

Product datasheet for **RC216812L3V**

G protein coupled receptor 30 (GPER1) (NM_001505) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	G protein coupled receptor 30 (GPER1) (NM_001505) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	G protein coupled receptor 30
Synonyms:	CEPR; CMKRL2; DRY12; FEG-1; GPCR-Br; GPER; GPR30; LERGU; LERGU2; LyGPR; mER
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001505
ORF Size:	1125 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216812).
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_001505.1
RefSeq Size:	2776 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1128 bp
Locus ID:	2852
UniProt ID:	Q99527
Cytogenetics:	7p22.3
Domains:	7tm_1



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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

MW: 42.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a multi-pass membrane protein that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and a member of the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. This receptor binds estrogen and activates multiple downstream signaling pathways, leading to stimulation of adenylate cyclase and an increase in cyclic AMP levels, while also promoting intracellular calcium mobilization and synthesis of phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate in the nucleus. This protein therefore plays a role in the rapid nongenomic signaling events widely observed following stimulation of cells and tissues with estrogen. This receptor has been shown to play a role in diverse biological processes, including bone and nervous system development, metabolism, cognition, male fertility and uterine function. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]