

Product datasheet for **RC205162L2V**

Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor (AGTR1) (NM_009585) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor (AGTR1) (NM_009585) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	AGTR1
Synonyms:	AG2S; AGTR1B; AT1; AT1AR; AT1B; AT1BR; AT1R; AT2R1; HAT1R
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_009585
ORF Size:	1077 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205162).
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_009585.3
RefSeq Size:	2278 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1080 bp
Locus ID:	185
UniProt ID:	P30556
Cytogenetics:	3q24
Domains:	7tm_1



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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Renin-angiotensin system, Vascular smooth muscle contraction
MW:	41.1 kDa
Gene Summary:	Angiotensin II is a potent vasopressor hormone and a primary regulator of aldosterone secretion. It is an important effector controlling blood pressure and volume in the cardiovascular system. It acts through at least two types of receptors. This gene encodes the type 1 receptor which is thought to mediate the major cardiovascular effects of angiotensin II. This gene may play a role in the generation of reperfusion arrhythmias following restoration of blood flow to ischemic or infarcted myocardium. It was previously thought that a related gene, denoted as AGTR1B, existed; however, it is now believed that there is only one type 1 receptor gene in humans. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]