

## Product datasheet for **KN205068RB**

### GPR 164 (OR51E1) Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	RFP-BSD
Symbol:	GPR 164
Locus ID:	143503
Components:	<b>KN205068G1</b> , GPR 164 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN205068G2</b> , GPR 164 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN205068RBD</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_152430</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q8TCB6</a>
Synonyms:	D-GPCR; DGPCR; GPR136; GPR164; OR51E1P; OR52A3P; POGR; PSGR2
Summary:	Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]



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## Product images:

