

Product datasheet for **MR214068L3V**

Olfr421 (Olfr421-ps1) (NM_146720) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Symbol:	Olfr421-ps1
Synonyms:	MOR105-3; Olfr421; Olfr422-ps1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_146720
ORF Size:	945 bp

ORF Nucleotide Sequence: The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR214068).

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_146720.3 , NP_666931.3
RefSeq Size:	1050 bp
RefSeq ORF:	948 bp
Locus ID:	258715
Cytogenetics:	1 H3



Gene 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. This olfactory receptor gene appears to represent a strain-specific polymorphic pseudogene in mouse, where some strains, including the C57BL/6 reference genome strain, have a non-functional allele, while other strains have a protein-coding allele. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]