

## Product datasheet for **RC215516L4V**

### Inosine triphosphate pyrophosphatase (ITPA) (NM\_181493) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Inosine triphosphate pyrophosphatase (ITPA) (NM_181493) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Inosine triphosphate pyrophosphatase
Synonyms:	C20orf37; DEE35; dJ79416.3; HLC14-06-P; ITPase; My049; NTPase
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_181493
ORF Size:	531 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215516).
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_181493.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1155 bp
RefSeq ORF:	534 bp
Locus ID:	3704
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9BY32</a>
Cytogenetics:	20p13
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Drug metabolism - other enzymes, Metabolic pathways, Purine metabolism, Pyrimidine metabolism
<b>MW:</b>	19.4 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene encodes an inosine triphosphate pyrophosphohydrolase. The encoded protein hydrolyzes inosine triphosphate and deoxyinosine triphosphate to the monophosphate nucleotide and diphosphate. This protein, which is a member of the HAM1 NTPase protein family, is found in the cytoplasm and acts as a homodimer. Defects in the encoded protein can result in inosine triphosphate pyrophosphorylase deficiency which causes an accumulation of ITP in red blood cells. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2012]