

## Product datasheet for **RC224583L4V**

### PPP2R2B (NM\_181676) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PPP2R2B (NM_181676) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PPP2R2B
Synonyms:	B55BETA; PP2AB55BETA; PP2ABBETA; PP2APR55B; PP2APR55BETA; PR2AB55BETA; PR2ABBETA; PR2APR55BETA; PR52B; PR55-BETA; PR55BETA; SCA12
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_181676
ORF Size:	1338 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224583).
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_181676.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1978 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1341 bp
Locus ID:	5521
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q00005</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q32
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase



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**Protein Pathways:** Tight junction

**MW:** 51.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The product of this gene belongs to the phosphatase 2 regulatory subunit B family. Protein phosphatase 2 is one of the four major Ser/Thr phosphatases, and it is implicated in the negative control of cell growth and division. It consists of a common heteromeric core enzyme, which is composed of a catalytic subunit and a constant regulatory subunit, that associates with a variety of regulatory subunits. The B regulatory subunit might modulate substrate selectivity and catalytic activity. This gene encodes a beta isoform of the regulatory subunit B55 subfamily. Defects in this gene cause autosomal dominant spinocerebellar ataxia 12 (SCA12), a disease caused by degeneration of the cerebellum, sometimes involving the brainstem and spinal cord, and in resulting in poor coordination of speech and body movements. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, which encode different isoforms, have been identified for this gene. The 5' UTR of some of these variants includes a CAG trinucleotide repeat sequence (7-28 copies) that can be expanded to 55-78 copies in cases of SCA12. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]