

## Product datasheet for **RC220336L3V**

### Liprin alpha 2 (PPFIA2) (NM\_003625) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Liprin alpha 2 (PPFIA2) (NM_003625) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Liprin alpha 2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_003625
ORF Size:	3771 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220336).
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_003625.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4052 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3774 bp
Locus ID:	8499
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O75334</a>
Cytogenetics:	12q21.31
Domains:	SAM
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
MW:	143.1 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the LAR protein-tyrosine phosphatase-interacting protein (liprin) family. Liprins interact with members of LAR family of transmembrane protein tyrosine phosphatases, which are known to be important for axon guidance and mammary gland development. It has been proposed that liprins are multivalent proteins that form complex structures and act as scaffolds for the recruitment and anchoring of LAR family of tyrosine phosphatases. This protein has been shown to bind the calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine protein kinase (MAGUK family) protein (also known as CASK) and proposed to regulate higher-order brain functions in mammals. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]