

Product datasheet for RC216258L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

CD163L1 (NM_174941) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CD163L1 (NM_174941) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CD163L1

Synonyms: CD163B; M160; SCARI2; WC1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_174941 **ORF Size:** 4359 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216258).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 174941.4

 RefSeq Size:
 4598 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 4362 bp

 Locus ID:
 283316

 UniProt ID:
 Q9NR16

 Cytogenetics:
 12p13.31

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

MW: 159.3 kDa





CD163L1 (NM_174941) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC216258L4V

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the scavenger receptor cysteine-rich (SRCR) superfamily. Members of this family are secreted or membrane-anchored proteins mainly found in cells associated with the immune system. The SRCR family is defined by a 100-110 amino acid SRCR domain, which may mediate protein-protein interaction and ligand binding. The encoded protein contains twelve SRCR domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic domain. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]