

Product datasheet for SC210205

COCH (NM_001135058) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Symbol: COCH

Synonyms: COCH-5B2; COCH5B2; DFNA9; DFNB110

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

ACCN: NM_001135058

Insert Size: 857 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC210205 3'UTR clone of NM_001135058

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001135058. The complete sequence

of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

GCAATAAAACTGCTAGTGAGTTATTGTAA

ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul



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OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms

(SNPs).

Components: The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The

package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in

separate vials.

Note: Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um

filter is required.

RefSeq: <u>NM_001135058.2</u>

Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is highly conserved in human, mouse, and chicken, showing

94% and 79% amino acid identity of human to mouse and chicken sequences, respectively. Hybridization to this gene was detected in spindle-shaped cells located along nerve fibers between the auditory ganglion and sensory epithelium. These cells accompany neurites at the habenula perforata, the opening through which neurites extend to innervate hair cells. This and the pattern of expression of this gene in chicken inner ear paralleled the histologic findings of acidophilic deposits, consistent with mucopolysaccharide ground substance, in temporal bones from DFNA9 (autosomal dominant nonsyndromic sensorineural deafness 9) patients. Mutations that cause DFNA9 have been reported in this gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. Additional splice variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described but their biological validities have not been

demonstrated. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]

Locus ID: 1690

MW: 33.3