

## Product datasheet for **RC215011L2V**

### **SAP1 (PTPRH) (NM\_002842) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SAP1 (PTPRH) (NM_002842) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SAP1
Synonyms:	R-PTP-H; SAP1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002842
ORF Size:	3345 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215011).
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_002842.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3895 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3348 bp
Locus ID:	5794
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9HD43</a>
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
MW:	122.2 kDa


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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP possesses an extracellular region, a single transmembrane region, and a single intracytoplasmic catalytic domain, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The extracellular region contains eight fibronectin type III-like repeats and multiple N-glycosylation sites. The gene was shown to be expressed primarily in brain and liver, and at a lower level in heart and stomach. It was also found to be expressed in several cancer cell lines, but not in the corresponding normal tissues. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009]