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Product datasheet for MC226562

Trem2 (NM_001272078) Mouse Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Trem2 (NM_001272078) Mouse Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	Trem2
Synonyms:	Trem; TREM-2; Trem2a; Trem2b; Trem2c
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
ACCN:	NM_001272078
Insert Size:	750 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).
OTI Annotation:	Clone contains native stop codon, and expresses the complete ORF without any c-terminal tag.
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:	NM_001272078.1, NP_001259007.1

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RefSeq Size:	1146 bp
RefSeq ORF:	750 bp
Locus ID:	83433
UniProt ID:	Q99NH8
Cytogenetics:	17 C
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is part of the immunoglobulin and lectin-like superfamily and functions as part of the innate immune system. This gene forms part of a cluster of genes on mouse chromosome 17 thought to be involved in innate immunity. This protein associates with the adaptor protein Dap-12 and recruits several factors, such as kinases and phospholipase C-gamma, to form a receptor signaling complex that activates myeloid cells, including dendritic cells and microglia. In humans homozygous loss-of-function mutations in this gene cause Nasu-Hakola disease and mutations in this gene may be risk factors to the development of Alzheimer's disease. In mouse mutations of this gene serve as a pathophysiological model for polycystic lipomembranous osteodysplasia with sclerosing leukoencephalopathy (Nasu-Hakola disease) and for inflammatory bowel disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013] Transcript Variant: This variant (2) uses an alternate acceptor splice site in the 3' coding region, which results in a frameshift, compared to variant 1. It encodes isoform 2, which has a longer and distinct C-terminus that lacks a transmembrane domain, compared to isoform 1. Sequence Note: This RefSeq record was created from transcript and genomic sequence data to make the sequence consistent with the reference genome assembly. The genomic coordinates used for the transcript record were based on transcript alignments.