

## Product datasheet for **RC202275L4V**

### **P4HB (NM\_000918) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	P4HB (NM_000918) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	P4HB
Synonyms:	CLCRP1; DSI; ERBA2L; GIT; P4Hbeta; PDI; PDIA1; PHDB; PO4DB; PO4HB; PROHB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000918
ORF Size:	1524 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202275).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_000918.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2596 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1527 bp
Locus ID:	5034
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P07237</a>
Cytogenetics:	17q25.3
Domains:	thioered
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



[View online »](#)

**MW:** 57.1 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes the beta subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase, a highly abundant multifunctional enzyme that belongs to the protein disulfide isomerase family. When present as a tetramer consisting of two alpha and two beta subunits, this enzyme is involved in hydroxylation of prolyl residues in procollagen. This enzyme is also a disulfide isomerase containing two thioredoxin domains that catalyze the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. Other known functions include its ability to act as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins in a concentration-dependent manner, its ability to bind thyroid hormone, its role in both the influx and efflux of S-nitrosothiol-bound nitric oxide, and its function as a subunit of the microsomal triglyceride transfer protein complex. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]