

## Product datasheet for **RC206047L3V**

### **CBLB (NM\_170662) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CBLB (NM_170662) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CBLB
Synonyms:	Cbl-b; Nbla00127; RNF56
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_170662
ORF Size:	2946 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206047).
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_170662.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	3976 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2949 bp
Locus ID:	868
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q13191</a>
Cytogenetics:	3q13.11
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



[View online »](#)

<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Chronic myeloid leukemia, Endocytosis, ErbB signaling pathway, Insulin signaling pathway, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
<b>MW:</b>	109.4 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene encodes an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which promotes proteasome-mediated protein degradation by transferring ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme to a substrate. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of immune response by limiting T-cell receptor, B-cell receptor, and high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor activation. Studies in mouse suggest that this gene is involved in antifungal host defense and that its inhibition leads to increased fungal killing. Manipulation of this gene may be beneficial in implementing immunotherapies for a variety of conditions, including cancer, autoimmune diseases, allergies, and infections. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2017]