

Product datasheet for **RC230772L4V**

CD4 (NM_001195015) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD4 (NM_001195015) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD4
Synonyms:	CD4mut; IMD79; OKT4D
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001195015
ORF Size:	555 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230772).
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_001195015.2
RefSeq Size:	2866 bp
RefSeq ORF:	558 bp
Locus ID:	920
Cytogenetics:	12p13.31
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Antigen processing and presentation, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Hematopoietic cell lineage, Primary immunodeficiency, T cell receptor signaling pathway



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MW: 21.1 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes the CD4 membrane glycoprotein of T lymphocytes. The CD4 antigen acts as a coreceptor with the T-cell receptor on the T lymphocyte to recognize antigens displayed by an antigen presenting cell in the context of class II MHC molecules. The CD4 antigen is also a primary receptor for entry of the human immunodeficiency virus through interactions with the HIV Env gp120 subunit. This gene is expressed not only in T lymphocytes, but also in B cells, macrophages, granulocytes, as well as in various regions of the brain. The protein functions to initiate or augment the early phase of T-cell activation, and may function as an important mediator of indirect neuronal damage in infectious and immune-mediated diseases of the central nervous system. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2020]