

## Product datasheet for RC219402L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Xanthine Oxidase (XDH) (NM 000379) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Xanthine Oxidase (XDH) (NM\_000379) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Xanthine Oxidase Synonyms: XAN1; XO; XOR

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_000379

 ORF Size:
 3999 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

OTI Disclaimer:

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Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219402).

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 000379.2

 RefSeq Size:
 4428 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 4002 bp

 Locus ID:
 7498

 UniProt ID:
 P47989

 Cytogenetics:
 2p23.1

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome





## Xanthine Oxidase (XDH) (NM\_000379) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC219402L1V

Protein Pathways: Caffeine metabolism, Drug metabolism - other enzymes, Metabolic pathways, Purine

metabolism

MW: 146.2 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Xanthine dehydrogenase belongs to the group of molybdenum-containing hydroxylases

involved in the oxidative metabolism of purines. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Xanthine dehydrogenase can be converted to xanthine oxidase by reversible sulfhydryl oxidation or by irreversible proteolytic modification. Defects in xanthine dehydrogenase cause xanthinuria, may contribute to adult respiratory stress syndrome, and may potentiate influenza infection through an oxygen metabolite-dependent mechanism. [provided by

RefSeq, Jan 2014]