



# Olfactory receptor 2A5/14 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES4784

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	Olfactory receptor 2A5/14 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OR2A5/2A14. AA range:241-290
<b>Specificity</b>	Olfactory receptor 2A5/14 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Olfactory receptor 2A5/14 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Olfactory receptor 2A5/14
<b>Gene Name</b>	OR2A5/OR2A14
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	35kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	135941/393046
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q96R47/Q96R48
<b>Alternative Names</b>	OR2A14; OR2A14P; OR2A6; Olfactory receptor 2A14; OST182; Olfactory receptor 2A6; Olfactory receptor OR7-12; OR2A5; OR2A26; OR2A8; Olfactory receptor 2A5; Olfactory receptor 2A26; Olfactory receptor 2A8; Olfactory receptor 7-138/7-141; OR7-1



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## 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

