

Product datasheet for **RC223317L3V**

Angiotensin II Type 2 Receptor (AGTR2) (NM_000686) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Angiotensin II Type 2 Receptor (AGTR2) (NM_000686) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Angiotensin II Type 2 Receptor
Synonyms:	AT2; ATGR2; MRX88
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000686
ORF Size:	1089 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223317).
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_000686.3
RefSeq Size:	2448 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1092 bp
Locus ID:	186
UniProt ID:	P50052
Cytogenetics:	Xq23
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Renin-angiotensin system

MW: 41 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family, and functions as a receptor for angiotensin II. It is an intergral membrane protein that is highly expressed in fetus and in neonates, but scantily in adult tissues, except brain, adrenal medulla, and atretic ovary. This receptor has been shown to mediate programmed cell death and this apoptotic function may play an important role in developmental biology and pathophysiology. Mutations in this gene are been associated with X-linked cognitive disability. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and SARS-CoV-2 infection results in down-regulation of angiotensin converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) receptors, the effects of which, triggers serious inflammatory lesions in the tissues involved, primarily in the lungs. The inflammatory reaction appears to be mediated by angiotensin II derivatives, including the angiotensin AT2 receptor which has been found to be upregulated in bronchoalveolar lavage samples from Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID19) patients. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]