

Product datasheet for RC224978L3V

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

PILRB (NM 175047) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PILRB (NM 175047) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

FDFACT1; FDFACT2 Synonyms:

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK NM 175047

ORF Size: 447 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224978).

Sequence:

ACCN:

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 175047.2, NP 778212.2

RefSeq Size: 2956 bp RefSeq ORF: 449 bp Locus ID: 29990 **Cytogenetics:** 7q22.1

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

MW: 16.2 kDa







Gene Summary:

The paired immunoglobin-like type 2 receptors consist of highly related activating and inhibitory receptors that are involved in the regulation of many aspects of the immune system. The paired immunoglobulin-like receptor genes are located in a tandem head-to-tail orientation on chromosome 7. This gene encodes the activating member of the receptor pair and contains a truncated cytoplasmic tail relative to its inhibitory counterpart (PILRA), that has a long cytoplasmic tail with immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory (ITIM) motifs. This gene is thought to have arisen from a duplication of the inhibitory PILRA gene and evolved to acquire its activating function. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]