**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

# Product datasheet for RC224459L1V

## ALX4 (NM_021926) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

### Product data:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Type:** | Lentiviral Particles |
| **Product Name:** | ALX4 (NM_021926) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| **Symbol:** | ALX4 |
| **Synonyms:** | CRS5; FND2 |
| **Mammalian Cell Selection:** | None |
| **Vector:** | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| **Tag:** | Myc-DDK |
| **ACCN:** | NM_021926 |
| **ORF Size:** | 1233 bp |
| **ORF Nucleotide Sequence:** | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224459). |
| **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_021926.2 |
| **RefSeq Size:** | 1586 bp |
| **RefSeq ORF:** | 1236 bp |
| **Locus ID:** | 60529 |
| **UniProt ID:** | Q9H161 |
| **Cytogenetics:** | 11p11.2 |
| **Protein Families:** | Druggable Genome |
| **MW:** | 44.1 kDa |

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**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a paired-like homeodomain transcription factor expressed in the mesenchyme of developing bones, limbs, hair, teeth, and mammary tissue. Mutations in this gene cause parietal foramina 2 (PFM2); an autosomal dominant disease characterized by deficient ossification of the parietal bones. Mutations in this gene also cause a form of frontonasal dysplasia with alopecia and hypogonadism; suggesting a role for this gene in craniofacial development, mesenchymal-epithelial communication, and hair follicle development. Deletion of a segment of chromosome 11 containing this gene, del(11)(p11p12), causes Potocki-Shaffer syndrome (PSS); a syndrome characterized by craniofacial anomalies, cognitive disability, multiple exostoses, and genital abnormalities in males. In mouse, this gene has been shown to use dual translation initiation sites located 16 codons apart. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]