

## Product datasheet for **RC206589L3V**

### Nociceptin receptor (OPRL1) (NM\_182647) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Nociceptin receptor (OPRL1) (NM_182647) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Nociceptin receptor
Synonyms:	KOR-3; KOR3; NOCIR; NOP; NOPr; OOR; OPRL; ORL1; PNOCR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_182647
ORF Size:	1110 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206589).
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_182647.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	3391 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1113 bp
Locus ID:	4987
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P41146</a>
Cytogenetics:	20q13.33
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction



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**MW:** 40.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the 7 transmembrane-spanning G protein-coupled receptor family, and functions as a receptor for the endogenous, opioid-related neuropeptide, nociceptin/orphanin FQ. This receptor-ligand system modulates a variety of biological functions and neurobehavior, including stress responses and anxiety behavior, learning and memory, locomotor activity, and inflammatory and immune responses. A promoter region between this gene and the 5'-adjacent RGS19 (regulator of G-protein signaling 19) gene on the opposite strand functions bi-directionally as a core-promoter for both genes, suggesting co-operative transcriptional regulation of these two functionally related genes. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene. A recent study provided evidence for translational readthrough in this gene, and expression of an additional C-terminally extended isoform via the use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2017]