YGL160W is part of a family of nine homologous genes involved or predicted to be involved in iron uptake that can be roughly grouped into three classes based on sequence similarity and transcriptional regulation: FRE1 and FRE7; FRE2 through FRE6; and FRE8 and YGL160W. FRE8 and YGL160W transcription is not affected by either iron or copper. Mutants lacking FRE8 are unable to grow in low iron and are respiration deficient.Fre1p and Fre2p are the major cell-surface iron reductases and together account for 90-98% of cell-surface reductase activity. Fre1p and Fre2p are homologous to the human gp91phox protein, the large subunit of human cytochrome b558, which reduces oxygen to bactericidal superoxideon the surface of phagocytic leukocytes. Deficiency of gp91phox causes X-linked chronic granulomatous disease.