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Product datasheet for RC201357L3V

NALP2 (NLRP2) (NM_017852) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NALP2 (NLRP2) (NM_017852) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NALP2
Synonyms:	CLR19.9; NALP2; NBS1; PAN1; PYPAF2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_017852
ORF Size:	3186 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201357).`
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_017852.1
RefSeq Size:	3531 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3189 bp
Locus ID:	55655
UniProt ID:	Q9NX02
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Domains:	LRR, LRR_RI
MW:	120.3 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the nucleotide-binding and leucine-rich repeat receptor (NLR) family, and is predicted to contain an N-terminal pyrin effector domain (PYD), a centrally-located nucleotide-binding and oligomerization domain (NACHT) and C-terminal leucine-rich repeats (LRR). Members of this gene family are thought to be important regulators of immune responses. This gene product interacts with components of the IkB kinase (IKK) complex, and can regulate both caspase-1 and NF-kB (nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells) activity. The pyrin domain is necessary and sufficient for suppression of NF-kB activity. An allelic variant (rs147585490) has been found that is incapable of blocking the transcriptional activity of NF-kB. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2016]