

Product datasheet for RC200704L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

NCF2 (NM_000433) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: NCF2 (NM_000433) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: NCF2

Synonyms: NCF-2; NOXA2; P67-PHOX; P67PHOX

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_000433 **ORF Size:** 1578 bp

ORF Nucleotide

•

Sequence:

Cytogenetics:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200704).

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.

RefSeg: NM 000433.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2406 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1581 bp

 Locus ID:
 4688

 UniProt ID:
 P19878

Domains: PB1, TPR, SH3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

1q25.3





NCF2 (NM_000433) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC200704L4V

Protein Pathways: Leukocyte transendothelial migration

MW: 59.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes neutrophil cytosolic factor 2, the 67-kilodalton cytosolic subunit of the

multi-protein NADPH oxidase complex found in neutrophils. This oxidase produces a burst of superoxide which is delivered to the lumen of the neutrophil phagosome. Mutations in this gene, as well as in other NADPH oxidase subunits, can result in chronic granulomatous disease, a disease that causes recurrent infections by catalase-positive organisms. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by

RefSeq, Jun 2010]