

Product datasheet for **RC222840L1V**

CYP27B1 (NM_000785) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | CYP27B1 (NM_000785) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | CYP27B1 |
| Synonyms: | CP2B; CYP1; CYP1alpha; CYP27B; P450c1; PDDR; VDD1; VDDR; VDDRI; VDR |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_000785 |
| ORF Size: | 1524 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222840). |
| 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_000785.3 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2503 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1527 bp |
| Locus ID: | 1594 |
| UniProt ID: | O15528 |
| Cytogenetics: | 12q14.1 |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, P450 |
| Protein Pathways: | Metabolic pathways, Steroid biosynthesis |



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MW: 56.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the cytochrome P450 superfamily of enzymes. The cytochrome P450 proteins are monooxygenases which catalyze many reactions involved in drug metabolism and synthesis of cholesterol, steroids and other lipids. The protein encoded by this gene localizes to the inner mitochondrial membrane where it hydroxylates 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 at the 1alpha position. This reaction synthesizes 1alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the active form of vitamin D3, which binds to the vitamin D receptor and regulates calcium metabolism. Thus this enzyme regulates the level of biologically active vitamin D and plays an important role in calcium homeostasis. Mutations in this gene can result in vitamin D-dependent rickets type I. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]