

Product datasheet for RC221075L4V

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Cytochrome P450 26B (CYP26B1) (NM_019885) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Cytochrome P450 26B (CYP26B1) (NM 019885) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Cytochrome P450 26B

Synonyms: CYP26A2; P450RAI-2; P450RAI2; RHFCA

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_019885 **ORF Size:** 1536 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221075).

Sequence:
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.

RefSeg: NM 019885.3, NP 063938.1

 RefSeq Size:
 4567 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1539 bp

 Locus ID:
 56603

 UniProt ID:
 Q9NR63

 Cytogenetics:
 2p13.2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, P450

Protein Pathways: Retinol metabolism





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MW: 58 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily. The cytochrome P450 proteins are monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. The encoded protein is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum, and functions as a critical regulator of all-trans retinoic acid levels by the specific inactivation of all-trans retinoic acid to hydroxylated forms. Mutations in this gene are associated with radiohumeral fusions and other skeletal and craniofacial anomalies, and increased levels of the encoded protein are associated with atherosclerotic lesions.

Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2013]