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Product datasheet for MR202717L2V

Trem2 (NM_031254) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Trem2 (NM_031254) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Trem2
Synonyms:	Trem; TREM-2; Trem2a; Trem2b; Trem2c
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_031254
ORF Size:	684 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR202717).
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.
RefSeq:	NM_031254.2, NP_112544.1
RefSeq Size:	1091 bp
RefSeq ORF:	684 bp
Locus ID:	83433
UniProt ID:	Q99NH8
Cytogenetics:	17 C

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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]