

Product datasheet for RC218457L3V

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

Olfactory receptor 10X1 (OR10X1) (NM_001004477) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Olfactory receptor 10X1 (OR10X1) (NM 001004477) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral

Particle

Symbol: Olfactory receptor 10X1

Synonyms: OR1-13; OR1-14; OR10X1P

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM 001004477

ORF Size: 978 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218457).

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 001004477.1, NP 001004477.1

 RefSeq Size:
 981 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 981 bp

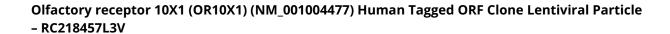
 Locus ID:
 128367

 UniProt ID:
 Q8NGY0

 Cytogenetics:
 1q23.1

Protein Families: Transmembrane







Protein Pathways: Olfactory transduction

MW: 36.3 kDa

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 is a segregating pseudogene, where some individuals have an allele that encodes a functional olfactory receptor, while other individuals have an allele encoding a protein that is predicted

to be non-functional. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2015]