

**OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP11063b****Specification**

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**OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q8NGS1](#)

**OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 26219

**Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 1J4, HTPCRX01, Olfactory receptor OR9-21, OR1J4

**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.

**OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** OR1J4

**Function**

Odorant receptor.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****OR1J4 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 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.

#### **OR1J4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Malnic, B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(8):2584-2589(2004)Fuchs, T., et al. Genomics 80(3):295-302(2002)Parmentier, M., et al. Nature 355(6359):453-455(1992)