

Product datasheet for **RG219158**

C4BPB (NM_001017364) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	C4BPB (NM_001017364) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	C4BPB
Synonyms:	C4BP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	>RG219158 representing NM_001017364 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGTTTTTTTGGTGTGCGTGCTGTCTTATGGTTGCGTGGCGAGTTTCTGCTTCAGATGAGCACTGTCCAG
AGCTTCTCCAGTGGACAATAGCATATTTGTCGCAAAGGAGGTGGAAGGACAGATTCTGGGGACTTACGT
TTGTATCAAGGGCTACCACCTGGTAGGAAAGAAGACCCTTTTTTGCAATGCCTCTAAGGAGTGGGATAAC
ACCACTACTGAGTGCCGCTTGGCCACTGTCCTGATCCTGTGCTGGTGAATGGAGAGTTCAGTTCCTCAG
GGCCTGTGAATGTAAGTGACAAAATCACGTTTATGTGCAATGACCACTACATCCTCAAGGGCAGCAATCG
GAGCCAGTGTCTAGAGGACCACACTGGGCACCTCCCTTTCCCATCTGCAAAAAGTAGGGACTGTGACCCCT
CCTGGGAATCCAGTTCATGGCTATTTTGAAGGAAATAACTTCACCTTAGGATCCACCATTAGTTATTACT
GTGAAGACAGGTACTACTTAGTGGCGTGCAGGAGCAGCAATGCGTTGATGGGGAGTGGAGCAGTGCCT
TCCAGTCTGCAAGTTGATCCAGGAAGCTCCCAAACCAGAGTGTGAGAAGGCATTCTTGCCTTTCAGGAG
AGTAAGAACCTCTGCGAAGCCATGGAGAAGCTTTATGCAACAATTAAGGAAAAGTGGCATGACAATGGAGG
AGCTAAAATATTCTCTGGAGCTGAAGAAAGCTGAGTTGAAGGCAAATTTGTTG

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RG219158 representing NM_001017364
 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

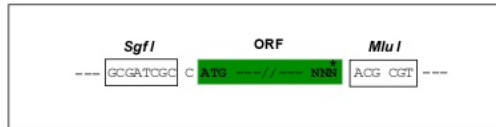
MFFWCACCLMVAWRVSASDEHCPPELPPVDNSIFVAKEVEGQILGTYYVCIKGYHLVGKKTLCFNASKEDWN
 TTTECR LGHC PDPVLVNGEFSSSGPVNVSDKITFMCNDHYILKGSNRSQCLEDHTWAPPFPICKSRDCDP
 PGNPVHGYFEGNFTLGSTISYYCEDRYLVGVQEQQCVDGEWSSALPVCKLIQEAPKPECEKALLAFQE
 SKNLCEAMENFMQQLKESGMTMEELKYSLELKKAKELKAKLL

TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

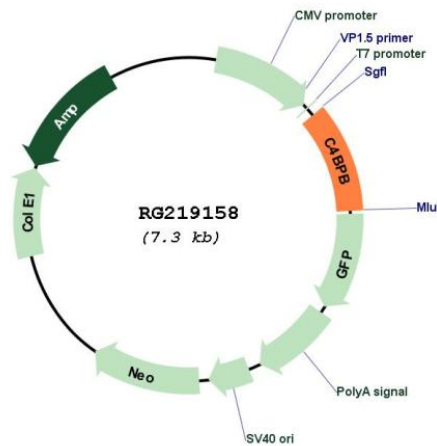
Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:

Cloning sites used for ORF Shutting:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001017364

ORF Size: 753 bp

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.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
RefSeq:	NM_001017364.1 , NP_001017364.1
RefSeq Size:	1128 bp
RefSeq ORF:	756 bp
Locus ID:	725
UniProt ID:	P20851
Cytogenetics:	1q32.1
Protein Pathways:	Complement and coagulation cascades
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]