

Product datasheet for MR229823

Arrb2 (NM_001271359) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids
Product Name: Arrb2 (NM_001271359) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone
Tag: Myc-DDK
Symbol: Arrb2
Synonyms: AI326910; Arr3; AW122872
Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Cell Selection: Neomycin
ORF Nucleotide Sequence: >MR229823 representing NM_001271359
 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
 GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGGGAGAAAAACCCGGGACCAGGGTCTTCAAGAAGTCGAGCCCTAACTGCAAGCTCACCGTGTACTTGG
 GCAAGCGCGACTTTGTAGATCACCTGGACAAAGTGGACCTGTGGATGGCGTGGTCTTGTGGATCTGA
 CTACTTGAAGGACCGAAAGTGTTCGTGACCCTCACCTGTGCCTCCGCTATGGCCGAGAAGACCTGGAT
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 CACCTCGGCCCCACCCGCCTACAGGACCGACTGCTGAAGAAGTTGGCCAACACGCCACCCCTTCTT
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 TACCACGGGAGCCCTTAATGTCAACGTCCATGTCACCAACAATTCTGCCAAGACCGTCAAGAAGATCA
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 CATGACCACATCACCTTCCCAGACCCAGTCAGCGCCATCCACCCACCCCTTCTGTGCCCTTACAGCCC
 CCCGGAAACAGACGTGCCTGTGGATACCAACCTCATCGAATTCGATACCAACTATGCCACAGACGATGA
 CATCGTGTGAGGACTTTCGCCGCTCCGGCTGAAGGGAATGAAGGATGATGACTGTGATGACCAGTTT
 TGC

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT
 ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA



Protein Sequence: >MR229823 representing NM_001271359
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MGEKPGTRVFKKSSPNCKLTVYLGKRDFVDHLDKVDVPGVVLVDPDYLKDRKVFVTLTCAFRYGRELDL
 VLGLSFRKDLFIATYQAFPPMPNPPRPPTRLQDRLLKKGQHAHPFFFTIPQNLPCSVTLQPGPEDTGKA
 CGVDFEIRAFCAKSIIEEKSHKRNSVRLIIRKVQFAPETPGPQPSAETTRHFLMSDRRSLHLEASLDKELY
 YHGEPLNVNVHVTNNSAKTVKKIRVSVRQYADICLFFSTAQYKCPVAQLEQDDQVSPSSSTFCVKVYITPLL
 SDNREKRLALDGQLKHEDTNLASSTIVKEGANKEVLGILVSYRVKVKLVVSRGGDVSVELPFVLMHPKP
 HDHITLPRPQSAPIHPPLLCPSPAPRETDVPVDTNLIIEFDNYATDDDIVFEDFARLRLKGMKDDDCDDQF
 C

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

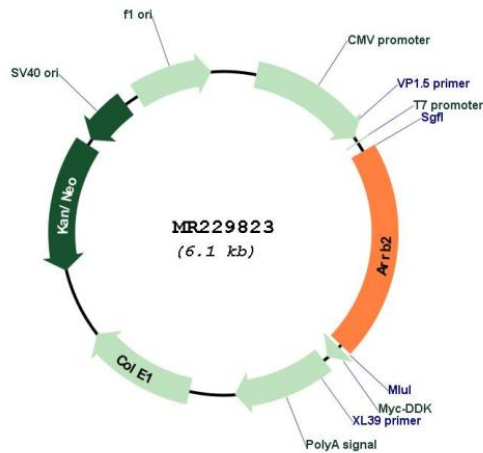
Restriction Sites:

SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001271359

ORF Size:	1263 bp
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.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	NM_001271359.1 , NP_001258288.1
RefSeq Size:	1508 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1266 bp
Locus ID:	216869
UniProt ID:	Q91YI4
Cytogenetics:	11 42.99 cM
MW:	47.9 kDa
Gene Summary:	Functions in regulating agonist-mediated G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling by mediating both receptor desensitization and resensitization processes. During homologous desensitization, beta-arrestins bind to the GPRK-phosphorylated receptor and sterically preclude its coupling to the cognate G-protein; the binding appears to require additional receptor determinants exposed only in the active receptor conformation. The beta-arrestins target many receptors for internalization by acting as endocytic adapters (CLASPs, clathrin-associated sorting proteins) and recruiting the GPCRs to the adapter protein 2 complex 2 (AP-2) in clathrin-coated pits (CCPs). However, the extent of beta-arrestin involvement appears to vary significantly depending on the receptor, agonist and cell type. Internalized arrestin-receptor complexes traffic to intracellular endosomes, where they remain uncoupled from G-proteins. Two different modes of arrestin-mediated internalization occur. Class A receptors, like ADRB2, OPRM1, ENDRA, D1AR and ADRA1B dissociate from beta-arrestin at or near the plasma membrane and undergo rapid recycling. Class B receptors, like AVPR2, AGTR1, NTSR1, TRHR and TACR1 internalize as a complex with arrestin and traffic with it to endosomal vesicles, presumably as desensitized receptors, for extended periods of time. Receptor

resensitization then requires that receptor-bound arrestin is removed so that the receptor can be dephosphorylated and returned to the plasma membrane. Mediates endocytosis of CCR7 following ligation of CCL19 but not CCL21. Involved in internalization of P2RY1, P2RY4, P2RY6 and P2RY11 and ATP-stimulated internalization of P2RY2. Involved in phosphorylation-dependent internalization of OPRD1 and subsequent recycling or degradation. Involved in ubiquitination of IGF1R. Beta-arrestins function as multivalent adapter proteins that can switch the GPCR from a G-protein signaling mode that transmits short-lived signals from the plasma membrane via small molecule second messengers and ion channels to a beta-arrestin signaling mode that transmits a distinct set of signals that are initiated as the receptor internalizes and transits the intracellular compartment. Acts as signaling scaffold for MAPK pathways such as MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) and MAPK10 (JNK3). ERK1/2 and JNK3 activated by the beta-arrestin scaffold are largely excluded from the nucleus and confined to cytoplasmic locations such as endocytic vesicles, also called beta-arrestin signalosomes. Acts as signaling scaffold for the AKT1 pathway. GPCRs for which the beta-arrestin-mediated signaling relies on both ARRB1 and ARRB2 (codependent regulation) include ADRB2, F2RL1 and PTH1R. For some GPCRs the beta-arrestin-mediated signaling relies on either ARRB1 or ARRB2 and is inhibited by the other respective beta-arrestin form (reciprocal regulation). Increases ERK1/2 signaling in AGTR1- and AVPR2-mediated activation (reciprocal regulation). Involved in CCR7-mediated ERK1/2 signaling involving ligand CCL19. Is involved in type-1A angiotensin II receptor/AGTR1-mediated ERK activity. Is involved in type-1A angiotensin II receptor/AGTR1-mediated MAPK10 activity. Is involved in dopamine-stimulated AKT1 activity in the striatum by disrupting the association of AKT1 with its negative regulator PP2A. Involved in AGTR1-mediated chemotaxis. Appears to function as signaling scaffold involved in regulation of MIP-1-beta-stimulated CCR5-dependent chemotaxis. Involved in attenuation of NF-kappa-B-dependent transcription in response to GPCR or cytokine stimulation by interacting with and stabilizing CHUK. Suppresses UV-induced NF-kappa-B-dependent activation by interacting with CHUK. The function is promoted by stimulation of ADRB2 and dephosphorylation of ARRB2. Involved in IL8-mediated granule release in neutrophils (By similarity). Involved in p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis by regulating MDM2 and reducing the MDM2-mediated degradation of p53/TP53. May serve as nuclear messenger for GPCRs. Upon stimulation of OR1D2, may be invol