

Product datasheet for RR200372L3V

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

Gria4 (NM_001113185) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Gria4 (NM_001113185) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Gria4

Synonyms: GluA4; GluR-D; GluR4

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001113185

ORF Size: 1299 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RR200372).

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: <u>NM 001113185.1</u>, <u>NP 001106656.1</u>

8q11

RefSeq Size:2966 bpRefSeq ORF:1302 bpLocus ID:29629







Gene Summary:

Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing of this gene results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]