

## Product datasheet for **SC205926**

### NMDAR2C (GRIN2C) (NM\_000835) Human 3' UTR Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	NMDAR2C (GRIN2C) (NM_000835) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	GRIN2C
Synonyms:	GluN2C; NMDAR2C; NR2C
ACCN:	NM_000835
Insert Size:	442 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC205926 3'UTR clone of NM_000835 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_000835. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

```
GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG
TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC
CGGATCTCCAGTCTGGAGTCAGAAGTGTGAGTTATCAGCCACTCAGGCTCCGAGCCAGCTGGATTCTCT
GCCTGCCACTGTCAGGGTTAAGCGGCAGGCAGGATTGGGCTTTTCTGGCTTCTGCCATGAAATCCTGGC
CATGGGACCCAGTGACAGATGATGTCTTCCATGGTCATCAGTGACCTCAGTAGCCTCAAATCATGGTG
AGGGCTGGGCTTTTGCTGTCTTCTCACGCAGAGTTCTGCCAGGAGGGTGTGCTGTGGGGTCAGAC
TCCTGAGGCTCTCCCTTCCCTGGGGCTAGCCAGTTACTGGTCATGGCTGCTGTGGGCATGGAGGCTGGA
ACTTGTGGTTGAGGCAGGGCCATCCCGATCCTTGTCTACCTGGCTAGAGTTTCTTCTCATCAGAGCAC
TGGGACATTAACCAACCTTTTACAACA
ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTCAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA
CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCCTTCTATGAAAGG
```

Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_000835.6</a>



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**Summary:**

This gene encodes a subunit of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, which is a subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor. NMDA receptors are found in the central nervous system, are permeable to cations and have an important role in physiological processes such as learning, memory, and synaptic development. The receptor is a tetramer of different subunits (typically heterodimer of subunit 1 with one or more of subunits 2A-D), forming a channel that is permeable to calcium, potassium, and sodium, and whose properties are determined by subunit composition. Alterations in the subunit composition of the receptor are associated with pathophysiological conditions such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, depression, and schizophrenia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]

**Locus ID:**

2905

**MW:**

15.5