

## Product datasheet for **RC206422L3V**

### NR0B2 (NM\_021969) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NR0B2 (NM_021969) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NR0B2
Synonyms:	SHP; SHP1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_021969
ORF Size:	771 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206422).
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_021969.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1277 bp
RefSeq ORF:	774 bp
Locus ID:	8431
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q15466</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p36.11
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors
MW:	28.1 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is an unusual orphan receptor that contains a putative ligand-binding domain but lacks a conventional DNA-binding domain. The gene product is a member of the nuclear hormone receptor family, a group of transcription factors regulated by small hydrophobic hormones, a subset of which do not have known ligands and are referred to as orphan nuclear receptors. The protein has been shown to interact with retinoid and thyroid hormone receptors, inhibiting their ligand-dependent transcriptional activation. In addition, interaction with estrogen receptors has been demonstrated, leading to inhibition of function. Studies suggest that the protein represses nuclear hormone receptor-mediated transactivation via two separate steps: competition with coactivators and the direct effects of its transcriptional repressor function. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]