

Product datasheet for **RC230138L3V**

PPP2R1B (NM_001177563) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PPP2R1B (NM_001177563) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PPP2R1B
Synonyms:	PP2A-Abeta; PR65B
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001177563
ORF Size:	1422 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC230138).
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_001177563.1
RefSeq ORF:	1425 bp
Locus ID:	5519
UniProt ID:	P30154
Cytogenetics:	11q23.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Phosphatase, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Long-term depression, Oocyte meiosis, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Tight junction, Wnt signaling pathway



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MW: 52.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a constant regulatory subunit of protein phosphatase 2. 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 constant regulatory subunit A serves as a scaffolding molecule to coordinate the assembly of the catalytic subunit and a variable regulatory B subunit. This gene encodes a beta isoform of the constant regulatory subunit A. Mutations in this gene have been associated with some lung and colon cancers. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2010]