

## Product datasheet for RC210385L3V

## 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

## Melatonin Receptor 1A (MTNR1A) (NM\_005958) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Melatonin Receptor 1A (MTNR1A) (NM\_005958) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Melatonin Receptor 1A

Synonyms: MEL-1A-R; MT1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

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

Puromycin

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 005958

ORF Size: 1050 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210385).

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 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 005958.3

 RefSeq Size:
 1105 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1053 bp

 Locus ID:
 4543

 UniProt ID:
 P48039

 Cytogenetics:
 4q35.2

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

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



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MW: 39.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes one of two high affinity forms of a receptor for melatonin, the primary hormone secreted by the pineal gland. This receptor is a G-protein coupled, 7-transmembrane receptor that is responsible for melatonin effects on mammalian circadian rhythm and reproductive alterations affected by day length. The receptor is an integral membrane protein that is readily detectable and localized to two specific regions of the brain. The hypothalamic suprachiasmatic nucleus appears to be involved in circadian rhythm while the hypophysial pars tuberalis may be responsible for the reproductive effects of melatonin. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]