

## Product datasheet for RC223941L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## **GRIA4** (NM\_001077243) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** GRIA4 (NM\_001077243) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: GRIA4

Synonyms: GluA4; GluA4-ATD; GLUR4; GLUR4C; GLURD; NEDSGA

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001077243

ORF Size: 2652 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223941).

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.

**RefSeq:** NM 001077243.2, NP 001070711.2

 RefSeq Size:
 5621 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2655 bp

 Locus ID:
 2893

 UniProt ID:
 P48058

Cytogenetics: 11q22.3

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction





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**MW:** 99.2 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. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. Some haplotypes of this gene show a positive association with schizophrenia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]