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Datasheet for ABIN3303300 Human OR1S1 cDNA Clone in Mammalian Expression Vector

Overview		
Quantity:	10 µg	
Gene:	OR1S1	
Species:	Human	
Insert:	cDNA	
Vector:	Mammalian Expression Vector	
Application:	Protein Expression (PExp)	
Product Details		
Purpose:	Untagged full-length cDNA clone from Human OR1S1 is ideal for over-expression of native protein for functional studies.	
Brand:	TrueClones®	
Vector Backbone:	pCMV6-Entry	
Promoter:	Enhanced CMV Promoter	
Selectable Marker:	Neomycin	
Bacterial Resistance:	Kanamycin	
Expression Type:	Transient	
Specificity:	With the native stop codon at the end of the ORF the C-terminal Myc-DDK tag in the vector won't be expressed.	
Characteristics:	 These cDNA clones are isolated from full-length cDNA libraries and usually contain the coding sequence as well as the untranslated regions (UTRs) of the mRNA transcript appropriate to the library from which they were isolated. These cDNA clones are ideal for over-expression of native proteins for functional studies. 	

Provided as 10 µg transfection-ready plasmids.Every lot of primer is tested to provide clean sequencing of cDNA clones.

Product Details

Purification:	The DNAs were purified using PowerPrep HP Plasmid isolation kits for transfection ready plasmids.
Sequencing Primer:	VP1.5 (forward) 5'GGACTTTCCAAAATGTCG 3', XL39 (reverse) 5'ATTAGGACAAGGCTGGTGGG 3'
Components:	 The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.

Target Details

Alternative Name:OR1S1 (OR1S1 Products)Background:Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neurona that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes receptors share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter a 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 t	
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hormone receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated	3. Olfactory
	and
transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in t	
	the
genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor genes and proteins for	or this
organism is independent of other organisms. This olfactory receptor gene is a segre	gating
pseudogene, where some individuals have an allele that encodes a functional olfactor	ory
receptor, while other individuals have an allele encoding a protein that is predicted to	be non-
functional. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2015].	
NCBI Accession: NM_001004458, NP_001004458	
Application Details	
Restrictions: For Research Use only	
Handling	
Format: Lyophilized	
Storage: RT,-20 °C	
Storage Comment: The lyophilized plasmid is stable for up to one year when stored at ambient tempera	iture.

Following dissolution in 100 μ L dH2O, store at -20 °C. Lyophilized primers are stable for up to

	one year when stored at ambient temperature. Following dissolution in 10 μL dH2O, store at -20 $^{\circ}\text{C}.$
Expiry Date:	12 months
Publications	
Product cited in:	Johnson, Drugan, Miller, Evans: "38" in: , Vol. 1363, Issue Nucleic acids research, pp. 28-39, (1991)