

## Product datasheet for RC202407L1V

### STARD5 (NM\_181900) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	STARD5 (NM_181900) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	STARD5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_181900
ORF Size:	639 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202407).
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_181900.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1344 bp
RefSeq ORF:	642 bp
Locus ID:	80765
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9NSY2</a>
Cytogenetics:	15q25.1
MW:	23.8 kDa


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**Gene Summary:**

Proteins containing a steroidogenic acute regulatory-related lipid transfer (START) domain are often involved in the trafficking of lipids and cholesterol between diverse intracellular membranes. This gene is a member of the StarD subfamily that encodes START-related lipid transfer proteins. The protein encoded by this gene is a cholesterol transporter and is also able to bind and transport other sterol-derived molecules related to the cholesterol/bile acid biosynthetic pathways such as 25-hydroxycholesterol. Its expression is upregulated during endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. The protein is thought to act as a cytosolic sterol transporter that moves cholesterol between intracellular membranes such as from the cytoplasm to the ER and from the ER to the Golgi apparatus. Alternative splicing of this gene produces multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]