

## Product datasheet for **RC204436L1V**

### **BDKRB1 (NM\_000710) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BDKRB1 (NM_000710) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BDKRB1
Synonyms:	B1BKR; B1R; BKB1R; BKR1; BRADYB1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000710
ORF Size:	1062 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204436).
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_000710.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1319 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1062 bp
Locus ID:	623
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P46663</a>
Cytogenetics:	14q32.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Calcium signaling pathway, Complement and coagulation cascades, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
<b>MW:</b>	40.5 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	Bradykinin, a 9 aa peptide, is generated in pathophysiologic conditions such as inflammation, trauma, burns, shock, and allergy. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Two types of G-protein coupled receptors have been found which bind bradykinin and mediate responses to these pathophysiologic conditions. The protein encoded by this gene is one of these receptors and is synthesized de novo following tissue injury. Receptor binding leads to an increase in the cytosolic calcium ion concentration, ultimately resulting in chronic and acute inflammatory responses. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]