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Product datasheet for RR200562L3V

Clec4e (NM_001005897) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Clec4e (NM_001005897) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Clec4e
Synonyms:	Clecsf9; Mincle
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001005897
ORF Size:	645 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RR200562).
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_001005897.1, NP_001005897.1
RefSeq Size:	730 bp
RefSeq ORF:	648 bp
Locus ID:	450223
UniProt ID:	Q67EQ1
Cytogenetics:	4q42

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Gene Summary: A calcium-dependent lectin that acts as a pattern recognition receptor of the innate immune system. Recognizes damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) of abnormal self and pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) of bacteria and fungi. The PAMPs notably include mycobacterial trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate (TDM), a cell wall glycolipid with potent adjuvant immunomodulatory functions (By similarity). Interacts with signaling adapter Fc receptor gamma chain/FCER1G to form a functional complex in myeloid cells. Binding of mycobacterial trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate (TDM) to this receptor complex leads to phosphorylation of the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) of FCER1G, triggering activation of SYK, CARD9 and NF-kappa-B, consequently driving maturation of antigen-presenting cells and shaping antigen-specific priming of T-cells toward effector T-helper 1 and T-helper 17 cell subtypes. Specifically recognizes alpha-mannose residues on pathogenic fungi of the genus Malassezia and mediates macrophage activation. Through recognition of DAMPs released upon nonhomeostatic cell death, enables immune sensing of damaged self and promotes inflammatory cell infiltration into the damaged tissue (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]