

Product datasheet for **RC219912L4V**

RPTP mu (PTPRM) (NM_002845) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RPTP mu (PTPRM) (NM_002845) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PTPRM
Synonyms:	hR-PTPu; PTPRL1; R-PTP-MU; RPTPM; RPTPU
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002845
ORF Size:	4356 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219912).
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_002845.2
RefSeq Size:	5065 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4359 bp
Locus ID:	5797
UniProt ID:	P28827
Cytogenetics:	18p11.23
Domains:	Y_phosphatase, MAM, PTPc_motif, IG, FN3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Adherens junction, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)

MW: 163.68 kDa

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 two tandem catalytic domains, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The extracellular region contains a meprin-A5 antigen-PTP mu (MAM) domain, an Ig-like domain and four fibronectin type III-like repeats. This PTP has been shown to mediate cell-cell aggregation through the interaction with another molecule of this PTP on an adjacent cell. This PTP can interact with scaffolding protein RACK1/GNB2L1, which may be necessary for the downstream signaling in response to cell-cell adhesion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcripts encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]