

## Product datasheet for **RC208271L4V**

### **RAP1GAP (NM\_002885) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RAP1GAP (NM_002885) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RAP1GAP
Synonyms:	RAP1GA1; RAP1GAP1; RAP1GAPII; RAPGAP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002885
ORF Size:	1989 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208271).
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_002885.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	3334 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1992 bp
Locus ID:	5909
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P47736</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p36.12
MW:	73.3 kDa


[View online »](#)

**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a type of GTPase-activating-protein (GAP) that down-regulates the activity of the ras-related RAP1 protein. RAP1 acts as a molecular switch by cycling between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form. The product of this gene, RAP1GAP, promotes the hydrolysis of bound GTP and hence returns RAP1 to the inactive state whereas other proteins, guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), act as RAP1 activators by facilitating the conversion of RAP1 from the GDP- to the GTP-bound form. In general, ras subfamily proteins, such as RAP1, play key roles in receptor-linked signaling pathways that control cell growth and differentiation. RAP1 plays a role in diverse processes such as cell proliferation, adhesion, differentiation, and embryogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]