

Product datasheet for **MR221766L3V**

Olfr1038 (Olfr1038-ps) (NM_147013) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Symbol:	Olfr1038-ps
Synonyms:	MOR185-3; Olfr1038
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_147013
ORF Size:	957 bp

ORF Nucleotide Sequence: The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR221766).

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_147013.2](#), [NP_667224.1](#)

RefSeq Size: 1212 bp

RefSeq ORF: 960 bp

Locus ID: 259015

UniProt ID: [Q8VGS1](#)

Cytogenetics: 2 D



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, Jan 2019]