

Product datasheet for **RC201592L3V**

CYB5R3 (NM_000398) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CYB5R3 (NM_000398) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CYB5R3
Synonyms:	B5R; DIA1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000398
ORF Size:	903 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201592).
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.
RefSeq:	NM_000398.4
RefSeq Size:	2923 bp
RefSeq ORF:	906 bp
Locus ID:	1727
UniProt ID:	P00387
Cytogenetics:	22q13.2
Domains:	NAD_binding_1, FAD_binding_6
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



[View online »](#)

Protein Pathways: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism

MW: 34.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes cytochrome b5 reductase, which includes a membrane-bound form in somatic cells (anchored in the endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondrial and other membranes) and a soluble form in erythrocytes. The membrane-bound form exists mainly on the cytoplasmic side of the endoplasmic reticulum and functions in desaturation and elongation of fatty acids, in cholesterol biosynthesis, and in drug metabolism. The erythrocyte form is located in a soluble fraction of circulating erythrocytes and is involved in methemoglobin reduction. The membrane-bound form has both membrane-binding and catalytic domains, while the soluble form has only the catalytic domain. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Mutations in this gene cause methemoglobinemias. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]