

Product datasheet for **RC207597L1V**

TLR2 (NM_003264) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TLR2 (NM_003264) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TLR2
Synonyms:	CD282; TIL4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003264
ORF Size:	2352 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207597).
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_003264.3
RefSeq Size:	3417 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2355 bp
Locus ID:	7097
UniProt ID:	O60603
Cytogenetics:	4q31.3
Domains:	TIR, LRRCT, LRR, LRR_TYP, LRR_BAC, LRR_PS
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

MW: 89.8 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from *Drosophila* to humans and share structural and functional similarities. This protein is a cell-surface protein that can form heterodimers with other TLR family members to recognize conserved molecules derived from microorganisms known as pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs). Activation of TLRs by PAMPs leads to an up-regulation of signaling pathways to modulate the host's inflammatory response. This gene is also thought to promote apoptosis in response to bacterial lipoproteins. This gene has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several autoimmune diseases. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]