

**OR10J5 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP11275b****Specification**

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**OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8NHC4</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001004469.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	34401
Antigen Region	243-270

**OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 127385**Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 10J5, Olfactory receptor OR1-28, OR10J5

**Target/Specificity**

This OR10J5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 243-270 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human OR10J5.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** OR10J5 ([HGNC:14993](#))**Function** Olfactory receptor. Activated by the synthetic floral odorant, lylal, and by

alpha-cedrene, a sesquiterpene constituent of cedarwood oil. Its activation increases intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (PubMed:[25791473](#), PubMed:[28842679](#)). Acts as a key regulator of myogenesis through its actions on cell migration and adhesion by activating the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -dependent AKT signal transduction pathway (By similarity). Acts also as a regulator of angiogenesis (PubMed:[25791473](#)). Moreover, plays a role in the regulation of lipid accumulation in hepatocytes via the cAMP-PKA pathway (PubMed:[28842679](#)). May be involved in sperm chemotaxis and motility (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

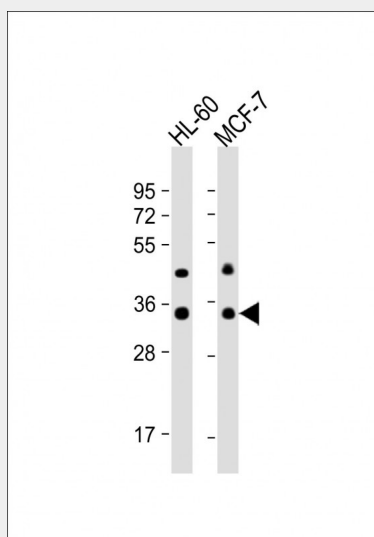
Expressed in both the aorta, the coronary artery and umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) (at protein level)

### OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

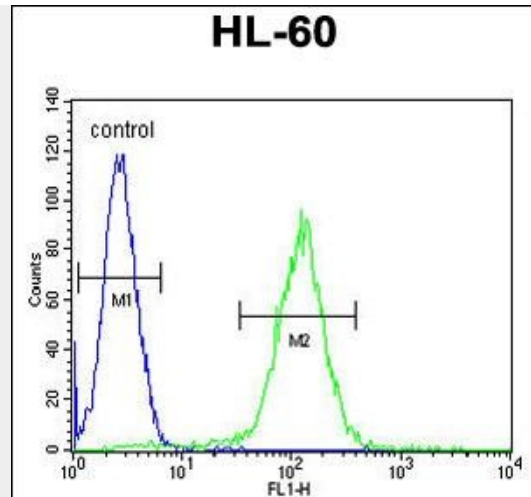
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu\text{g}$  per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 34 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11275b) flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - 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.

#### **OR10J5 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Yang, Q., et al. BMC Med. Genet. 8 SUPPL 1, S12 (2007) :  
Malnic, B., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(8):2584-2589(2004)  
Gilad, Y., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 73(3):489-501(2003)