

## Product datasheet for RC217296L3V

### LPHN1 (ADGRL1) (NM\_014921) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	LPHN1 (ADGRL1) (NM_014921) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	LPHN1
Synonyms:	CIRL1; CL1; LEC2; LPHN1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_014921
ORF Size:	4407 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217296).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_014921.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	7871 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4410 bp
Locus ID:	22859
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O94910</a>
Cytogenetics:	19p13.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
MW:	162.12 kDa


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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the latrophilin subfamily of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR). Latrophilins may function in both cell adhesion and signal transduction. In experiments with non-human species, endogenous proteolytic cleavage within a cysteine-rich GPS (G-protein-coupled-receptor proteolysis site) domain resulted in two subunits (a large extracellular N-terminal cell adhesion subunit and a subunit with substantial similarity to the secretin/calcitonin family of GPCRs) being non-covalently bound at the cell membrane. Latrophilin-1 has been shown to recruit the neurotoxin from black widow spider venom, alpha-latrotoxin, to the synapse plasma membrane. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]