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Product datasheet for RC223382L1V

Anoctamin 3 (ANO3) (NM_031418) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Anoctamin 3 (ANO3) (NM_031418) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ANO3
Synonyms:	C11orf25; DYT23; DYT24; GENX-3947; TMEM16C
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_031418
ORF Size:	2943 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223382).`
OTI Disclaimer:	Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery. 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_031418.1
RefSeq Size:	6641 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2946 bp

Locus ID:	63982
UniProt ID:	Q9BYT9
Cytogenetics:	11p14.3-p14.2
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
MW:	114.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the TMEM16 family of predicted membrane proteins, that are also known as anoctamins. While little is known about the function of this gene, mutations in this gene have been associated with some cases of autosomal dominant craniocervical dystonia. Cells from individuals with a mutation in this gene exhibited abnormalities in endoplasmic reticulum-dependent calcium signaling. Studies in rat show that the rat ortholog of this protein interacts with, and modulates the activity of a sodium-activated potassium channel. Deletion of this gene caused increased pain sensitivity in the rat model system. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]