

Product datasheet for **SC201080**

Constitutive androstane receptor (NR1I3) (NM_001077479) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	Constitutive androstane receptor (NR1I3) (NM_001077479) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	NR1I3
Synonyms:	CAR; CAR1; MB67
ACCN:	NM_001077479
Insert Size:	158 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC201080 3'UTR clone of NM_001077479 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001077479. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC ATGCCGCTGCTCCAGGAGATCTGCAGCTGAGGCCATGCTCACTTCCTTCCCAGCTCACCTGGAACACC CTGGATACACTGGAGTGGGAAAATGCTGGGACCAAGATTGGCCGGGTTCAAAGGGAGCCCAAGTGGT GCAATGAAAGACTAAAGCAA ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTGAAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<u>NM_001077479.3</u>



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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]

Locus ID:

9970

MW:

5.8