

Product datasheet for TR310927

OR2A7 Human shRNA Plasmid Kit (Locus ID 401427)

Product data:

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

| Product Type:shRNA PlasmidsProduct Name:OR2A7 Human shRNA Plasmid Kit (Locus ID 401427)Locus ID:401427Synonyms:HSDJ0798C17; OR2A21Vector:pRS (TR20003)E. coli Selection:AmpicillinMammalian Cell Selection:PuromycinFormat:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). Sµg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.Performat:OM26A5Summary:Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor genes and protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor genes and protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor genes and protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor genes and protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor genes and protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor genes and protein-mediated transduction of other organisms. [provided by RefSeq. Jul 2008;ShRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com if you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our custom shRNA sequence. | | |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Locus ID:401427Synonyms:HSDJ0798C17; OR2A21Vector:pRS (TR20003)E. coli Selection:AmpicillinMarmalian CellPuromycinSelection:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). Sµg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:O96R45Summary: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 genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by RefSeq. Jul 2008]ShRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Product Type: | shRNA Plasmids |
| Synonyms:HSDJ0798C17; OR2A21Vector:pRS (TR20003)E. coli Selection:AmpicillinMammalian Cell Selection:PuromycinFormat:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). Sµg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328,1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:O96R45Summary: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 genes 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]ShRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Product Name: | OR2A7 Human shRNA Plasmid Kit (Locus ID 401427) |
| Vector:pRS (TR20003)E. coli Selection:AmpicillinMammalian CellPuromycinSelection:Retroviral plasmidsFormat:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:Q96R45Summary: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 genes 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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Locus ID: | 401427 |
| E. coli Selection:AmpicillinMammalian CellPuromycinSelection:Retroviral plasmidsFormat:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:O96R45Summary: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-transmebrame 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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Synonyms: | HSDJ0798C17; OR2A21 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection:PuromycinFormat:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:Q96R45Summary: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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Vector: | pRS (TR20003) |
| Selection:Format:Retroviral plasmidsComponents:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:O96R45Summary: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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | E. coli Selection: | Ampicillin |
| Components:OR2A7 - Human, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:Q96R45Summary: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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | | Puromycin |
| 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.RefSeq:NM_001005328, NM_001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711UniProt ID:Q96R45Summary: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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Format: | Retroviral plasmids |
| UniProt ID:Q96R45Summary: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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Components: | 401427). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct |
| 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]shRNA Design:These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | RefSeq: | NM 001005328, NM 001005328.1, BC136704, BC136711 |
| 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] shRNA Design: These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | UniProt ID: | <u>Q96R45</u> |
| be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. | Summary: | 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 |
| | shRNA Design: | be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. |



This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. ©2023 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US

GRIGENE OR2A7 Human shRNA Plasmid Kit (Locus ID 401427) – TR310927

Performance Guaranteed: OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.

For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. ©2023 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US