

Product datasheet for RC207544L4V

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

CYBB (NM_000397) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CYBB (NM_000397) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CYBE

Synonyms: AMCBX2; CGD; CGDX; GP91-1; GP91-PHOX; GP91PHOX; IMD34; NOX2; p91-PHOX

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_000397 **ORF Size:** 1710 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207544).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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: <u>NM 000397.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 4353 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1713 bp

 Locus ID:
 1536

 UniProt ID:
 P04839

Cytogenetics: Xp21.1-p11.4

Domains: Ferric reduct

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane





CYBB (NM_000397) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC207544L4V

Protein Pathways: Leukocyte transendothelial migration

MW: 65.3 kDa

Gene Summary: Cytochrome b (-245) is composed of cytochrome b alpha (CYBA) and beta (CYBB) chain. It has

been proposed as a primary component of the microbicidal oxidase system of phagocytes. CYBB deficiency is one of five described biochemical defects associated with chronic granulomatous disease (CGD). In this disorder, there is decreased activity of phagocyte NADPH oxidase; neutrophils are able to phagocytize bacteria but cannot kill them in the phagocytic vacuoles. The cause of the killing defect is an inability to increase the cell's respiration and consequent failure to deliver activated oxygen into the phagocytic vacuole.

[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]