

Product datasheet for **RC223974L2V**

alpha 1b Adrenergic Receptor (ADRA1B) (NM_000679) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	alpha 1b Adrenergic Receptor (ADRA1B) (NM_000679) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	alpha 1b Adrenergic Receptor
Synonyms:	ADRA1; ALPHA1BAR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000679
ORF Size:	1560 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223974).
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_000679.3
RefSeq Size:	2272 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1563 bp
Locus ID:	147
UniProt ID:	P35368
Cytogenetics:	5q33.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Vascular smooth muscle contraction

MW: 56.7 kDa

Gene Summary: Alpha-1-adrenergic receptors (alpha-1-ARs) are members of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. They activate mitogenic responses and regulate growth and proliferation of many cells. There are 3 alpha-1-AR subtypes: alpha-1A, -1B and -1D, all of which signal through the Gq/11 family of G-proteins and different subtypes show different patterns of activation. This gene encodes alpha-1B-adrenergic receptor, which induces neoplastic transformation when transfected into NIH 3T3 fibroblasts and other cell lines. Thus, this normal cellular gene is identified as a protooncogene. This gene comprises 2 exons and a single large intron of at least 20 kb that interrupts the coding region. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]