

## Product datasheet for MR220607L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## Pnoc (NM\_010932) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Pnoc (NM\_010932) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Pnoc

Synonyms: N/O; N/OFQ; N23; Np; Npnc1; OFQ; OFQ/N; p

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_010932

ORF Size: 564 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR220607).

Sequence:

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. 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.

**RefSeg:** NM 010932.1, NP 035062.1

RefSeq Size: 2157 bp
RefSeq ORF: 564 bp
Locus ID: 18155
UniProt ID: Q64387

Cytogenetics: 14 D1





## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes the precursor for neuropeptides that have been implicated in a wide range of physiological roles such as transmission and sensitivity to pain, learning, memory, anxiety and depression, in the central nervous system. The encoded protein is a precursor that is proteolytically processed to generate multiple biologically active peptides including nociceptin and nocistatin which have opposite functions in pain transmission. Mice lacking the encoded protein display increased anxiety, elevated basal pain threshold and impaired adaptation to repeated stress. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2015]