

Product datasheet for **RC222140L4V**

Tapasin (TAPBP) (NM_172209) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Tapasin (TAPBP) (NM_172209) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Tapasin
Synonyms:	NGS17; TAPA; TPN; TPSN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_172209
ORF Size:	443 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222140).
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_172209.1
RefSeq Size:	1410 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1086 bp
Locus ID:	6892
UniProt ID:	O15533
Cytogenetics:	6p21.32
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Antigen processing and presentation



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MW: 36.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a transmembrane glycoprotein which mediates interaction between newly assembled major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecules and the transporter associated with antigen processing (TAP), which is required for the transport of antigenic peptides across the endoplasmic reticulum membrane. This interaction is essential for optimal peptide loading on the MHC class I molecule. Up to four complexes of MHC class I and this protein may be bound to a single TAP molecule. This protein contains a C-terminal double-lysine motif (KKKAE) known to maintain membrane proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum. This gene lies within the major histocompatibility complex on chromosome 6. Alternative splicing results in three transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]