

Product datasheet for **RC216757L2V**

Constitutive androstane receptor (NR1I3) (NM_001077472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Constitutive androstane receptor (NR1I3) (NM_001077472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Constitutive androstane receptor |
| Synonyms: | CAR; CAR1; MB67 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_001077472 |
| ORF Size: | 972 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC216757). |
| 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_001077472.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1256 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 975 bp |
| Locus ID: | 9970 |
| UniProt ID: | Q14994 |
| Cytogenetics: | 1q23.3 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors |



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MW: 36.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily, and is a key regulator of xenobiotic and endobiotic metabolism. The protein binds to DNA as a monomer or a heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor and regulates the transcription of target genes involved in drug metabolism and bilirubin clearance, such as cytochrome P450 family members. Unlike most nuclear receptors, this transcriptional regulator is constitutively active in the absence of ligand but is regulated by both agonists and inverse agonists. Ligand binding results in translocation of this protein to the nucleus, where it activates or represses target gene transcription. These ligands include bilirubin, a variety of foreign compounds, steroid hormones, and prescription drugs. In addition to drug metabolism, the CAR protein is also reported to regulate genes involved in glucose metabolism, lipid metabolism, cell proliferation, and circadian clock regulation. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]