

Product datasheet for MR226063L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Slamf1 (NM_013730) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Slamf1 (NM_013730) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Slamf1

Synonyms: 4933415F16; AA177906; CD150; CDw150; ESTM51; IPO-3; Slam

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_013730 **ORF Size:** 1029 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR226063).

Sequence:
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.

RefSeg: NM 013730.4, NP 038758.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2688 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1032 bp

 Locus ID:
 27218

 UniProt ID:
 Q9QUM4

 Cytogenetics:
 1 79.54 cM





Gene Summary:

Self-ligand receptor of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family. SLAM receptors triggered by homo- or heterotypic cell-cell interactions are modulating the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of immune cells and thus are involved in the regulation and interconnection of both innate and adaptive immune response. Activities are controlled by presence or absence of small cytoplasmic adapter proteins, SH2D1A/SAP and/or SH2D1B/EAT-2. SLAMF1-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAMF1 signaling seem to exist; one depending on SH2D1A (and perhaps SH2D1B) and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates. Initially it has been proposed that association with SH2D1A prevents binding to inhibitory effectors including INPP5D/SHIP1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (By similarity). However, signaling is also regulated by SH2D1A which can simultaneously interact with and recruit FYN which subsequently phosphorylates and activates SLAMF1 (By similarity). Mediates IL-2-independent proliferation of activated T-cells during immune responses and induces IFN-gamma production (PubMed:9126961, PubMed:12351401). Downstreaming signaling involves INPP5D, DOK1 and DOK2 leading to inhibited IFN-gamma production in T-cells, and PRKCQ, BCL10 and NFKB1 leading to increased T-cell activation and Th2 cytokine production (PubMed:11477403, PubMed:16847311, PubMed:15539155). Promotes T-cell receptor-induced IL-4 secretion by CD4(+) cells (PubMed:15123745). Inhibits antigen receptor-mediated production of IFNgamma, but not IL-2, in CD4(-)/CD8(-) T-cells (PubMed:11477403). Required for IL-4 production by germinal centers T follicular helper (T(Fh))cells (PubMed:20525889). May inhibit CD40induced signal transduction in monocyte-derived dendritic cells (By similarity). May play a role in allergic responses and may regulate allergen-induced Th2 cytokine and Th1 cytokine secretion (PubMed:16528012). In conjunction with SLAMF6 controls the transition between positive selection and the subsequent expansion and differentiation of the thymocytic natural killer T (NKT) cell lineage (PubMed:18031695). Involved in the peripheral differentiation of indifferent natural killer T (iNKT) cells toward a regulatory NKT2 type (PubMed:18606638). In macrophages involved in down-regulation of IL-12, TNF-alpha and nitric oxide in response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (PubMed:15123745). In B-cells activates the ERK signaling pathway independently of SH2D1A but implicating both, SYK and INPP5D, and activates Akt signaling dependent on SYK and SH2D1A (PubMed:15315965). In conjunction with CD84/SLAMF5 and SLAMF6 may be a negative regulator of the humoral immune response (PubMed:25926831).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]