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Product datasheet for RC223136L1V

NMDAR2A (GRIN2A) (NM_000833) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NMDAR2A (GRIN2A) (NM_000833) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GRIN2A
Synonyms:	EPND; FESD; GluN2A; LKS; NMDAR2A; NR2A
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000833
ORF Size:	4392 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223136).`
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_000833.2
RefSeq Size:	14450 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4395 bp
Locus ID:	2903
UniProt ID:	Q12879
Cytogenetics:	16p13.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Ion Channels: Sodium, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Calcium signaling pathway, Long-term potentiation, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Systemic lupus erythematosus

MW: 165.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without cognitive disability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]