

Product datasheet for **SC335441**

CysLT1 (CYSLTR1) (NM_001282187) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	CysLT1 (CYSLTR1) (NM_001282187) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	CysLT1
Synonyms:	CYSLT1; CYSLT1R; CYSLTR; HMTMF81
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-Mlul
ACCN:	NM_001282187
Insert Size:	1014 bp
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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_001282187.1</u>
RefSeq Size:	2863 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1014 bp



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Locus ID: 10800

UniProt ID: [Q9Y271](#)

Cytogenetics: Xq21.1

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Calcium signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

MW: 38.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. The encoded protein is a receptor for cysteinyl leukotrienes, and is involved in mediating bronchoconstriction via activation of a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Activation of the encoded receptor results in contraction and proliferation of bronchial smooth muscle cells, eosinophil migration, and damage to the mucus layer in the lung. Upregulation of this gene is associated with asthma and dysregulation may also be implicated in cancer. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]
Transcript Variant: This variant (1) represents the longest transcript. Variants 1, 2, 3, and 4 encode the same protein.