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Product datasheet for RC211816L3V

IL1RAPL1 (NM_014271) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	IL1RAPL1 (NM_014271) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IL1RAPL1
Synonyms:	IL-1-RAPL-1; IL-1RAPL-1; IL1R8; IL1RAPL; IL1RAPL-1; MRX10; MRX21; MRX34; OPHN4; TIGIRR-2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_014271
ORF Size:	2088 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211816).
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_014271.2
RefSeq Size:	3624 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2091 bp
Locus ID:	11141
UniProt ID:	Q9NZN1
Cytogenetics:	Xp21.3-p21.2
Domains:	TIR, ig, IGc2, IG
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

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MW: 79.97 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the interleukin 1 receptor family and is similar to the interleukin 1 accessory proteins. This protein has an N-terminal signal peptide, three extracellular immunoglobulin Ig-like domains, a transmembrane domain, an intracellular Toll/IL-1R domain, and a long C-terminal tail which interacts with multiple signalling molecules. This gene is located at a region on chromosome X that is associated with a non-syndromic form of X-linked intellectual disability. Deletions and mutations in this gene were found in patients with intellectual disability. This gene is expressed at a high level in post-natal brain structures involved in the hippocampal memory system, which suggests a specialized role in the physiological processes underlying memory and learning abilities, and plays a role in synapse formation and stabilization. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]