

Product datasheet for **RC204008L2V**

TNFRSF1A (NM_001065) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TNFRSF1A (NM_001065) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TNFRSF1A
Synonyms:	CD120a; FPF; p55; p55-R; p60; TBP1; TNF-R; TNF-R-I; TNF-R55; TNFAR; TNFR1; TNFR55; TNFR60
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001065
ORF Size:	1365 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204008).
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_001065.2
RefSeq Size:	2236 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1368 bp
Locus ID:	7132
UniProt ID:	P19438
Cytogenetics:	12p13.31
Domains:	DEATH, TNFR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transcription Factors, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, MAPK signaling pathway
MW:	50.49 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a member of the TNF receptor superfamily of proteins. The encoded receptor is found in membrane-bound and soluble forms that interact with membrane-bound and soluble forms, respectively, of its ligand, tumor necrosis factor alpha. Binding of membrane-bound tumor necrosis factor alpha to the membrane-bound receptor induces receptor trimerization and activation, which plays a role in cell survival, apoptosis, and inflammation. Proteolytic processing of the encoded receptor results in release of the soluble form of the receptor, which can interact with free tumor necrosis factor alpha to inhibit inflammation. Mutations in this gene underlie tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS), characterized by fever, abdominal pain and other features. Mutations in this gene may also be associated with multiple sclerosis in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]</p>