Long-term potentiation, MAPK signaling pathway, Type II diabetes mellitus, Vascular smooth muscle contraction
<b>MW:</b>	239.5 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene encodes an alpha-1 subunit of a voltage-dependent calcium channel. Calcium channels mediate the influx of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization. The alpha-1 subunit consists of 24 transmembrane segments and forms the pore through which ions pass into the cell. The calcium channel consists of a complex of alpha-1, alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. There are multiple isoforms of each of these proteins, either encoded by different genes or the result of alternative splicing of transcripts. The protein encoded by this gene binds to and is inhibited by dihydropyridine. Alternative splicing results in many transcript variants encoding different proteins. Some of the predicted proteins may not produce functional ion channel subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2012]