

Product datasheet for **RC200007L2V**

KDEL2 (NM_006854) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	KDEL2 (NM_006854) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KDEL2
Synonyms:	ELP-1; ELP1; ERD2.2; OI21
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006854
ORF Size:	636 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200007).
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_006854.2 , NP_006845.1
RefSeq Size:	2874 bp
RefSeq ORF:	639 bp
Locus ID:	11014
UniProt ID:	P33947
Cytogenetics:	7p22.1
Domains:	ER_lumen_recept
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



[View online »](#)

Protein Pathways: Vibrio cholerae infection

MW: 24.4 kDa

Gene Summary: Retention of resident soluble proteins in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) is achieved in both yeast and animal cells by their continual retrieval from the cis-Golgi, or a pre-Golgi compartment. Sorting of these proteins is dependent on a C-terminal tetrapeptide signal, usually lys-asp-glu-leu (KDEL) in animal cells, and his-asp-glu-leu (HDEL) in *S. cerevisiae*. This process is mediated by a receptor that recognizes, and binds the tetrapeptide-containing protein, and returns it to the ER. In yeast, the sorting receptor encoded by a single gene, ERD2, is a seven-transmembrane protein. Unlike yeast, several human homologs of the ERD2 gene, constituting the KDEL receptor gene family, have been described. KDEL2 was the second member of the family to be identified, and it encodes a protein which is 83% identical to the KDEL1 gene product. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]