

## Product datasheet for RC212093L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## **HSD11B1 (NM 181755) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** HSD11B1 (NM 181755) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

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

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

ACCN:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Myc-DDK Tag: NM 181755

**ORF Size:** 876 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212093).

Sequence:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of OTI Disclaimer: 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 181755.1

RefSeq Size: 1457 bp RefSeq ORF: 879 bp Locus ID: 3290 **UniProt ID:** P28845 Cytogenetics: 1q32.2

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

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





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**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]