

## Product datasheet for **RC228708L1V**

### SCN1A (NM\_001165963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SCN1A (NM_001165963) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SCN1A
Synonyms:	DEE6; DEE6A; DEE6B; DRVT; EIEE6; FEB3; FEB3A; FHM3; GEFSP2; HBSCI; NAC1; Nav1.1; SCN1; SMEI
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001165963
ORF Size:	6027 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228708).
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_001165963.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001159435.1</a>
RefSeq ORF:	6030 bp
Locus ID:	6323
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P35498</a>
Cytogenetics:	2q24.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
MW:	228.8 kDa



[View online »](#)

**Gene Summary:**

Voltage-dependent sodium channels are heteromeric complexes that regulate sodium exchange between intracellular and extracellular spaces and are essential for the generation and propagation of action potentials in muscle cells and neurons. Each sodium channel is composed of a large pore-forming, glycosylated alpha subunit and two smaller beta subunits. This gene encodes a sodium channel alpha subunit, which has four homologous domains, each of which contains six transmembrane regions. Allelic variants of this gene are associated with generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures and epileptic encephalopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The RefSeq Project has decided to create four representative RefSeq records. Three of the transcript variants are supported by experimental evidence and the fourth contains alternate 5' untranslated exons, the exact combination of which have not been experimentally confirmed for the full-length transcript. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]