OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC222369L4V

GRIK2 (NM_021956) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GRIK2 (NM_021956) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GRIK2
Synonyms:	EAA4; GLR6; GluK2; GLUK6; GLUR6; MRT6
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_021956
ORF Size:	2724 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222369).
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_021956.2
RefSeq Size:	3322 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2727 bp
Locus ID:	2898
UniProt ID:	Q13002
Cytogenetics:	6q16.3
Domains:	lig_chan, ANF_receptor
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Transmembrane

View online »

Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 98.9 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. This gene product belongs to the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. The subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing at multiple sites within the first and second transmembrane domains, which is thought to alter the structure and function of the receptor complex. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have also been described for this gene. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive cognitive disability. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]