

## Product datasheet for **RR200369L3V**

### **Fxyd2 (NM\_017349) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Fxyd2 (NM_017349) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Fxyd2
Synonyms:	ATP1C; Atp1g1; GNAKATP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_017349
ORF Size:	192 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RR200369).
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_017349.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_059045.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	195 bp
RefSeq ORF:	195 bp
Locus ID:	29639
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q04679</a>
Cytogenetics:	8q22



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of a family of small membrane proteins that share a 35-amino acid signature sequence domain, beginning with the sequence PFXVD and containing 7 invariant and 6 highly conserved amino acids. This gene, also known as the gamma subunit of the Na,K-ATPase, regulates the properties of that enzyme. Related gene family members have been shown to induce channel activity in experimental expression systems. Transmembrane topology has been established for two family members, with the N-terminus extracellular and the C-terminus on the cytoplasmic side of the membrane. The Type III integral membrane protein encoded by this gene is the gamma subunit of the Na,K-ATPase present on the plasma membrane. Although the Na,K-ATPase does not depend on the gamma subunit to be functional, it is thought that the gamma subunit modulates the enzyme's activity by inducing ion channel activity. Two transcript variants have been described for this gene that encode distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]