

Product datasheet for **RC221420L2V**

DR3 (TNFRSF25) (NM_148965) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DR3 (TNFRSF25) (NM_148965) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TNFRSF25
Synonyms:	APO-3; DDR3; DR3; GEF720; LARD; PLEKHG5; TNFRSF12; TR3; TRAMP; WSL-1; WSL-LR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_148965
ORF Size:	1278 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221420).
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_148965.1 , NP_683866.1
RefSeq Size:	1665 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1281 bp
Locus ID:	8718
UniProt ID:	Q93038
Cytogenetics:	1p36.31
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction



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MW: 43.4 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is expressed preferentially in the tissues enriched in lymphocytes, and it may play a role in regulating lymphocyte homeostasis. This receptor has been shown to stimulate NF-kappa B activity and regulate cell apoptosis. The signal transduction of this receptor is mediated by various death domain containing adaptor proteins. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this gene in the removal of self-reactive T cells in the thymus. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported, most of which are potentially secreted molecules. The alternative splicing of this gene in B and T cells encounters a programmed change upon T-cell activation, which predominantly produces full-length, membrane bound isoforms, and is thought to be involved in controlling lymphocyte proliferation induced by T-cell activation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]