

Product datasheet for **RC210811L1V**

Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor (GIPR) (NM_000164) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor (GIPR) (NM_000164) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor |
| Synonyms: | PGQTL2 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_000164 |
| ORF Size: | 1398 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210811). |
| 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_000164.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2024 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1401 bp |
| Locus ID: | 2696 |
| UniProt ID: | P48546 |
| Cytogenetics: | 19q13.32 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane |



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Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 53 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a G-protein coupled receptor for gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), which was originally identified as an activity in gut extracts that inhibited gastric acid secretion and gastrin release, but subsequently was demonstrated to stimulate insulin release in the presence of elevated glucose. Mice lacking this gene exhibit higher blood glucose levels with impaired initial insulin response after oral glucose load. Defect in this gene thus may contribute to the pathogenesis of diabetes. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]