

Product datasheet for **RC203144L4V**

Corticotropin Releasing Factor (CRH) (NM_000756) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Corticotropin Releasing Factor (CRH) (NM_000756) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Corticotropin Releasing Factor
Synonyms:	CRF; CRH1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000756
ORF Size:	588 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203144).
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.
RefSeq:	NM_000756.1
RefSeq Size:	1434 bp
RefSeq ORF:	591 bp
Locus ID:	1392
UniProt ID:	P06850
Cytogenetics:	8q13.1
Domains:	CRF



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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways: Long-term depression

MW: 21.4 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the corticotropin-releasing factor family. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature neuropeptide hormone. In response to stress, this hormone is secreted by the paraventricular nucleus (PVN) of the hypothalamus, binds to corticotropin releasing hormone receptors and stimulates the release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone from the pituitary gland. Marked reduction in this protein has been observed in association with Alzheimer's disease. Autosomal recessive hypothalamic corticotropin deficiency has multiple and potentially fatal metabolic consequences including hypoglycemia and hepatitis. In addition to production in the hypothalamus, this protein is also synthesized in peripheral tissues, such as T lymphocytes, and is highly expressed in the placenta. In the placenta it is a marker that determines the length of gestation and the timing of parturition and delivery. A rapid increase in circulating levels of the hormone occurs at the onset of parturition, suggesting that, in addition to its metabolic functions, this protein may act as a trigger for parturition. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]