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Product datasheet for RC217340L3V

HTR2C (NM_000868) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HTR2C (NM_000868) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HTR2C
Synonyms:	5-HT1C; 5-HT2C; 5-HTR2C; 5HTR2C; HTR1C
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000868
ORF Size:	1374 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217340).`
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_000868.1
RefSeq Size:	4775 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1377 bp
Locus ID:	3358
UniProt ID:	P28335
Cytogenetics:	Xq23
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Calcium signaling pathway, Gap junction, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

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MW: 51.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a seven-transmembrane G-protein-coupled receptor. The encoded protein responds to signaling through the neurotransmitter serotonin. The mRNA of this gene is subject to multiple RNA editing events, where adenosine residues encoded by the genome are converted to inosines. RNA editing is predicted to alter the structure of the second intracellular loop, thereby generating alternate protein forms with decreased ability to interact with G proteins. Abnormalities in RNA editing of this gene have been detected in victims of suicide that suffer from depression. In addition, naturally-occuring variation in the promoter and 5' non-coding and coding regions of this gene may show statistically-significant association with mental illness and behavioral disorders. Alternative splicing results in multiple different transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015]