

## Product datasheet for RC200392L2V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## CD68 (NM\_001251) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

## **Product data:**

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** CD68 (NM\_001251) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CD68

Synonyms: GP110; LAMP4; SCARD1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001251 **ORF Size:** 1062 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

OTI Disclaimer:

.002 bp

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200392).

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 001251.2

RefSeq Size:1872 bpRefSeq ORF:1065 bp

Locus ID: 968

UniProt ID: P34810

Cytogenetics: 17p13.1

Domains: Lamp

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane







Protein Pathways: Lysosome

MW: 37.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a 110-kD transmembrane glycoprotein that is highly expressed by human

monocytes and tissue macrophages. It is a member of the lysosomal/endosomal-associated membrane glycoprotein (LAMP) family. The protein primarily localizes to lysosomes and endosomes with a smaller fraction circulating to the cell surface. It is a type I integral membrane protein with a heavily glycosylated extracellular domain and binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins. The protein is also a member of the scavenger receptor family. Scavenger receptors typically function to clear cellular debris, promote phagocytosis, and mediate the recruitment and activation of macrophages. Alternative splicing results in

multiple transcripts encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]