

**OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP12216a****Specification**

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**OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q8NH94](#)

**OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 26737

**Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 1L1, Olfactory receptor 1L2, Olfactory receptor 9-C, OR9-C, Olfactory receptor OR9-27, OR1L1, OR1L2

**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.

**OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** OR1L1

**Synonyms** OR1L2

**Function**

Odorant receptor.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

**OR1L1 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 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.

#### **OR1L1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

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