



# Recombinant Human Cytochrome b-245 light chain (CYBA)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP006323HU-B
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P13498
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	≥85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	GQIEWAMWA NEQALASGLI LITGGIVATA GRFTQWYFGA YSIVAGVFVC LLEYPRGKRK KGSTMERWGQ KYMTAVVKLF GPFTRNYYVR AVLHLLLSVP AGFLLATILG TACLAIASGI YLLAAVRGEQ WTPIEPKPRE RPQIGGTIKQ PPSNPPPRPP AEARKKPSEE EAAVAAGGPP GGPQVNPIPV TDEVV
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	CYBA
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Cytochrome b-245 light chain Alternative name(s): Cytochrome b(558) alpha chain Cytochrome b558 subunit alpha Neutrophil cytochrome b 22 kDa polypeptide Superoxide-generating NADPH oxidase light chain subunit p22
<b>Expression Region</b>	2-195
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length of Mature Protein
<b>Target Details</b>	Cytochrome b is comprised of a light chain (alpha) and a heavy chain (beta). This gene encodes the light, alpha subunit which has been proposed as a primary component of the microbicidal oxidase system of phagocytes. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal recessive chronic granulomatous disease (CGD), that is characterized by the failure of activated phagocytes to generate superoxide, which is important for the microbicidal activity of these cells.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life



of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.