

Product datasheet for **RC237141**

LAIR1 (NM_001289026) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids
Product Name: LAIR1 (NM_001289026) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag: Myc-DDK
Symbol: LAIR1
Synonyms: CD305; LAIR-1
Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Cell Selection: Neomycin
ORF Nucleotide Sequence: >RC237141 representing NM_001289026
Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**GCGATCGCC**

ATGGAAGAGAAATGGTGTCTGCCTGGCCAGACCATCCACACGCAGGAGGATCTGCCAGACCTCCA
TCTCGGCTGAGCCAGGCACCGTGATCCCCCTGGGAGCCATGTGACTTTCGTGTGCCGGGCCCGTTGG
GGTTCAAACATTCGCCCTGGAGAGGGACAGTAGATCCACATACAATGATACTGAAGATGTGTCTCAAGCT
AGTCCATCTGAGTCAGAGGCCAGATTCCGCATTGACTCAGTAAGAGAAGGAAATGCCGGGCTTTATCGCT
GCATCTATTATAAGCCCCCTAAATGGTCTGAGCAGAGTACTACCTGGAGCTGCTGGTGAAGAAAGCTC
TGGAGGCCCGGACTCCCCGGACACAGAGCCCGGCTCCTCAGCTGGACCCACGCAGAGGCCGTCGGACAAC
AGTCACAATGAGCATGCACCTGCTTCCAAGGCCCTGAAAGCTGAGCATCTGTATATTCTCATCGGGTCT
CAGTGGTCTTCTCTTCTGTCTCCTCCTCCTGGTCTTCTGCCTCCATCGCCAGAATCAGATAAAGCA
GGGGCCCCCAGAAGCAAGGACGAGGAGCAGAAGCCACAGCAGAGGCCTGACCTGGCTGTTGATGTTCTA
GAGAGGACAGCAGACAAGGCCACAGTCAATGGACTTCTGAGAAGGACAGAGAGACGGACACCTCGGCC
TGGCTGCAGGGATTCCAGGAGGTGACGTATGCTCAGCTGGACCACTGGGCCCTCACACAGAGGACAGC
CCGGGCTGTGTCCCACAGTCCACAAAGCCCATGGCCGAGTCCATCACGTATGCAGCCGTTGCCAGACAC

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT
ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RC237141 representing NM_001289026
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MEREMVLCLAQTIHTQEDLPRPSISAEPGTVIPLGSHVTFVCRGVPVGVQTFRLERDSRSTYNDTEDVSQA
 SPSESEARFRIDSVREGNAGLYRCIYYKPPKWEQSDYLELLVKESSGGPDPDTEPGSSAGPTQRPSDN
 SHNEHAPASQGLKAEHL YILIGVSVVFLFCLLLLVLFLCHRNQIKQGPPrSKDEEQKPPQRPDLAVDVL
 ERTADKATVNGLPKEDRETDT SALAAGSSQEVTYAQLDHWALTQRTARAVSPQSTKPMAESITYAAVARH

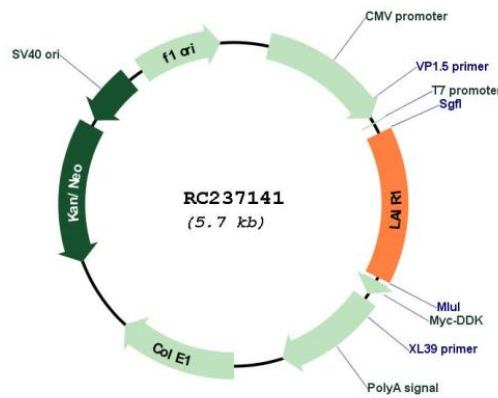
TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001289026
ORF Size: 840 bp

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.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	NM_001289026.2 , NP_001275955.2
RefSeq Size:	2766 bp
RefSeq ORF:	843 bp
Locus ID:	3903
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
MW:	31.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is an inhibitory receptor found on peripheral mononuclear cells, including natural killer cells, T cells, and B cells. Inhibitory receptors regulate the immune response to prevent lysis of cells recognized as self. The gene is a member of both the immunoglobulin superfamily and the leukocyte-associated inhibitory receptor family. The gene maps to a region of 19q13.4 called the leukocyte receptor cluster, which contains at least 29 genes encoding leukocyte-expressed receptors of the immunoglobulin superfamily. The encoded protein has been identified as an anchor for tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1, and may induce cell death in myeloid leukemias. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]