

Product datasheet for **RC216670L1V**

PTPN13 (NM_006264) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PTPN13 (NM_006264) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PTPN13
Synonyms:	FAP-1; hPTP1E; PNP1; PTP-BAS; PTP-BL; PTP1E; PTPL1; PTPLE
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_006264
ORF Size:	6852 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216670).
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_006264.1
RefSeq Size:	8062 bp
RefSeq ORF:	7401 bp
Locus ID:	5783
UniProt ID:	Q12923
Cytogenetics:	4q21.3
Domains:	Y_phosphatase, B41, PDZ, PTPc_motif
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase



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MW: 254.51 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP is a large intracellular protein. It has a catalytic PTP domain at its C-terminus and two major structural domains: a region with five PDZ domains and a FERM domain that binds to plasma membrane and cytoskeletal elements. This PTP was found to interact with, and dephosphorylate, Fas receptor and I κ B α through the PDZ domains. This suggests it has a role in Fas mediated programmed cell death. This PTP was also shown to interact with GTPase-activating protein, and thus may function as a regulator of Rho signaling pathways. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode distinct proteins, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]