

## Product datasheet for **KN207597RB**

### TLR2 Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	RFP-BSD
Symbol:	TLR2
Locus ID:	7097
Components:	<b>KN207597G1</b> , TLR2 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN207597G2</b> , TLR2 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN207597RBD</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001318787</a> , <a href="#">NM_001318789</a> , <a href="#">NM_001318790</a> , <a href="#">NM_001318791</a> , <a href="#">NM_001318793</a> , <a href="#">NM_001318795</a> , <a href="#">NM_001318796</a> , <a href="#">NM_003264</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O60603</a>
Synonyms:	CD282; TIL4
Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from Drosophila to humans and share structural and functional similarities. This protein is a cell-surface protein that can form heterodimers with other TLR family members to recognize conserved molecules derived from microorganisms known as pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs). Activation of TLRs by PAMPs leads to an up-regulation of signaling pathways to modulate the host's inflammatory response. This gene is also thought to promote apoptosis in response to bacterial lipoproteins. This gene has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several autoimmune diseases. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]



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## Product images:

