

Product datasheet for **RC222436L2V**

GALR2 (NM_003857) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GALR2 (NM_003857) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GALR2
Synonyms:	GAL2-R; GALNR2; GALR-2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_003857
ORF Size:	1161 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222436).
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_003857.2
RefSeq Size:	1309 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1164 bp
Locus ID:	8811
UniProt ID:	O43603
Cytogenetics:	17q25.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction



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MW: 41.5 kDa

Gene Summary: Galanin is an important neuromodulator present in the brain, gastrointestinal system, and hypothalamopituitary axis. It is a 30-amino acid non-C-terminally amidated peptide that potently stimulates growth hormone secretion, inhibits cardiac vagal slowing of heart rate, abolishes sinus arrhythmia, and inhibits postprandial gastrointestinal motility. The actions of galanin are mediated through interaction with specific membrane receptors that are members of the 7-transmembrane family of G protein-coupled receptors. GALR2 interacts with the N-terminal residues of the galanin peptide. The primary signaling mechanism for GALR2 is through the phospholipase C/protein kinase C pathway (via Gq), in contrast to GALR1, which communicates its intracellular signal by inhibition of adenylyl cyclase through Gi. However, it has been demonstrated that GALR2 couples efficiently to both the Gq and Gi proteins to simultaneously activate 2 independent signal transduction pathways. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]