

Product datasheet for **RC212436L3V**

Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor M3 (CHRM3) (NM_000740) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor M3 (CHRM3) (NM_000740) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor M3
Synonyms:	EGBRS; HM3; PBS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000740
ORF Size:	1770 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212436).
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_000740.2
RefSeq Size:	2757 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1773 bp
Locus ID:	1131
UniProt ID:	P20309
Cytogenetics:	1q43
Domains:	7tm_1



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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
MW:	65.9 kDa
Gene Summary:	The muscarinic cholinergic receptors belong to a larger family of G protein-coupled receptors. The functional diversity of these receptors is defined by the binding of acetylcholine and includes cellular responses such as adenylate cyclase inhibition, phosphoinositide degeneration, and potassium channel mediation. Muscarinic receptors influence many effects of acetylcholine in the central and peripheral nervous system. The muscarinic cholinergic receptor 3 controls smooth muscle contraction and its stimulation causes secretion of glandular tissue. Alternative promoter use and alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that have different tissue specificities. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2016]