

## Product datasheet for **RC219455L3V**

### CD1E (NM\_001042583) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD1E (NM_001042583) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD1E
Synonyms:	CD1A; R2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001042583
ORF Size:	1128 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219455).
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_001042583.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2027 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1131 bp
Locus ID:	913
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P15812</a>
Cytogenetics:	1q23.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Hematopoietic cell lineage



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**MW:** 42.35 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the CD1 family of transmembrane glycoproteins, which are structurally related to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) proteins and form heterodimers with beta-2-microglobulin. The CD1 proteins mediate the presentation of primarily lipid and glycolipid antigens of self or microbial origin to T cells. The human genome contains five CD1 family genes organized in a cluster on chromosome 1. The CD1 family members are thought to differ in their cellular localization and specificity for particular lipid ligands. The protein encoded by this gene localizes within Golgi compartments, endosomes, and lysosomes, and is cleaved into a stable soluble form. The soluble form is required for the intracellular processing of some glycolipids into a form that can be presented by other CD1 family members. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. Additional transcript variants have been found; however, their biological validity has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]