

Product datasheet for **RC221520L4V**

P2Y6 (P2RY6) (NM_176798) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | P2Y6 (P2RY6) (NM_176798) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | P2Y6 |
| Synonyms: | P2Y6 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_176798 |
| ORF Size: | 984 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221520). |
| 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_176798.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2649 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 987 bp |
| Locus ID: | 5031 |
| UniProt ID: | Q15077 |
| Cytogenetics: | 11q13.4 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane |
| Protein Pathways: | Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction |



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MW: 36.4 kDa

Gene Summary: The product of this gene belongs to the family of P2 receptors, which is activated by extracellular nucleotides and subdivided into P2X ligand-gated ion channels and P2Y G-protein coupled receptors. This family has several receptor subtypes with different pharmacological selectivity, which overlaps in some cases, for various adenosine and uridine nucleotides. This receptor, which is a G-protein coupled receptor, is responsive to UDP, partially responsive to UTP and ADP, and not responsive to ATP. It is proposed that this receptor mediates inflammatory responses. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2013]