

Product datasheet for RC215515L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

GABA B Receptor 1 (GABBR1) (NM 021904) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: GABA B Receptor 1 (GABBR1) (NM 021904) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: GABA B Receptor 1

Synonyms: GABABR1; GABBR1-3; GB1; GPRC3A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 021904

ORF Size: 2697 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215515).

Sequence:

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: <u>NM 021904.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 4260 bp
RefSeq ORF: 2700 bp
Locus ID: 2550
UniProt ID: Q9UBS5
Cytogenetics: 6p22.1

Domains: 7tm_3, ANF_receptor

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, GPCR, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane





GABA B Receptor 1 (GABBR1) (NM_021904) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC215515L3V

Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 99.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a receptor for gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which is the main

inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian central nervous system. This receptor

functions as a heterodimer with GABA(B) receptor 2. Defects in this gene may underlie brain

disorders such as schizophrenia and epilepsy. Alternative splicing generates multiple transcript variants, but the full-length nature of some of these variants has not been

determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]