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Product datasheet for SC212501

FOXP2 (NM_148899) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	FOXP2 (NM_148899) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	FOXP2
Synonyms:	CAGH44; SPCH1; TNRC10
ACCN:	NM_148899
Insert Size:	131 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC212501 3'UTR clone of NM_148899 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_148899. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC AGTGCATATTGCTTTATAAACAGTAAATAGCTCTACCAATGTAACAGACTAAGAAAATGAACAATTTAG TGACAGTTAGAAAACAATGAGTGTGATGAAAAATACGGCAATAAAATGAAAGTAAAATGTAA ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
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.
RefSeq:	NM_148899.3

View online »

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]

Locus ID: 93986

MW: 5.2