

## Product datasheet for RC220736L2V

## 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

## NPSR1 (NM\_207172) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** NPSR1 (NM\_207172) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: NPSR1

Synonyms: ASRT2; GPR154; GPRA; NPSR; PGR14; VRR1

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_207172 **ORF Size:** 1113 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

- - -

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220736).

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 207172.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1567 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1116 bp

 Locus ID:
 387129

 UniProt ID:
 Q6W5P4

 Cytogenetics:
 7p14.3

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

MW: 42.5 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the vasopressin/oxytocin subfamily of G protein-coupled receptors. The encoded membrane protein acts as a receptor for neuropeptide S and affects a variety of cellular processes through its signaling. Increased expression of this gene in ciliated cells of the respiratory epithelium and in bronchial smooth muscle cells is associated with asthma. Polymorphisms in this gene have also been associated with asthma susceptibility, panic disorders, inflammatory bowel disease, and rheumatoid arthritis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]