

## Product datasheet for **RC207597L2V**

### 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-mGFP (PS100071)   |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| 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:                   | <a href="#">NM_003264.3</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 3417 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 2355 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 7097   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">O60603</a>   |
| 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]