

## Product datasheet for RC223680L2V

## 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

## KCC2 (SLC12A5) (NM\_020708) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: KCC2 (SLC12A5) (NM 020708) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: KCC2

Synonyms: DEE34; EIEE34; EIG14; hKCC2; KCC2

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_020708 **ORF Size:** 3348 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223680).

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 020708.3

 RefSeq Size:
 6059 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 3351 bp

 Locus ID:
 57468

 UniProt ID:
 Q9H2X9

 Cytogenetics:
 20q13.12

**Protein Families:** Transmembrane

MW: 123.3 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

K-Cl cotransporters are proteins that lower intracellular chloride concentrations below the electrochemical equilibrium potential. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane K-Cl cotransporter that can function in either a net efflux or influx pathway, depending on the chemical concentration gradients of potassium and chloride. The encoded protein can act as a homomultimer, or as a heteromultimer with other K-Cl cotransporters, to maintain chloride homeostasis in neurons. Alternative splicing results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]