

## Product datasheet for **RC202289L3V**

### PGAP3 (NM\_033419) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PGAP3 (NM_033419) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PGAP3
Synonyms:	AGLA546; CAB2; hCOS16; PERLD1; PP1498
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_033419
ORF Size:	960 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202289).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_033419.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2721 bp
RefSeq ORF:	963 bp
Locus ID:	93210
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q96FM1</a>
Cytogenetics:	17q12
Domains:	Per1
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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**MW:** 36.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-specific phospholipase that primarily localizes to the Golgi apparatus. This ubiquitously expressed gene is predicted to encode a seven-transmembrane protein that removes unsaturated fatty acids from the sn-2 position of GPI. The remodeling of the constituent fatty acids on GPI is thought to be important for the proper association between GPI-anchored proteins and lipid rafts. The tethering of proteins to plasma membranes via posttranslational GPI-anchoring is thought to play a role in protein sorting and trafficking. Mutations in this gene cause an autosomal recessive form of neurologic hyperphosphatasia with cognitive disability (HPMRS4). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]