

OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18505b**Specification**

OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q96R48](#)**OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 393046**Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 2A5, Olfactory receptor 2A26, Olfactory receptor 2A8, Olfactory receptor 7-138/7-141, OR7-138, OR7-141, OR2A5, OR2A26, OR2A8

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.

OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** OR2A5**Synonyms** OR2A26, OR2A8**Function**

Odorant receptor.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**OR2A5 Antibody (C-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.

OR2A5 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Fuchs, T., et al. Genomics 80(3):295-302(2002) Rouquier, S., et al. Nat. Genet. 18(3):243-250(1998)