

Product datasheet for **RC203508L2V**

Neuropilin 1 (NRP1) (NM_001024628) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Neuropilin 1 (NRP1) (NM_001024628) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Neuropilin 1
Synonyms:	BDCA4; CD304; NP1; NRP; VEGF165R
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001024628
ORF Size:	1932 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203508).
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_001024628.1
RefSeq Size:	2478 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1935 bp
Locus ID:	8829
UniProt ID:	O14786
Cytogenetics:	10p11.22
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance



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MW: 71.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes one of two neuropilins, which contain specific protein domains which allow them to participate in several different types of signaling pathways that control cell migration. Neuropilins contain a large N-terminal extracellular domain, made up of complement-binding, coagulation factor V/VIII, and meprin domains. These proteins also contains a short membrane-spanning domain and a small cytoplasmic domain. Neuropilins bind many ligands and various types of co-receptors; they affect cell survival, migration, and attraction. Some of the ligands and co-receptors bound by neuropilins are vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and semaphorin family members. This protein has also been determined to act as a co-receptor for SARS-CoV-2 (which causes COVID-19) to infect host cells. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2020]