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Datasheet for ABIN5478552 Human OR11H1 ORF Clone in Lentiviral Vector (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)

Overview	
Quantity:	10 µg
Gene:	OR11H1
Species:	Human
Fusion tag:	Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag
Insert:	ORF
Vector:	Lentiviral Vector
Application:	Protein Expression (PExp)
Product Details	
Purpose:	Lentiviral Vector with ORF clone of Human olfactory receptor, family 11, subfamily H, member 1
	(OR11H1) , C-term Myc-DDK-tagged
Brand:	LentiORF
Insert Length:	981 bp
Vector Backbone:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK
Promoter:	CMV Promoter
Bacterial Resistance:	Chloramphenicol
Expression Type:	Transient
Specificity:	Restriction Site: Sgfl-Mlul
Characteristics:	Myc-DDK tagged, C-terminal
	Broad cell spectrum: Lentivirus infect most cells, dividing & non-dividing, easy-to-transfect &
	hard-to-transfect cells.
	High transduction efficiency
	Convenience: Minimal need for optimization.

	Safety: 3rd generation system with improved biosafety.
Components:	10 µg of lyophilized plasmid
Target Details	
Gene:	OR11H1
Abstract:	OR11H1 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_001005239, NP_001005239
Application Details	
Application Notes:	In hard-to-transfect cells: Detection and purification of over-expressed protein
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)