

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP14890b

Specification

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q8NH05

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 441669

Other Names

Olfactory receptor 4Q3, Olfactory receptor 4Q4, Olfactory receptor OR14-3, OR4Q3, C14orf13, OR4Q4

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.

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name OR4Q3

Synonyms C14orf13, OR4Q4

Function

Odorant receptor.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

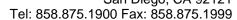
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

• Blocking Peptides

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background







Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in thenose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a largefamily 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-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to theolfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism isindependent of other organisms.

OR4Q3 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Malnic, B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(8):2584-2589(2004)Rouquier, S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(6):2870-2874(2000)