

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10293b**Specification**

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q8NH16](#)
Other Accession [NP_001004686.1](#)

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 26246

Other Names

Olfactory receptor 2L2, HTPCRH07, Olfactory receptor 2L12, Olfactory receptor 2L4, OR2L2, OR2L12, OR2L4P

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.

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name OR2L2

Synonyms OR2L12, OR2L4P

Function

Odorant receptor.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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.

OR2L2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Malnic, B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(8):2584-2589(2004) Parmentier, M., et al. Nature 355(6359):453-455(1992)