

Product datasheet for KN208050LP

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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NKG2D (KLRK1) Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type: Knockout Kits (CRISPR)

Format: 2 gRNA vectors, 1 Luciferase-Puro donor, 1 scramble control

Donor DNA: Luciferase-Puro

Symbol: NKG2D Locus ID: 22914

Components: KN208050G1, NKG2D gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN208050G2, NKG2D gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN208050LPD, donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and Luciferase-Puro

functional cassette.

GE100003, 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: <u>NM 007360</u>

UniProt ID: P26718

Synonyms: CD314; D12S2489E; KLR; NKG2-D; NKG2D

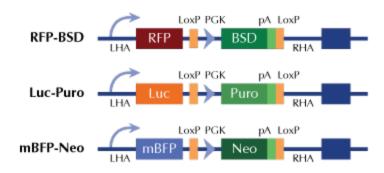


Summary:

Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. NK cells preferentially express several calcium-dependent (C-type) lectins, which have been implicated in the regulation of NK cell function. The NKG2 gene family is located within the NK complex, a region that contains several C-type lectin genes preferentially expressed in NK cells. This gene encodes a member of the NKG2 family. The encoded transmembrane protein is characterized by a type II membrane orientation (has an extracellular C terminus) and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. It binds to a diverse family of ligands that include MHC class I chain-related A and B proteins and UL-16 binding proteins, where ligand-receptor interactions can result in the activation of NK and T cells. The surface expression of these ligands is important for the recognition of stressed cells by the immune system, and thus this protein and its ligands are therapeutic targets for the treatment of immune diseases and cancers. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the upstream KLRC4 (killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily C, member 4) family member in the same cluster. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]

Product images:

Donor Vector Edited Chromosome



RFP, Luc, and mBFP will be under native gene promoter