

Product datasheet for **RC203799L4V**

RANTES (CCL5) (NM_002985) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RANTES (CCL5) (NM_002985) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RANTES
Synonyms:	D17S136E; eoCP; RANTES; SCYA5; SIS-delta; SISd; TCP228
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002985
ORF Size:	273 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203799).
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_002985.2
RefSeq Size:	1237 bp
RefSeq ORF:	276 bp
Locus ID:	6352
UniProt ID:	P13501
Cytogenetics:	17q12
Domains:	IL8
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Prion diseases, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

MW: 10 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is one of several chemokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Chemokines form a superfamily of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The superfamily is divided into four subfamilies based on the arrangement of the N-terminal cysteine residues of the mature peptide. This chemokine, a member of the CC subfamily, functions as a chemoattractant for blood monocytes, memory T helper cells and eosinophils. It causes the release of histamine from basophils and activates eosinophils. This cytokine is one of the major HIV-suppressive factors produced by CD8+ cells. It functions as one of the natural ligands for the chemokine receptor chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 (CCR5), and it suppresses in vitro replication of the R5 strains of HIV-1, which use CCR5 as a coreceptor. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]