

Product datasheet for **RC224381L1V**

LAR (PTPRF) (NM_002840) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	LAR (PTPRF) (NM_002840) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	LAR
Synonyms:	BNAH2; LAR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002840
ORF Size:	5721 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224381).
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_002840.3
RefSeq Size:	7733 bp
RefSeq ORF:	5724 bp
Locus ID:	5792
UniProt ID:	P10586
Cytogenetics:	1p34.2
Domains:	Y_phosphatase, ig, PTPc_motif, IGc2, IG, FN3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase, Transmembrane



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

MW: 212.88 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 intracytoplasmic catalytic domains, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The extracellular region contains three Ig-like domains, and nine non-Ig like domains similar to that of neural-cell adhesion molecule. This PTP was shown to function in the regulation of epithelial cell-cell contacts at adherens junctions, as well as in the control of beta-catenin signaling. An increased expression level of this protein was found in the insulin-responsive tissue of obese, insulin-resistant individuals, and may contribute to the pathogenesis of insulin resistance. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode distinct proteins, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]