

Product datasheet for RC223188L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

PPAP2A (PLPP1) (NM_176895) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PPAP2A (PLPP1) (NM_176895) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PLPP1

Synonyms: LLP1a; LPP1; PAP-2a; PAP2; PPAP2A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_176895

ORF Size: 855 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223188).

Sequence:
OTI Disclaimer:

Cytogenetics:

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.

RefSeg: NM 176895.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1641 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 858 bp

 Locus ID:
 8611

 UniProt ID:
 014494

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

5q11.2





PPAP2A (PLPP1) (NM_176895) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC223188L4V

Protein Pathways: Ether lipid metabolism, Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis, Glycerolipid metabolism,

Glycerophospholipid metabolism, Metabolic pathways, Sphingolipid metabolism

MW: 32 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the phosphatidic acid phosphatase (PAP)

family. PAPs convert phosphatidic acid to diacylglycerol, and function in synthesis of

glycerolipids and in phospholipase D-mediated signal transduction. This enzyme is an integral

membrane glycoprotein that plays a role in the hydrolysis and uptake of lipids from extracellular space. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene.

[provided by RefSeq, May 2013]