

Product datasheet for **RC208050L2V**

NKG2D (KLRK1) (NM_007360) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NKG2D (KLRK1) (NM_007360) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KLRK1
Synonyms:	CD314; D12S2489E; KLR; NKG2-D; NKG2D
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_007360
ORF Size:	648 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208050).
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_007360.1 , NP_031386.1
RefSeq Size:	1606 bp
RefSeq ORF:	651 bp
Locus ID:	22914
UniProt ID:	P26718
Cytogenetics:	12p13.2
Domains:	CLECT
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity

MW: 25.3 kDa

Gene Summary: Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. NK cells preferentially express several calcium-dependent (C-type) lectins, which have been implicated in the regulation of NK cell function. The NKG2 gene family is located within the NK complex, a region that contains several C-type lectin genes preferentially expressed in NK cells. This gene encodes a member of the NKG2 family. The encoded transmembrane protein is characterized by a type II membrane orientation (has an extracellular C terminus) and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. It binds to a diverse family of ligands that include MHC class I chain-related A and B proteins and UL-16 binding proteins, where ligand-receptor interactions can result in the activation of NK and T cells. The surface expression of these ligands is important for the recognition of stressed cells by the immune system, and thus this protein and its ligands are therapeutic targets for the treatment of immune diseases and cancers. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the upstream KLRC4 (killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily C, member 4) family member in the same cluster. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]