

Product datasheet for **RC222820L3V**

TLR4 (NM_138554) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | TLR4 (NM_138554) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | TLR4 |
| Synonyms: | ARMD10; CD284; TLR-4; TOLL |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_138554 |
| ORF Size: | 2514 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222820). |
| 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_138554.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 5503 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 2520 bp |
| Locus ID: | 7099 |
| UniProt ID: | O00206 |
| Cytogenetics: | 9q33.1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Transmembrane |
| Protein Pathways: | Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway |



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MW: 93.2 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family which plays a fundamental role in pathogen recognition and activation of innate immunity. TLRs are highly conserved from *Drosophila* to humans and share structural and functional similarities. They recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns that are expressed on infectious agents, and mediate the production of cytokines necessary for the development of effective immunity. The various TLRs exhibit different patterns of expression. In silico studies have found a particularly strong binding of surface TLR4 with the spike protein of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the causative agent of Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). This receptor has also been implicated in signal transduction events induced by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) found in most gram-negative bacteria. Mutations in this gene have been associated with differences in LPS responsiveness, and with susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]