



# O52Z1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES11462

For research use only

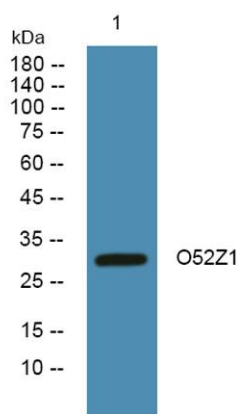
## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	O52Z1 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 220-300
<b>Specificity</b>	O52Z1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of 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 52Z1
<b>Gene Name</b>	OR52Z1 OR52Z1P
<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>	32kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	POC646
<b>Alternative Names</b>	
<b>Background</b>	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],



Western blot analysis of lysates from SW480 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

