

Product datasheet for **RC223539L4V**

ABCC9 (NM_020297) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ABCC9 (NM_020297) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ABCC9
Synonyms:	ABC37; ATFB12; CANTU; CMD10; SUR2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_020297
ORF Size:	4647 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223539).
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_020297.2 , NP_064693.2
RefSeq Size:	8325 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4650 bp
Locus ID:	10060
UniProt ID:	O60706
Cytogenetics:	12p12.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	ABC transporters



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MW: 174.9 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein is thought to form ATP-sensitive potassium channels in cardiac, skeletal, and vascular and non-vascular smooth muscle. Protein structure suggests a role as the drug-binding channel-modulating subunit of the extra-pancreatic ATP-sensitive potassium channels. Mutations in this gene are associated with cardiomyopathy dilated type 10. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]