

Product datasheet for **RC211019L2V**

CYP7A1 (NM_000780) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | CYP7A1 (NM_000780) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | CYP7A1 |
| Synonyms: | CP7A; CYP7; CYPVII |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_000780 |
| ORF Size: | 1512 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211019). |
| 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_000780.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2875 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1515 bp |
| Locus ID: | 1581 |
| UniProt ID: | P22680 |
| Cytogenetics: | 8q12.1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, P450, Transmembrane |
| Protein Pathways: | Metabolic pathways, PPAR signaling pathway, Primary bile acid biosynthesis |



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MW: 57.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily of enzymes. The cytochrome P450 proteins are monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. This endoplasmic reticulum membrane protein catalyzes the first reaction in the cholesterol catabolic pathway in the liver, which converts cholesterol to bile acids. This reaction is the rate limiting step and the major site of regulation of bile acid synthesis, which is the primary mechanism for the removal of cholesterol from the body. Polymorphisms in the promoter of this gene are associated with defects in bile acid synthesis. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010]