

## Product datasheet for **RC228831L3V**

### PAF Receptor (PTAFR) (NM\_001164722) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PAF Receptor (PTAFR) (NM_001164722) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PAF Receptor
Synonyms:	PAFR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001164722
ORF Size:	1026 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228831).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001164722.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	4109 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1029 bp
Locus ID:	5724
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P25105</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p35.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction



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MW: 39.2 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a seven-transmembrane G-protein-coupled receptor for platelet-activating factor (PAF) that localizes to lipid rafts and/or caveolae in the cell membrane. PAF (1-0-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine) is a phospholipid that plays a significant role in oncogenic transformation, tumor growth, angiogenesis, metastasis, and pro-inflammatory processes. Binding of PAF to the PAF-receptor (PAFR) stimulates numerous signal transduction pathways including phospholipase C, D, A2, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs), and the phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Following PAFR activation, cells become rapidly desensitized and this refractory state is dependent on PAFR phosphorylation, internalization, and down-regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]