

## Product datasheet for **RC224792L4V**

### KCNN2 (NM\_170775) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	KCNN2 (NM_170775) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KCNN2
Synonyms:	hSK2; KCa2.2; SK2; SKCA2; SKCa 2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_170775
ORF Size:	693 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224792).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_170775.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1457 bp
RefSeq ORF:	696 bp
Locus ID:	3781
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9H2S1</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q22.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Potassium, Transmembrane
MW:	26.2 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

Action potentials in vertebrate neurons are followed by an afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that may persist for several seconds and may have profound consequences for the firing pattern of the neuron. Each component of the AHP is kinetically distinct and is mediated by different calcium-activated potassium channels. The protein encoded by this gene is activated before membrane hyperpolarization and is thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic AHP. This gene is a member of the KCNN family of potassium channel genes. The encoded protein is an integral membrane protein that forms a voltage-independent calcium-activated channel with three other calmodulin-binding subunits. Alternate splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]