

Product datasheet for **RC219216L3V**

C4BPB (NM_001017367) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	C4BPB (NM_001017367) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	C4BPB
Synonyms:	C4BP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001017367
ORF Size:	753 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219216).
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_001017367.1 , NP_001017367.1
RefSeq Size:	967 bp
RefSeq ORF:	759 bp
Locus ID:	725
UniProt ID:	P20851
Cytogenetics:	1q32.1
Protein Pathways:	Complement and coagulation cascades
MW:	28.3 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of a superfamily of proteins composed predominantly of tandemly arrayed short consensus repeats of approximately 60 amino acids. A single, unique beta-chain encoded by this gene assembles with seven identical alpha-chains into the predominant isoform of C4b-binding protein, a multimeric protein that controls activation of the complement cascade through the classical pathway. C4b-binding protein has a regulatory role in the coagulation system also, mediated through the beta-chain binding of protein S, a vitamin K-dependent protein that serves as a cofactor of activated protein C. The genes encoding both alpha and beta chains are located adjacent to each other on human chromosome 1 in the regulator of complement activation gene cluster. Alternative splicing gives rise to multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]