

Product datasheet for **RC212718L3V**

HRH1 (NM_001098213) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HRH1 (NM_001098213) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HRH1
Synonyms:	H1-R; H1R; HH1R; hisH1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001098213
ORF Size:	1461 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212718).
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_001098213.1 , NP_001091683.1
RefSeq Size:	4578 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1464 bp
Locus ID:	3269
UniProt ID:	P35367
Cytogenetics:	3p25.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction



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MW: 55.8 kDa

Gene Summary: Histamine is a ubiquitous messenger molecule released from mast cells, enterochromaffin-like cells, and neurons. Its various actions are mediated by histamine receptors H1, H2, H3 and H4. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and belongs to the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. It mediates the contraction of smooth muscles, the increase in capillary permeability due to contraction of terminal venules, the release of catecholamine from adrenal medulla, and neurotransmission in the central nervous system. It has been associated with multiple processes, including memory and learning, circadian rhythm, and thermoregulation. It is also known to contribute to the pathophysiology of allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis, asthma, anaphylaxis and allergic rhinitis. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015]