

## Product datasheet for **MR225611L3V**

### Oxt (NM\_011025) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Oxt (NM_011025) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Oxt
Synonyms:	OT; Ox; Oxy
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_011025
ORF Size:	375 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR225611).
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_011025.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_035155.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	471 bp
RefSeq ORF:	378 bp
Locus ID:	18429
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P35454</a>
Cytogenetics:	2 63.24 cM



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a preproprotein that is processed to produce oxytocin and neurophysin 1. Oxytocin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is synthesized as an inactive precursor in the hypothalamus along with its carrier protein neurophysin 1. Together with neurophysin, it is packaged into neurosecretory vesicles and transported axonally to the nerve endings in the neurohypophysis, where it is either stored or secreted into the bloodstream. The precursor seems to be activated while it is being transported along the axon to the posterior pituitary. This hormone contracts smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It is also involved in cognition, tolerance, adaptation, the stress response and complex sexual and maternal behavior, as well as in the regulation of water excretion, salt appetite, blood pressure and cardiovascular functions. Deletion of this gene in mouse reduces bone formation resulting in osteoporosis. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013]