

Product datasheet for RC202542L1V

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

Gastrin Releasing Peptide (GRP) (NM_002091) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Gastrin Releasing Peptide (GRP) (NM_002091) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Gastrin Releasing Peptide

Synonyms: BN; GRP-10; preproGRP; proGRP

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

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

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 002091

ORF Size: 444 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202542).

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 002091.3

 RefSeq Size:
 863 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 447 bp

 Locus ID:
 2922

 UniProt ID:
 P07492

 Cytogenetics:
 18q21.32

Protein Families: Secreted Protein

MW: 16.2 kDa





Gastrin Releasing Peptide (GRP) (NM_002091) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC202542L1V

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the bombesin-like family of gastrin-releasing peptides. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate two peptides, gastrin-releasing peptide and neuromedin-C. These peptides regulate numerous functions of the gastrointestinal and central nervous systems, including release of gastrointestinal hormones, smooth muscle cell contraction, and epithelial cell proliferation. These peptides are also likely to play a role in human cancers of the lung, colon, stomach, pancreas, breast, and prostate. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]