

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10636b**Specification**

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q5OP82](#)
Other Accession [NP_077321.3](#)

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 79269

Other Names

DDB1- and CUL4-associated factor 10, WD repeat-containing protein 32, DCAF10, WDR32

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.

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name DCAF10

Synonyms WDR32

Function

May function as a substrate receptor for CUL4-DDB1 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex.

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**WDR32 Antibody (N-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 singlecoding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembranedomain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptorsand are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediatedtransduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene familyis the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to theolfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism isindependent of other organisms.

WDR32 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Malnic, B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(8):2584-2589(2004)Bulger, M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(26):14560-14565(2000)Bulger, M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96(9):5129-5134(1999)