

Product datasheet for SC209875

CACNA1H (NM 021098) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: CACNA1H (NM_021098) Human 3' UTR Clone

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

Symbol: CACNA1H

Synonyms: CACNA1HB; Cav3.2; ECA6; EIG6; HALD4

ACCN: NM_021098

Insert Size: 804 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC209875 3'UTR clone of NM_021098

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_021098. The complete

sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

AGAGGGAGGGGGGGGGGAGTAAATAGTAACTTATTTAAGAAA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

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).



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CACNA1H (NM_021098) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC209875

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: <u>NM 021098.3</u>

Summary: This gene encodes a T-type member of the alpha-1 subunit family, a protein in the voltage-

dependent calcium channel complex. Calcium channels mediate the influx of calcium ions into the cell upon membrane polarization and consist of a complex of alpha-1, alpha-2/delta, beta, and gamma subunits in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. The alpha-1 subunit has 24 transmembrane segments and forms the pore through which ions pass into the cell. There are multiple isoforms of each of the proteins in the complex, either encoded by different genes or the result of alternative splicing of transcripts. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized for the gene described here. Studies suggest certain mutations in this gene lead to childhood absence epilepsy (CAE). [provided by RefSeq,

Jul 2008]

Locus ID: 8912

MW: 28.4