

### Product datasheet for MR206289L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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# S1pr5 (NM\_053190) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

### **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** S1pr5 (NM\_053190) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: S1pr5

Synonyms: Edg8; lpB4; S1P5

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_053190

ORF Size: 1203 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR206289).

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 053190.1</u>, <u>NP 444420.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 2512 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1203 bp

 Locus ID:
 94226

 UniProt ID:
 Q91X56

 Cytogenetics:
 9 A3







### **Gene Summary:**

Receptor for the lysosphingolipid sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P). S1P is a bioactive lysophospholipid that elicits diverse physiological effect on most types of cells and tissues. Is coupled to both the G(i/0)alpha and G(12) subclass of heteromeric G-proteins (By similarity). S1P activation on oligodendroglial cells modulates two distinct functional pathways mediating either process retraction or cell survival. S1P activation on O4-positive pre-oligodendrocytes induces process retraction via a Rho kinase/collapsin response-mediated protein signaling pathway. The S1P-induced survival of mature oligodendrocytes is mediated through a pertussis toxin-sensitive, Akt-dependent pathway. S1P activation on oligodendroglial cells modulates two distinct functional pathways mediating either process retraction or cell survival. These effects depend on the developmental stage of the cell.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]