

Product datasheet for **RC216934L4V**

GLEPP1 (PTPRO) (NM_030670) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GLEPP1 (PTPRO) (NM_030670) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GLEPP1
Synonyms:	GLEPP1; NPHS6; PTP-OC; PTP-U2; PTPROT; PTPU2; R-PTP-O
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_030670
ORF Size:	1131 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216934).
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_030670.2
RefSeq Size:	4918 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1134 bp
Locus ID:	5800
UniProt ID:	Q16827
Cytogenetics:	12p13-p12
Domains:	Y_phosphatase, PTPc_motif
Protein Families:	Phosphatase, Transmembrane



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MW: 43.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the R3 subtype family of receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatases. These proteins are localized to the apical surface of polarized cells and may have tissue-specific functions through activation of Src family kinases. This gene contains two distinct promoters, and alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed. The encoded proteins may have multiple isoform-specific and tissue-specific functions, including the regulation of osteoclast production and activity, inhibition of cell proliferation and facilitation of apoptosis. This gene is a candidate tumor suppressor, and decreased expression of this gene has been observed in several types of cancer. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]