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Product datasheet for RC205915L4V

UGT2B7 (NM_001074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	UGT2B7 (NM_001074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	UGT2B7
Synonyms:	UDPGT 2B7; UDPGT2B7; UDPGT 2B9; UDPGTh-2; UDPGTH2; UGT2B9
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001074
ORF Size:	1587 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205915).
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. 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.
RefSeq:	NM_001074.2
RefSeq Size:	1899 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1590 bp
Locus ID:	7364
UniProt ID:	P16662
Cytogenetics:	4q13.2
Domains:	UDPGT
Protein Families:	Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways:	Androgen and estrogen metabolism, Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism, Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Drug metabolism - other enzymes, Metabolic pathways, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Pentose and glucuronate interconversions, Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism, Retinol metabolism, Starch and sucrose metabolism
MW:	61.2 kDa
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the UDP-glycosyltransferase (UGT) family. UGTs serve a major role in the conjugation and subsequent elimination of potentially toxic xenobiotics and endogenous compounds. This protein is localized in the microsome membrane, and has unique specificity for 3,4-catechol estrogens and estriol, suggesting that it may play an important role in regulating the level and activity of these potent estrogen metabolites. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2017]