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Product datasheet for RC220020L3V

OR8G1 (NM_001002905) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	OR8G1 (NM_001002905) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	OR8G1
Synonyms:	HSTPCR25; OR8G1P; TPCR25
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001002905
ORF Size:	933 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220020).`
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_001002905.1, NP_001002905.1
RefSeq Size:	936 bp
RefSeq ORF:	936 bp
Locus ID:	26494
UniProt ID:	Q15617
Cytogenetics:	11q24.2
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Olfactory transduction

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MW: 34.7 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 family member represents a polymorphic pseudogene, whereby some individuals have a functional allele that encodes a full-length protein, while others have a non-functional allele due to the presence of an early stop codon and a 3' end deletion. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]