

Product datasheet for **RC201650L2V**

PP5 (PPP5C) (NM_006247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | PP5 (PPP5C) (NM_006247) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | PP5 |
| Synonyms: | PP5; PPP5; PPT |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_006247 |
| ORF Size: | 1497 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201650). |
| 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_006247.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2232 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1500 bp |
| Locus ID: | 5536 |
| UniProt ID: | P53041 |
| Cytogenetics: | 19q13.32 |
| Domains: | TPR, Metallophos |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors |



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Protein Pathways: MAPK signaling pathway

MW: 56.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a serine/threonine phosphatase which is a member of the protein phosphatase catalytic subunit family. Proteins in this family participate in pathways regulated by reversible phosphorylation at serine and threonine residues; many of these pathways are involved in the regulation of cell growth and differentiation. The product of this gene has been shown to participate in signaling pathways in response to hormones or cellular stress, and elevated levels of this protein may be associated with breast cancer development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]