

## Product datasheet for RC212046L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## SOX6 (NM\_033326) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** SOX6 (NM\_033326) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: SOX6

Synonyms: HSSOX6; SOXD; TOLCAS

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 033326

ORF Size: 2424 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212046).

Sequence:

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:** <u>NM 033326.3, NP 201583.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 8865 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2427 bp

 Locus ID:
 55553

 UniProt ID:
 P35712

 Cytogenetics:
 11p15.2

Domains: HMG

**Protein Families:** Transcription Factors







**MW:** 89.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

This gene encodes a member of the D subfamily of sex determining region y-related transcription factors that are characterized by a conserved DNA-binding domain termed the high mobility group box and by their ability to bind the minor groove of DNA. The encoded protein is a transcriptional activator that is required for normal development of the central nervous system, chondrogenesis and maintenance of cardiac and skeletal muscle cells. The encoded protein interacts with other family members to cooperatively activate gene expression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]