MSRB1 Knockout cell line (AC16)

Catalog Number: KOA09309

Product Information

Product Name	MSRB1 Knockout cell line (AC16)
specification	1*10^6
Storage and transportation	Shipped on dry ice; Store in liquid nitrogen
Cell morphology	Fibroblast-like, adherent
Passage ratio	1 : 3-1 : 4
species	Human
Gene	MSRB1
Gene ID	51734
Build method	Electroporation/Lentivirus
Mycoplasma testing	negative
Cultivation system	90% DMEM/F12+10% FBS
Price (USD)	Inquiry
Parental Cell Line	AC16
Quality Control	Genotype: MSRB1 Knockout cell line (AC16)>95% viability before freezing. All cells were tested and found to be free of bacterial, viruses,mycoplasma and other toxins.

Gene Information

Gene Official Full Name	methionine sulfoxide reductase B1provided by HGNC
Also known as	SELR; SELX; SepR; SEPX1; HSPC270; SELENOR; SELENOX
Gene Description	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase B (MsrB) family. Members of this family function as repair enzymes that protect proteins from oxidative stress by catalyzing the reduction of methionine-R-sulfoxides to methionines. This protein is highly expressed in liver and kidney, and is localized to the nucleus and cytosol. It is the only member of the MsrB family that is a selenoprotein, containing a selenocysteine (Sec) residue at its active site. It also has the highest methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase activity compared to other members containing cysteine in place of Sec. Sec is encoded by the UGA codon, which normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTRs of selenoprotein mRNAs contain a conserved stem-loop structure, designated the Sec insertion sequence (SECIS) element, that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon, rather than as a stop signal. A pseudogene of this locus has been identified

	on chromosome 19. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]
Expression	Ubiquitous expression in kidney (RPKM 37.2), liver (RPKM 35.6) and 25 other tissues See more