

## **Product datasheet for RG207772**

## FFAR3 (NM\_005304) Human Tagged ORF Clone

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** FFAR3 (NM\_005304) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Tag: TurboGFP

Symbol: FFAR3

**Synonyms:** FFA3R; GPR41; GPR42

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

**Vector:** pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide >RG207772 representing NM\_005304

Sequence: Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

 ${\tt TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC}$ 

GCCGCGATCGCC

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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**Protein Sequence:** >RG207772 representing NM\_005304

Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MDTGPDQSYFSGNHWFVFSVYLLTFLVGLPLNLLALVVFVGKLQRRPVAVDVLLLNLTASDLLLLLFLPF RMVEAANGMHWPLPFILCPLSGFIFFTTIYLTALFLAAVSIERFLSVAHPLWYKTRPRLGQAGLVSVACW LLASAHCSVVYVIEFSGDISHSQGTNGTCYLEFRKDQLAILLPVRLEMAVVLFVVPLIITSYCYSRLVWI LGRGGSHRRQRRVAGLLAATLLNFLVCFGPYNVSHVVGYICGESPAWRIYVTLLSTLNSCVDPFVYYFSS SGFQADFHELLRRLCGLWGQWQQESSMELKEQKGGEEQRADRPAERKTSEHSQGCGTGGQVACAES

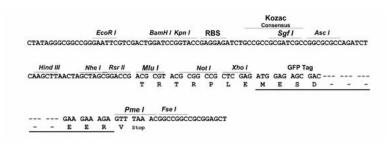
TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

Restriction Sites:

Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:





**ACCN:** NM\_005304

ORF Size: 1038 bp

**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.

**Components:** The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).





**Reconstitution Method:** 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.

2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.

3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid

at the bottom.

5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of

shipping when stored at -20°C.

**RefSeq:** <u>NM 005304.5</u>

RefSeq Size: 1694 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1041 bp

 Locus ID:
 2865

 UniProt ID:
 014843

 Cytogenetics:
 19q13.12

 Domains:
 7tm\_1

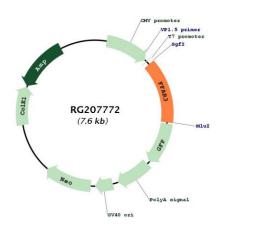
**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



## **Gene Summary:**

G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by a major product of dietary fiber digestion, the short chain fatty acids (SCFAs), and that plays a role in the regulation of whole-body energy homeostasis and in intestinal immunity. In omnivorous mammals, the short chain fatty acids acetate, propionate and butyrate are produced primarily by the gut microbiome that metabolizes dietary fibers. SCFAs serve as a source of energy but also act as signaling molecules. That G protein-coupled receptor is probably coupled to the pertussis toxinsensitive, G(i/o)-alpha family of G proteins. Its activation results in the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, the mobilization of intracellular calcium, the phosphorylation of the MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2 kinases and the inhibition of intracellular cAMP accumulation (PubMed:12711604). Activated by SCFAs and by beta-hydroxybutyrate, a ketone body produced by the liver upon starvation, it inhibits N-type calcium channels and modulates the activity of sympathetic neurons through a signaling cascade involving the beta and gamma subunits of its coupled G protein, phospholipase C and MAP kinases. Thereby, it may regulate energy expenditure through the control of the sympathetic nervous system that controls for instance heart rate. Upon activation by SCFAs accumulating in the intestine, it may also signal to the brain via neural circuits which in turn would regulate intestinal gluconeogenesis. May also control the production of hormones involved in whole-body energy homeostasis. May for instance, regulate blood pressure through renin secretion. May also regulate secretion of the PYY peptide by enteroendocrine cells and control gut motility, intestinal transit rate, and the harvesting of energy from SCFAs produced by gut microbiota. May also indirectly regulate the production of LEP/Leptin, a hormone acting on the CNS to inhibit food intake, in response to the presence of short-chain fatty acids in the intestine. Finally, may also play a role in glucose homeostasis. Besides its role in energy homeostasis, may play a role in intestinal immunity. May mediate the activation of the inflammatory and immune response by SCFAs in the gut, regulating the rapid production of chemokines and cytokines by intestinal epithelial cells. Among SCFAs, the fatty acids containing less than 6 carbons, the most potent activators are probably propionate, butyrate and pentanoate while acetate is a poor activator (PubMed:12496283, PubMed:12711604).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

## **Product images:**



Circular map for RG207772

