

**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP11811a****Specification**

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**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q8IV77](#)

**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1262

**Other Names**

Cyclic nucleotide-gated cation channel alpha-4, Cyclic nucleotide-gated channel alpha-4, CNG channel alpha-4, CNG-4, CNG4, CNGA4

**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.

**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** CNGA4

**Function**

Second messenger, cAMP, causes the opening of cation- selective cyclic nucleotide-gated (CNG) channels and depolarization of the neuron (olfactory sensory neurons, OSNs). CNGA4 is the modulatory subunit of this channel which is known to play a central role in the transduction of odorant signals and subsequent adaptation. By accelerating the calcium-mediated negative feedback in olfactory signaling it allows rapid adaptation to odor stimulation and extends its range of odor detection (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images****CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

TRIM56 belongs to the TRIM/RBCC family. It contains 2 B box-type zinc fingers and a RING-type zinc finger. There are 3 named isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

**CNGA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)