

## Product datasheet for **RC223868L4V**

### CFHR5 (NM\_030787) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CFHR5 (NM_030787) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CFHR5
Synonyms:	CFHL5; CFHR5D; FHR-5; FHR5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_030787
ORF Size:	1707 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223868).
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_030787.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	2823 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1710 bp
Locus ID:	81494
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9BXR6</a>
Cytogenetics:	1q31.3
Domains:	CCP
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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**MW:** 62.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene is a member of a small complement factor H (CFH) gene cluster on chromosome 1. Each member of this gene family contains multiple short consensus repeats (SCRs) typical of regulators of complement activation. The protein encoded by this gene has nine SCRs with the first two repeats having heparin binding properties, a region within repeats 5-7 having heparin binding and C reactive protein binding properties, and the C-terminal repeats being similar to a complement component 3 b (C3b) binding domain. This protein co-localizes with C3, binds C3b in a dose-dependent manner, and is recruited to tissues damaged by C-reactive protein. Allelic variations in this gene have been associated, but not causally linked, with two different forms of kidney disease: membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type II (MPGNII) and hemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS). [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]