

Product datasheet for **RC211135L4V**

HSD17B1 (NM_000413) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HSD17B1 (NM_000413) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HSD17B1
Synonyms:	17-beta-HSD; 20-alpha-HSD; E2DH; EDH17B2; EDHB17; HSD17; SDR28C1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000413
ORF Size:	984 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211135).
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_000413.2
RefSeq Size:	2248 bp
RefSeq ORF:	987 bp
Locus ID:	3292
UniProt ID:	P14061
Cytogenetics:	17q21.2
Domains:	adh_short
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Androgen and estrogen metabolism, Metabolic pathways

MW: 35 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the 17beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase family of short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases. It has a dual function in estrogen activation and androgen inactivation and plays a major role in establishing the estrogen E2 concentration gradient between serum and peripheral tissues. The encoded protein catalyzes the last step in estrogen activation, using NADPH to convert estrogens E1 and E2 and androgens like 4-androstenedione, to testosterone. It has an N-terminal short-chain dehydrogenase domain with a cofactor binding site, and a narrow, hydrophobic C-terminal domain with a steroid substrate binding site. This gene is expressed primarily in the placenta and ovarian granulosa cells, and to a lesser extent, in the endometrium, adipose tissue, and prostate. Polymorphisms in this gene have been linked to breast and prostate cancer. A pseudogene of this gene has been identified. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]