

Product datasheet for **RC215376L4V**

PTPMT1 (NM_175732) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PTPMT1 (NM_175732) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PTPMT1
Synonyms:	DUSP23; MOSP; PLIP; PNAS-129
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_175732
ORF Size:	603 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215376).
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_175732.1
RefSeq Size:	859 bp
RefSeq ORF:	606 bp
Locus ID:	114971
UniProt ID:	Q8WUK0
Cytogenetics:	11p11.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
MW:	22.7 kDa


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Gene Summary:

Lipid phosphatase which dephosphorylates phosphatidylglycerophosphate (PGP) to phosphatidylglycerol (PG) (By similarity). PGP is an essential intermediate in the biosynthetic pathway of cardiolipin, a mitochondrial-specific phospholipid regulating the membrane integrity and activities of the organelle (By similarity). Has also been shown to display phosphatase activity toward phosphoprotein substrates, specifically mediates dephosphorylation of mitochondrial proteins, thereby playing an essential role in ATP production (By similarity). Has probably a preference for proteins phosphorylated on Ser and/or Thr residues compared to proteins phosphorylated on Tyr residues (By similarity). Probably involved in regulation of insulin secretion in pancreatic beta cells (By similarity). May prevent intrinsic apoptosis, probably by regulating mitochondrial membrane integrity (PubMed:24709986).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]