

Olfactory receptor 10C1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT3247
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Olfactory receptor 10C1
Fields :	>>Olfactory transduction
Gene Name :	OR10C1
Protein Name :	Olfactory receptor 10C1
Human Gene Id :	442194
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q96KK4/Q5SUN7
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OR10C1. AA range:61-110
Specificity :	Olfactory receptor 10C1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Olfactory receptor 10C1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	34kD

Cell Pathway : Olfactory transduction;

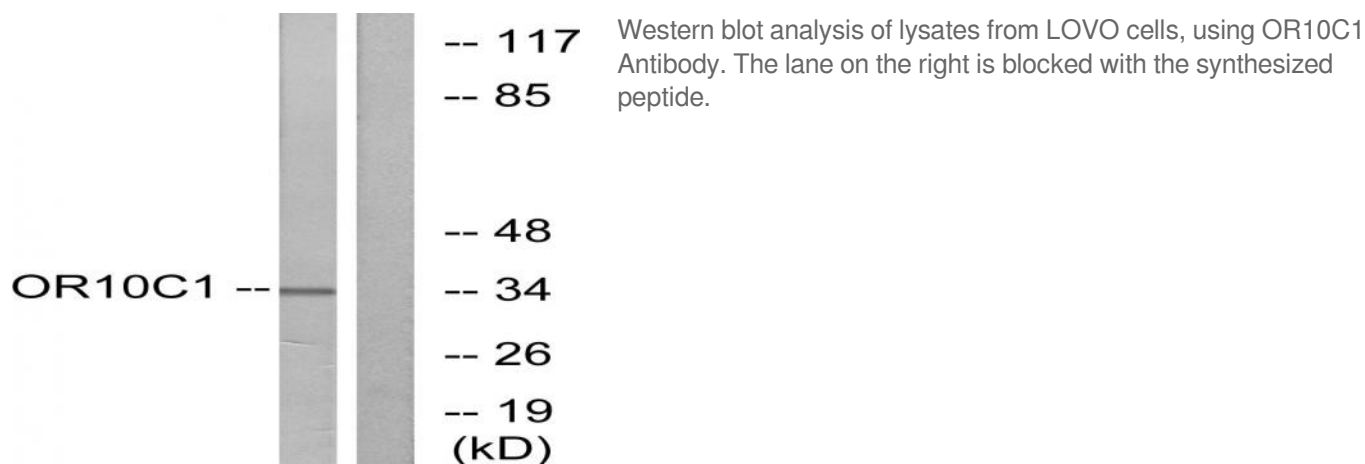
Background : Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors 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. This olfactory receptor gene is a segregating pseudogene, where some individuals have an allele that encodes a functional olfactory receptor, while other individuals have an allele encoding a

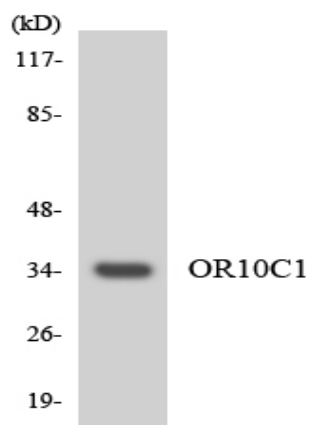
Function : function:Odorant receptor .,polymorphism:A stop codon at position Gln-55 in the gene coding for this protein is responsible for functional diversity thus producing a pseudogene. The stop codon is more frequent in African-Americans than in non-Africans.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Expression : Testicle,

Products Images





Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using OR10C1 antibody.