

## Product datasheet for **RC220055L4V**

### CD68 (NM\_001040059) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD68 (NM_001040059) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD68
Synonyms:	GP110; LAMP4; SCARD1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001040059
ORF Size:	981 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220055).
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_001040059.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1790 bp
RefSeq ORF:	984 bp
Locus ID:	968
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P34810</a>
Cytogenetics:	17p13.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Lysosome



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**MW:** 34.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a 110-kD transmembrane glycoprotein that is highly expressed by human monocytes and tissue macrophages. It is a member of the lysosomal/endosomal-associated membrane glycoprotein (LAMP) family. The protein primarily localizes to lysosomes and endosomes with a smaller fraction circulating to the cell surface. It is a type I integral membrane protein with a heavily glycosylated extracellular domain and binds to tissue- and organ-specific lectins or selectins. The protein is also a member of the scavenger receptor family. Scavenger receptors typically function to clear cellular debris, promote phagocytosis, and mediate the recruitment and activation of macrophages. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcripts encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]