

## Product datasheet for **RC213003L2V**

### TCPTP (PTPN2) (NM\_002828) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TCPTP (PTPN2) (NM_002828) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TCPTP
Synonyms:	PTN2; PTPT; TC-PTP; TCELLPTP; TCPTP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002828
ORF Size:	1245 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213003).
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_002828.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2477 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1248 bp
Locus ID:	5771
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P17706</a>
Cytogenetics:	18p11.21
Domains:	Y_phosphatase, PTPc_motif
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase, Transmembrane



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**MW:** 48.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. Members of the PTP family share a highly conserved catalytic motif, which is essential for the catalytic activity. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. Epidermal growth factor receptor and the adaptor protein Shc were reported to be substrates of this PTP, which suggested the roles in growth factor mediated cell signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found. Two highly related but distinctly processed pseudogenes that localize to chromosomes 1 and 13, respectively, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]