

Product datasheet for RC209266L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Prolactin Receptor (PRLR) (NM 000949) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Prolactin Receptor (PRLR) (NM 000949) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Prolactin Receptor

Synonyms: HPRL; hPRLrl; MFAB; RI-PRLR

Mammalian Cell

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Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_000949

ORF Size: 1866 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209266).

Sequence:

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

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 000949.2

RefSeq Size: 11694 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1869 bp
Locus ID: 5618

UniProt ID: P16471

Cytogenetics: 5p13.2

Domains: FN3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane





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Protein Pathways: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-

receptor interaction

MW: 69.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a receptor for the anterior pituitary hormone, prolactin, and belongs to

the type I cytokine receptor family. Prolactin-dependent signaling occurs as the result of ligand-induced dimerization of the prolactin receptor. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different membrane-bound and soluble isoforms have been described for this gene, which may function to modulate the endocrine and autocrine effects of prolactin in

normal tissue and cancer. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]