

Product datasheet for **RC209836L3V**

ENSA (NM_207044) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | ENSA (NM_207044) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | ENSA |
| Synonyms: | ARPP-19e |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_207044 |
| ORF Size: | 351 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209836). |
| 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_207044.1 , NP_996927.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2883 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 354 bp |
| Locus ID: | 2029 |
| UniProt ID: | O43768 |
| Cytogenetics: | 1q21.3 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |
| MW: | 12.8 kDa |



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to a highly conserved cAMP-regulated phosphoprotein (ARPP) family. This protein was identified as an endogenous ligand for the sulfonylurea receptor, ABCC8/SUR1. ABCC8 is the regulatory subunit of the ATP-sensitive potassium (KATP) channel, which is located on the plasma membrane of pancreatic beta cells and plays a key role in the control of insulin release from pancreatic beta cells. This protein is thought to be an endogenous regulator of KATP channels. In vitro studies have demonstrated that this protein modulates insulin secretion through the interaction with KATP channel, and this gene has been proposed as a candidate gene for type 2 diabetes. At least eight alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]