

Product datasheet for **RC206507L4V**

CD162 (SELPLG) (NM_003006) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD162 (SELPLG) (NM_003006) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD162
Synonyms:	CD162; CLA; PSGL-1; PSGL1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_003006
ORF Size:	1206 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206507).
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_003006.3 , NP_002997.1
RefSeq Size:	2573 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1239 bp
Locus ID:	6404
UniProt ID:	Q14242
Cytogenetics:	12q24.11
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)



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MW: 42.1 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a glycoprotein that functions as a high affinity counter-receptor for the cell adhesion molecules P-, E- and L- selectin expressed on myeloid cells and stimulated T lymphocytes. As such, this protein plays a critical role in leukocyte trafficking during inflammation by tethering of leukocytes to activated platelets or endothelia expressing selectins. This protein requires two post-translational modifications, tyrosine sulfation and the addition of the sialyl Lewis x tetrasaccharide (sLex) to its O-linked glycans, for its high-affinity binding activity. Aberrant expression of this gene and polymorphisms in this gene are associated with defects in the innate and adaptive immune response. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]