

Product datasheet for RC231211L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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GABA A Receptor beta 3 (GABRB3) (NM_001191321) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: GABA A Receptor beta 3 (GABRB3) (NM_001191321) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral

Particle

Symbol: GABRB3

Synonyms: DEE43; ECA5; EIEE43

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001191321

ORF Size: 1206 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC231211).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 001191321.1</u>

 RefSeq ORF:
 1209 bp

 Locus ID:
 2562

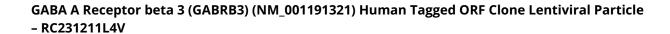
 UniProt ID:
 P28472

 Cytogenetics:
 15q12

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Cys-loop Receptors, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction







MW: 47.2 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the ligand-gated ionic channel family. The encoded protein is one the subunits of a multi-subunit chloride channel that serves as the receptor for gamma-aminobutyric acid, a major inhibitory neurotransmitter of the mammalian nervous system. This gene is located on the long arm of chromosome 15 in a cluster with two other genes encoding related subunits of the family. This gene may be associated with the pathogenesis of several disorders including Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, nonsyndromic orofacial clefts, epilepsy and autism. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]