

Product datasheet for SC205789

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

HSD11B1 (NM_005525) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: HSD11B1 (NM_005525) Human 3' UTR Clone

Symbol: HSD11B²

Synonyms: 11-beta-HSD1; 11-DH; CORTRD2; HDL; HSD11; HSD11B; HSD11L; SDR26C1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

ACCN: NM_005525

Insert Size: 429 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC205789 3' UTR clone of NM_005525

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_005525. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Red=Cloning site

Blue=Stop Codon

CAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGC

CAAATGAAA

 ${\color{red} \textbf{ACGCGT}} \textbf{AAGCGGCCGCGGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCG}$

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

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).





HSD11B1 (NM_005525) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC205789

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 005525.2</u>

Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a microsomal enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of

the stress hormone cortisol to the inactive metabolite cortisone. In addition, the encoded protein can catalyze the reverse reaction, the conversion of cortisone to cortisol. Too much cortisol can lead to central obesity, and a particular variation in this gene has been associated with obesity and insulin resistance in children. Mutations in this gene and H6PD (hexose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (glucose 1-dehydrogenase)) are the cause of cortisone reductase deficiency. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein.

[provided by RefSeq, May 2011]

Locus ID: 3290