OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC210383L3V

Mu Opioid Receptor (OPRM1) (NM_000914) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Mu Opioid Receptor (OPRM1) (NM_000914) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Mu Opioid Receptor
Synonyms:	LMOR; M-OR-1; MOP; MOR; MOR1; OPRM
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000914
ORF Size:	1200 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210383).
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_000914.2
RefSeq Size:	15279 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1203 bp
Locus ID:	4988
UniProt ID:	P35372
Cytogenetics:	6q25.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

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MW: 44.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes one of at least three opioid receptors in humans; the mu opioid receptor (MOR). The MOR is the principal target of endogenous opioid peptides and opioid analgesic agents such as beta-endorphin and enkephalins. The MOR also has an important role in dependence to other drugs of abuse, such as nicotine, cocaine, and alcohol via its modulation of the dopamine system. The NM_001008503.2:c.118A>G allele has been associated with opioid and alcohol addiction and variations in pain sensitivity but evidence for it having a causal role is conflicting. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Though the canonical MOR belongs to the superfamily of 7-transmembrane-spanning G-protein-coupled receptors some isoforms of this gene have only 6 transmembrane domains. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2013]