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Human OR2T29 ORF Clone in Mammalian Expression Vector (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)

| Overview | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Quantity: | 10 μg |
| Gene: | OR2T29 |
| Species: | Human |
| Fusion tag: | Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag |
| Insert: | ORF |
| Vector: | Mammalian Expression Vector |
| Application: | Protein Expression (PExp) |
| Product Details | |
| Purpose: | Mammalian Vector with ORF clone of Human olfactory receptor, family 2, subfamily T, member 29 (OR2T29) |
| Brand: | TrueORF |
| Insert Length: | 930 bp |
| Vector Backbone: | pCMV6-Entry |
| Promoter: | CMV Promoter |
| Bacterial Resistance: | Kanamycin |
| Expression Type: | Transient |
| Specificity: | Restriction Site: Sgfl-Mlul |
| Sequencing Primer: | VP1.5 (forward) 5'GGACTTTCCAAAATGTCG 3', XL39 (reverse) 5'ATTAGGACAAGGCTGGTGGG 3' |
| Grade: | End-sequenced |
| Components: | The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified, transfection-ready dried plasmid DNA, and |

shipped with 2 vector sequencing primers.

Target Details

| Gene: | OR2T29 |
|---------------------|---|
| Abstract: | OR2T29 Products |
| Background: | 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. |
| NCBI Accession: | NM_001004694, NP_001004694 |
| Application Details | |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling | |
| Format: | Lyophilized |
| Storage: | 4 °C/-20 °C |
| Publications | |
| Product cited in: | Johnson, Drugan, Miller, Evans: "38" in: , Vol. 1363, Issue Nucleic acids research, pp. 28-39, (|

1991)