

Product datasheet for **KN318299RB**

Trpm2 Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	RFP-BSD
Symbol:	Trpm2
Locus ID:	28240
Components:	KN318299G1 , Trpm2 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN318299G2 , Trpm2 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN318299RBD , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette. GE100003 , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector

Disclaimer: These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.

RefSeq:	NM_138301
UniProt ID:	Q91YD4
Synonyms:	9830168K16Rik; C79133; LTRPC2; Trp7; TRPC7; Trrp7



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Summary:

Nonselective, voltage-independent cation channel that mediates Na⁽⁺⁾ and Ca⁽²⁺⁾ influx, leading to increased cytoplasmic Ca⁽²⁺⁾ levels (PubMed:11804595, PubMed:19454650, PubMed:21753080, PubMed:22493272). Functions as ligand-gated ion channel. Binding of ADP-ribose to the cytoplasmic Nudix domain causes a conformation change; the channel is primed but still requires Ca⁽²⁺⁾ binding to trigger channel opening. Extracellular calcium passes through the channel and increases channel activity (By similarity). Also contributes to Ca⁽²⁺⁾ release from intracellular stores in response to ADP-ribose (PubMed:21753080). Plays a role in numerous processes that involve signaling via intracellular Ca⁽²⁺⁾ levels (PubMed:21753080). Besides, mediates the release of lysosomal Zn⁽²⁺⁾ stores in response to reactive oxygen species, leading to increased cytosolic Zn⁽²⁺⁾ levels (By similarity). Activated by moderate heat (35 to 40 degrees Celsius) (PubMed:27533035, PubMed:27562954). Activated by intracellular ADP-ribose, beta-NAD (NAD⁽⁺⁾) and similar compounds, and by oxidative stress caused by reactive oxygen or nitrogen species (PubMed:19454650, PubMed:21753080, PubMed:22493272). The precise physiological activators are under debate; the true, physiological activators may be ADP-ribose and ADP-ribose-2'-phosphate. Activation by ADP-ribose and beta-NAD is strongly increased by moderate heat (35 to 40 degrees Celsius) (By similarity). Likewise, reactive oxygen species lower the threshold for activation by moderate heat (37 degrees Celsius) (PubMed:22493272, PubMed:25817999). Plays a role in mediating behavioral and physiological responses to moderate heat and thereby contributes to body temperature homeostasis (PubMed:27533035, PubMed:27562954). Plays a role in insulin secretion, a process that requires increased cytoplasmic Ca⁽²⁺⁾ levels (PubMed:20921208, PubMed:25817999). Required for normal IFNG and cytokine secretion and normal innate immune immunity in response to bacterial infection (PubMed:21709234). Required for normal phagocytosis and cytokine release by macrophages exposed to zymosan (in vitro) (PubMed:22493272). Plays a role in dendritic cell differentiation and maturation, and in dendritic cell chemotaxis via its role in regulating cytoplasmic Ca⁽²⁺⁾ levels (PubMed:21753080). Plays a role in the regulation of the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and filopodia formation in response to reactive oxygen species via its function in increasing cytoplasmic Ca⁽²⁺⁾ and Zn⁽²⁺⁾ levels (By similarity). Confers susceptibility to cell death following oxidative stress (PubMed:25562606). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:

