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Product datasheet for RC213439L2V

UGT (UGT1A1) (NM_000463) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	UGT (UGT1A1) (NM_000463) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	UGT
Synonyms:	BILIQTL1; GNT1; HUG-BR1; UDPGT; UDPGT 1-1; UGT1; UGT1A
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000463
ORF Size:	1599 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213439).
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_000463.2
RefSeq Size:	2357 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1602 bp
Locus ID:	54658
UniProt ID:	P22309
Cytogenetics:	2q37.1
Domains:	UDPGT
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Androgen and estrogen metabolism, Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism, Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Drug metabolism - other enzymes, Metabolic pathways, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Pentose and glucuronate interconversions, Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism, Retinol metabolism, Starch and sucrose metabolism

MW: 59.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a UDP-glucuronosyltransferase, an enzyme of the glucuronidation pathway that transforms small lipophilic molecules, such as steroids, bilirubin, hormones, and drugs, into water-soluble, excretable metabolites. This gene is part of a complex locus that encodes several UDP-glucuronosyltransferases. The locus includes thirteen unique alternate first exons followed by four common exons. Four of the alternate first exons are considered pseudogenes. Each of the remaining nine 5' exons may be spliced to the four common exons, resulting in nine proteins with different N-termini and identical C-termini. Each first exon encodes the substrate binding site, and is regulated by its own promoter. The preferred substrate of this enzyme is bilirubin, although it also has moderate activity with simple phenols, flavones, and C18 steroids. Mutations in this gene result in Crigler-Najjar syndromes types I and II and in Gilbert syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]