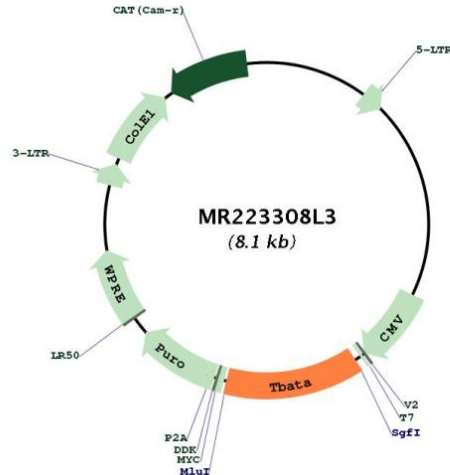




**Plasmid Map:**


**ACCN:** NM\_001017419

**ORF Size:** 1077 bp

**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.

**Components:** The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

**Reconstitution Method:**

1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

**RefSeq:** [NM\\_001017419.2](#), [NP\\_001017419.1](#)

**RefSeq Size:** 1443 bp

**RefSeq ORF:** 1080 bp

Locus ID: 65971

UniProt ID: [Q7TSD4](#)

Cytogenetics: 10 B4

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a putative transcription factor that is highly expressed in thymic cortical stromal cells, and may be involved in T-cell development. Its expression is developmentally regulated in the testis, where it is restricted to the haploid round spermatids during spermatogenesis, and thus this gene may also have a role in the control of male germ cell development. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two sets of transcript variants: the variants containing 5 additional exons at the 3' end encode long isoforms that are highly expressed in the testis, while the variants lacking the 3' end exons encode short isoforms that are highly expressed in the thymus. Most of the transcripts encoding the short isoforms have been shown to initiate translation from non-AUG (CUG) start sites. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]