

Product datasheet for **RC204179L2V**

PITX2 (NM_000325) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PITX2 (NM_000325) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PITX2
Synonyms:	ARP1; ASGD4; Brx1; IDG2; IGDS; IGDS2; IHG2; IRID2; Otlx2; PTX2; RGS; RIEG; RIEG1; RS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000325
ORF Size:	972 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204179).
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_000325.4
RefSeq Size:	2337 bp
RefSeq ORF:	975 bp
Locus ID:	5308
UniProt ID:	Q99697
Cytogenetics:	4q25
Domains:	homeobox, OAR
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: TGF-beta signaling pathway

MW: 35.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the RIEG/PITX homeobox family, which is in the bicoid class of homeodomain proteins. The encoded protein acts as a transcription factor and regulates procollagen lysyl hydroxylase gene expression. This protein plays a role in the terminal differentiation of somatotroph and lactotroph cell phenotypes, is involved in the development of the eye, tooth and abdominal organs, and acts as a transcriptional regulator involved in basal and hormone-regulated activity of prolactin. Mutations in this gene are associated with Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome, iridogoniodysgenesis syndrome, and sporadic cases of Peters anomaly. A similar protein in other vertebrates is involved in the determination of left-right asymmetry during development. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]