

## Product datasheet for **KN207873LP**

### LAR (PTPRF) Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 Luciferase-Puro donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	Luciferase-Puro
Symbol:	LAR
Locus ID:	5792
Components:	<b>KN207873G1</b> , LAR gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN207873G2</b> , LAR gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN207873LPD</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and Luciferase-Puro functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_002840</a> , <a href="#">NM_130440</a> , <a href="#">NM_001329137</a> , <a href="#">NM_001329138</a> , <a href="#">NM_001329139</a> , <a href="#">NM_001329140</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P10586</a>
Synonyms:	BNAH2; LAR
Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP possesses an extracellular region, a single transmembrane region, and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The extracellular region contains three Ig-like domains, and nine non-Ig like domains similar to that of neural-cell adhesion molecule. This PTP was shown to function in the regulation of epithelial cell-cell contacts at adherents junctions, as well as in the control of beta-catenin signaling. An increased expression level of this protein was found in the insulin-responsive tissue of obese, insulin-resistant individuals, and may contribute to the pathogenesis of insulin resistance. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode distinct proteins, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]



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## Product images:

