

Product datasheet for **RC202185L4V**

hHR23b (RAD23B) (NM_002874) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	hHR23b (RAD23B) (NM_002874) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	hHR23b
Synonyms:	HHR23B; HR23B; P58
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002874
ORF Size:	1227 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202185).
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_002874.3
RefSeq Size:	4167 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1230 bp
Locus ID:	5887
UniProt ID:	P54727
Cytogenetics:	9q31.2
Domains:	UBA, UBQ, STI1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Nucleotide excision repair

MW: 43.2 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is one of two human homologs of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Rad23, a protein involved in the nucleotide excision repair (NER). This protein was found to be a component of the protein complex that specifically complements the NER defect of xeroderma pigmentosum group C (XP-c) cell extracts in vitro. This protein was also shown to interact with, and elevate the nucleotide excision activity of 3-methyladenine-DNA glycosylase (MPG), which suggested a role in DNA damage recognition in base excision repair. This protein contains an N-terminal ubiquitin-like domain, which was reported to interact with 26S proteasome, and thus this protein may be involved in the ubiquitin mediated proteolytic pathway in cells. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]