

Product datasheet for **RC206600L1V**

FPRL1 (FPR2) (NM_001462) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FPRL1 (FPR2) (NM_001462) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FPRL1
Synonyms:	ALXR; FMLP-R-II; FMLPX; FPR2A; FPRH1; FPRH2; FPRL1; HM63; LXA4R
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001462
ORF Size:	1053 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206600).
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_001462.3 , NP_001453.1
RefSeq Size:	2019 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1056 bp
Locus ID:	2358
UniProt ID:	P25090
Cytogenetics:	19q13.41
Domains:	7tm_1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 39 kDa

Gene Summary: Low affinity receptor for N-formyl-methionyl peptides, which are powerful neutrophil chemotactic factors (PubMed:1374236). Binding of FMLP to the receptor causes activation of neutrophils (PubMed:1374236). This response is mediated via a G-protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system (PubMed:1374236). The activation of LXA4R could result in an anti-inflammatory outcome counteracting the actions of proinflammatory signals such as LTB4 (leukotriene B4) (PubMed:9547339). Receptor for the chemokine-like protein FAM19A5, mediating FAM19A5-stimulated macrophage chemotaxis and the inhibitory effect on TNFSF11/RANKL-induced osteoclast differentiation (By similarity). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]