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Product datasheet for RC215021L4V

FOXP2 (NM_014491) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FOXP2 (NM_014491) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FOXP2
Synonyms:	CAGH44; SPCH1; TNRC10
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_014491
ORF Size:	2145 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215021).
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_014491.1
RefSeq Size:	6373 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2148 bp
Locus ID:	93986
UniProt ID:	O15409
Cytogenetics:	7q31.1
Domains:	FH
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors

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MW: 79.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the forkhead/winged-helix (FOX) family of transcription factors. It is expressed in fetal and adult brain as well as in several other organs such as the lung and gut. The protein product contains a FOX DNA-binding domain and a large polyglutamine tract and is an evolutionarily conserved transcription factor, which may bind directly to approximately 300 to 400 gene promoters in the human genome to regulate the expression of a variety of genes. This gene is required for proper development of speech and language regions of the brain during embryogenesis, and may be involved in a variety of biological pathways and cascades that may ultimately influence language development. Mutations in this gene cause speech-language disorder 1 (SPCH1), also known as autosomal dominant speech and language disorder with orofacial dyspraxia. Multiple alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]