

# OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP12212b

### **Specification**

## **OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

**Primary Accession** 

**Q8NG84** 

### OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 391191

#### **Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 2AK2, Olfactory receptor 2AK1, Olfactory receptor OR1-47, OR2AK2, OR2AK1P

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name OR2AK2

Synonyms OR2AK1P

**Function** 

Odorant receptor.

**Cellular Location** 

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

### OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

Blocking Peptides

OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background





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Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in thenose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perceptionof a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a largefamily of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from singlecoding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembranedomain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptorsand 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 theolfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism isindependent of other organisms.

### OR2AK2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Malnic, B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(8):2584-2589(2004)