

Product datasheet for RC224882L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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OR1D5 (NM_014566) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: OR1D5 (NM 014566) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: OR1D5

Synonyms: C17orf2; OR1D4; OR17-2; OR17-30; OR17-31

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 014566

ORF Size: 936 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224882).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 014566.1, NP 055381.1

 RefSeq Size:
 939 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 939 bp

 Locus ID:
 8386

 UniProt ID:
 P58170

 Cytogenetics:
 17p13.3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Olfactory transduction





ORIGENE

MW: 35.2 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]