

Product datasheet for RC210811L2V

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Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor (GIPR) (NM 000164) Human Tagged ORF Clone **Lentiviral Particle**

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor (GIPR) (NM_000164) Human Tagged ORF Clone **Product Name:**

Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor

Synonyms: PGQTL2 Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

mGFP Tag:

ACCN: NM 000164 **ORF Size:** 1398 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210811).

OTI Disclaimer:

Cytogenetics:

Sequence:

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

19q13.32 **Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane





Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor (GIPR) (NM_000164) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC210811L2V

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]