

## Product datasheet for **MR206289L2V**

### 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-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_053190
ORF Size:	1203 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR206289).
OTI Disclaimer:	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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_053190.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_444420.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2512 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1203 bp
Locus ID:	94226
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q91X56</a>
Cytogenetics:	9 A3



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**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/o)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]