

Product datasheet for **RC206614L3V**

CCR7 (NM_001838) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CCR7 (NM_001838) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CCR7
Synonyms:	BLR2; CC-CKR-7; CCR-7; CD197; CDw197; CMKBR7; EB11
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001838
ORF Size:	1134 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206614).
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_001838.2
RefSeq Size:	2207 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1137 bp
Locus ID:	1236
UniProt ID:	P32248
Cytogenetics:	17q21.2
Domains:	7tm_1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction

MW: 42.9 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor family. This receptor was identified as a gene induced by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), and is thought to be a mediator of EBV effects on B lymphocytes. This receptor is expressed in various lymphoid tissues and activates B and T lymphocytes. It has been shown to control the migration of memory T cells to inflamed tissues, as well as stimulate dendritic cell maturation. The chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 19 (CCL19/ECL) has been reported to be a specific ligand of this receptor. Signals mediated by this receptor regulate T cell homeostasis in lymph nodes, and may also function in the activation and polarization of T cells, and in chronic inflammation pathogenesis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]