

Product datasheet for **RC212125L2V**

LPHN2 (ADGRL2) (NM_012302) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	LPHN2 (ADGRL2) (NM_012302) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	LPHN2
Synonyms:	CIRL2; CL2; LEC1; LPHH1; LPHN2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_012302
ORF Size:	4209 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212125).
OTI Disclaimer:	<p>Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.</p> <p>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</p>
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_012302.2 , NP_036434.1
RefSeq Size:	5723 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4212 bp



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Locus ID:	23266
UniProt ID:	O95490
Cytogenetics:	1p31.1
Domains:	GPS, 7tm_2, Gal_Lectin, HormR, OLF, Latrophilin
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
MW:	157.18 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a member of the latrophilin subfamily of G-protein coupled receptors. The encoded protein participates in the regulation of exocytosis. The proprotein is thought to be further cleaved within a cysteine-rich G-protein-coupled receptor proteolysis site into two chains that are non-covalently bound at the cell membrane. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]