

嗅觉受体 5AP2 抗体

产品货号： mIR17922

英文名称： OR5AP2

中文名称： 嗅觉受体 5AP2 抗体

别 名： O5AP2_HUMAN; Olfactory receptor 5AP2; olfactory receptor, family 5, subfamily AP, member 2; OR5AP2.

研究领域： 细胞生物 信号转导 细胞膜受体 G 蛋白偶联受体 G 蛋白信号 细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 36kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性 状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human OR5AP2:51-150/316 <Extracellular>

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： 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]

Function:

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]

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

Q8NGF4

Gene ID:

338675

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.