

Product datasheet for RC226377L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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NMDAR2A (GRIN2A) (NM 001134408) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: NMDAR2A (GRIN2A) (NM_001134408) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: GRIN2A

Synonyms: EPND; FESD; GluN2A; LKS; NMDAR2A; NR2A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001134408

ORF Size: 3843 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226377).

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 001134408.1

 RefSeq ORF:
 3846 bp

 Locus ID:
 2903

 UniProt ID:
 Q12879

 Cytogenetics:
 16p13.2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Glutamate Receptors, Ion Channels: Sodium,

Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Calcium signaling pathway, Long-

term potentiation, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Systemic lupus erythematosus





MW: 144.43 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without cognitive disability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]