

## Product datasheet for RC207576L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## APJ Receptor (APLNR) (NM 005161) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** APJ Receptor (APLNR) (NM\_005161) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: APJ Receptor

Synonyms: AGTRL1; APJ; APJR; HG11

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_005161 **ORF Size:** 1140 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207576).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 005161.3

RefSeq Size: 3905 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1143 bp
Locus ID: 187

 UniProt ID:
 P35414

 Cytogenetics:
 11q12.1

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction





**MW:** 42.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes a member of the G protein-coupled receptor gene family. The encoded protein is related to the angiotensin receptor, but is actually an apelin receptor that inhibits adenylate cyclase activity and plays a counter-regulatory role against the pressure action of angiotensin II by exerting hypertensive effect. It functions in the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, in glucose metabolism, in embryonic and tumor angiogenesis and as a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) coreceptor. Two transcript variants resulting from alternative splicing have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009]