

Product datasheet for RC203109L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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HSD11B1 (NM_005525) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: HSD11B1 (NM_005525) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: HSD11B1

Synonyms: 11-beta-HSD1; 11-DH; CORTRD2; HDL; HSD11; HSD11B; HSD11L; SDR26C1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_005525

ORF Size: 876 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203109).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 005525.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1477 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 879 bp

 Locus ID:
 3290

 UniProt ID:
 P28845

 Cytogenetics:
 1q32.2

Domains: adh_short

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane





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Protein Pathways: Androgen and estrogen metabolism, C21-Steroid hormone metabolism, Metabolic pathways

MW: 32.4 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a microsomal enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of

the stress hormone cortisol to the inactive metabolite cortisone. In addition, the encoded protein can catalyze the reverse reaction, the conversion of cortisone to cortisol. Too much cortisol can lead to central obesity, and a particular variation in this gene has been associated with obesity and insulin resistance in children. Mutations in this gene and H6PD (hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (glucose 1-dehydrogenase)) are the cause of cortisone reductase deficiency. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same

protein.[provided by RefSeq, May 2011]