

## Product datasheet for **TP761959**

### FOXP2 (NM\_148899) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human forkhead box P2 (FOXP2), transcript variant 3, full length, with N-terminal GST and C-terminal His tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding full-length of FOXP2
Tag:	N-GST and C-His
Predicted MW:	97.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_683697</a>
Locus ID:	93986
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O15409</a> , <a href="#">Q8N6B6</a> , <a href="#">O15409-6</a>
RefSeq Size:	1410
Cytogenetics:	7q31.1
RefSeq ORF:	1869
Synonyms:	CAGH44; SPCH1; TNRC10



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**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]

**Protein Families:**

Transcription Factors

**Product images:**