

Product datasheet for RC228609L4V

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

GRIK2 (NM_001166247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: GRIK2 (NM_001166247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: GRIK2

Synonyms: EAA4; GLR6; GluK2; GLUK6; GLUR6; MRT6

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001166247

ORF Size: 2676 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228609).

Sequence:

Cytogenetics:

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 001166247.1, NP 001159719.1

6q16.3

 RefSeq ORF:
 2679 bp

 Locus ID:
 2898

 UniProt ID:
 Q13002

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

Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 100.24 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. This gene product belongs to the kainate family of glutamate receptors, which are composed of four subunits and function as ligand-activated ion channels. The subunit encoded by this gene is subject to RNA editing at multiple sites within the first and second transmembrane domains, which is thought to alter the structure and function of the receptor complex. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have also been described for this gene. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal recessive cognitive disability. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]