

Product datasheet for **RC228253L1V**

SHOX2 (NM_001163678) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | SHOX2 (NM_001163678) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | SHOX2 |
| Synonyms: | OG12; OG12X; SHOT |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_001163678 |
| ORF Size: | 957 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228253). |
| 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_001163678.1 |
| RefSeq ORF: | 960 bp |
| Locus ID: | 6474 |
| UniProt ID: | O60902 |
| Cytogenetics: | 3q25.32 |
| Protein Families: | Transcription Factors |
| MW: | 33.4 kDa |



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Gene Summary:

This gene is a member of the homeobox family of genes that encode proteins containing a 60-amino acid residue motif that represents a DNA binding domain. Homeobox genes have been characterized extensively as transcriptional regulators involved in pattern formation in both invertebrate and vertebrate species. Several human genetic disorders are caused by aberrations in human homeobox genes. This locus represents a pseudoautosomal homeobox gene that is thought to be responsible for idiopathic short stature, and it is implicated in the short stature phenotype of Turner syndrome patients. This gene is considered to be a candidate gene for Cornelia de Lange syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009]