

## Product datasheet for RC222266L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## CACNG2 (NM\_006078) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** CACNG2 (NM\_006078) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CACNG2
Synonyms: MRD10

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM\_006078

ORF Size: 969 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222266).

Sequence:
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.

**RefSeg:** NM 006078.2

 RefSeq Size:
 4523 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 972 bp

 Locus ID:
 10369

 UniProt ID:
 Q9Y698

 Cytogenetics:
 22q12.3

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane





## CACNG2 (NM\_006078) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC222266L3V

Protein Pathways: Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Cardiac muscle contraction, Dilated

cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), MAPK signaling pathway

MW: 36 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a type I transmembrane AMPA receptor regulatory

protein (TARP). TARPs regulate both trafficking and channel gating of the AMPA receptors. The AMPA subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptors are ligand gated ion channels that are typically activated by glutamate released from presynaptic neuron terminals and mediate fast neurotransmission in excitatory synapses. TARPs thus play an important role in synaptic plasticity, learning and memory. Mutations in this gene cause an autosomal dominant form

of cognitive disability. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]