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Product datasheet for RC212176L3V

SHIP (INPP5D) (NM_005541) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SHIP (INPP5D) (NM_005541) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SHIP
Synonyms:	hp51CN; p150Ship; SHIP; SHIP-1; SHIP1; SIP-145
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005541
ORF Size:	3564 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212176).`
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_005541.3, NP_005532.2
RefSeq Size:	4925 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3567 bp
Locus ID:	3635
UniProt ID:	Q92835
Cytogenetics:	2q37.1
Domains:	SH2, Exo_endo_phos
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: B cell receptor signaling pathway, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Insulin signaling pathway, Phosphatidylinositol signaling system

MW: 133 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase (INPP5) family and encodes a protein with an N-terminal SH2 domain, an inositol phosphatase domain, and two C-terminal protein interaction domains. Expression of this protein is restricted to hematopoietic cells where its movement from the cytosol to the plasma membrane is mediated by tyrosine phosphorylation. At the plasma membrane, the protein hydrolyzes the 5' phosphate from phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate and inositol-1,3,4,5-tetrakisphosphate, thereby affecting multiple signaling pathways. The protein is also partly localized to the nucleus, where it may be involved in nuclear inositol phosphate signaling processes. Overall, the protein functions as a negative regulator of myeloid cell proliferation and survival. Mutations in this gene are associated with defects and cancers of the immune system. Deficiencies in the encoded protein, SHIP1, have been associated with Inflammatory Bowel Disease types such as Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]