

Product datasheet for RC227223L3V

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Mu Opioid Receptor (OPRM1) (NM_001145283) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Mu Opioid Receptor (OPRM1) (NM_001145283) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: OPRM1

Synonyms: LMOR; M-OR-1; MOP; MOR; MOR1; OPRM

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001145283

ORF Size: 1191 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC227223).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 001145283.1

RefSeq ORF: 1194 bp Locus ID: 4988 UniProt ID: P35372

Cytogenetics: 6q25.2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 44.6 kDa





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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes one of at least three opioid receptors in humans; the mu opioid receptor (MOR). The MOR is the principal target of endogenous opioid peptides and opioid analgesic agents such as beta-endorphin and enkephalins. The MOR also has an important role in dependence to other drugs of abuse, such as nicotine, cocaine, and alcohol via its modulation of the dopamine system. The NM_001008503.2:c.118A>G allele has been associated with opioid and alcohol addiction and variations in pain sensitivity but evidence for it having a causal role is conflicting. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Though the canonical MOR belongs to the superfamily of 7-transmembrane-spanning G-protein-coupled receptors some isoforms of this gene have only 6 transmembrane domains. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2013]