

Product datasheet for **RC210519L4V**

Kappa Opioid Receptor (OPRK1) (NM_000912) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Kappa Opioid Receptor (OPRK1) (NM_000912) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Kappa Opioid Receptor |
| Synonyms: | K-OR-1; KOP; KOR; KOR-1; KOR1; OPRK |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_000912 |
| ORF Size: | 1140 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210519). |
| 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_000912.3 |
| RefSeq Size: | 4959 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1143 bp |
| Locus ID: | 4986 |
| UniProt ID: | P41145 |
| Cytogenetics: | 8q11.23 |
| Domains: | 7tm_1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane |



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Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 42.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes an opioid receptor, which is a member of the 7 transmembrane-spanning G protein-coupled receptor family. It functions as a receptor for endogenous ligands, as well as a receptor for various synthetic opioids. Ligand binding results in inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity and neurotransmitter release. This opioid receptor plays a role in the perception of pain and mediating the hypolocomotor, analgesic and aversive actions of synthetic opioids. Variations in this gene have also been associated with alcohol dependence and opiate addiction. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. A recent study provided evidence for translational readthrough in this gene, and expression of an additional C-terminally extended isoform via the use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2017]