

Product datasheet for **RC221694L4V**

OR4X1 (NM_001004726) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	OR4X1 (NM_001004726) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	OR4X1
Synonyms:	OR11-104
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001004726
ORF Size:	915 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221694).
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_001004726.1 , NP_001004726.1
RefSeq Size:	918 bp
RefSeq ORF:	918 bp
Locus ID:	390113
UniProt ID:	Q8NH49
Cytogenetics:	11p11.2
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Olfactory transduction



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MW: 34 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, Jul 2015]