

## Olfactory receptor 2AG1/2 Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-AP06399
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OR2AG1/2AG2. AA range:61-110
<b>Mol wt</b>	35270
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, IF, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Olfactory receptor 2AG1/2 Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	OR2AG2; OR2AG2P; Olfactory receptor 2AG2; OR2AG1; OR2AG3; Olfactory receptor 2AG1; HT3; Olfactory receptor 2AG3; Olfactory receptor OR11-79

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### 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 protein that is predicted to be non-functional.

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

ELISA: 1: 5000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for one year