

## **OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP14985c

## **Specification**

# **OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

**Primary Accession** 

**Q8NGL4** 

## OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 390142

#### **Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 5D13, Olfactory receptor OR11-142, Olfactory receptor OR11-148, OR5D13

#### **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.

#### **OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name OR5D13

# **Function**

Odorant receptor.

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

## **OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

#### • Blocking Peptides

## **OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## OR5D13 Antibody (Center) 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





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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.

# **OR5D13 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

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