

Product datasheet for **RC218457L4V**

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-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
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



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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]