

Product datasheet for RC224138L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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SLC5A7 (NM_021815) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: SLC5A7 (NM_021815) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: SLC5A7

Synonyms: CHT; CHT1; CMS20; HMN7A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

ACCN:

None

NM 021815

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ORF Size: 1740 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224138).

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 021815.2

 RefSeq Size:
 5158 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1743 bp

 Locus ID:
 60482

 UniProt ID:
 Q9GZV3

 Cytogenetics:
 2q12.3

Domains: SSF

Protein Families: Transmembrane





ORIGENE

MW: 63 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a sodium ion- and chloride ion-dependent high-affinity transporter that mediates choline uptake for acetylcholine synthesis in cholinergic neurons. The protein transports choline from the extracellular space into presynaptic terminals for synthesis into acetylcholine. Increased choline uptake results from increased density of this protein in synaptosomal plasma membranes in response to depolarization of cholinergic terminals. Dysfunction of cholinergic signaling has been implicated in various disorders including depression, attention-deficit disorder, and schizophrenia. An allelic variant of this gene is associated with autosomal dominant distal hereditary motor neuronopathy type VIIA. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2015]