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Product datasheet for SC337927

MYT1L (NM_001303052) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	MYT1L (NM_001303052) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	MYT1L
Synonyms:	MRD39; myT1-L; NZF1; ZC2H2C2; ZC2HC4B
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	PCMV6-Neo
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-NotI
ACCN:	NM_001303052
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min. 2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA. 3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature. 4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom. 5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	NM_001303052.1, NP_001289981.1
RefSeq Size:	7198 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3561 bp
Locus ID:	23040

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UniProt ID: Q9UL68

Cytogenetics: 2p25.3

Protein Families: Transcription Factors

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the zinc finger superfamily of transcription factors whose expression, thus far, has been found only in neuronal tissues. The encoded protein belongs to a novel class of cystein-cystein-histidine-cystein zinc finger proteins that function in the developing mammalian central nervous system. Forced expression of this gene in combination with the basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor NeuroD1 and the transcription factors POU class 3 homeobox 2 and achaete-scute family basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor 1 can convert fetal and postnatal human fibroblasts into induced neuronal cells, which are able to generate action potentials. Mutations in this gene have been associated with an autosomal dominant form of cognitive disability and with autism spectrum disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]