

Product datasheet for **RC212665L4V**

Estrogen Receptor beta (ESR2) (NM_001040275) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Estrogen Receptor beta (ESR2) (NM_001040275) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Estrogen Receptor beta
Synonyms:	ER-BETA; Erb; ESR-BETA; ESRB; ESTRB; NR3A2; ODG8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001040275
ORF Size:	1485 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212665).
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_001040275.1 , NP_001035365.1
RefSeq Size:	2470 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1488 bp
Locus ID:	2100
UniProt ID:	Q92731
Cytogenetics:	14q23.2-q23.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors
MW:	55.3 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the family of estrogen receptors and superfamily of nuclear receptor transcription factors. The gene product contains an N-terminal DNA binding domain and C-terminal ligand binding domain and is localized to the nucleus, cytoplasm, and mitochondria. Upon binding to 17beta-estradiol or related ligands, the encoded protein forms homo- or hetero-dimers that interact with specific DNA sequences to activate transcription. Some isoforms dominantly inhibit the activity of other estrogen receptor family members. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of some of these variants has not been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]