

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP19866b****Specification**

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**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O9NZP5](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_473447.1](#)

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 81050

**Other Names**

Olfactory receptor 5AC2, HSA1, OR5AC2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 261-274 of HUMAN OR5AC2

**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.

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** OR5AC2

**Function**

Odorant receptor.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - Images**

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(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.

**OR5AC2 Blocking Peptide(C-term) - References**

Muzny, D.M., et al. Nature 440(7088):1194-1198(2006)  
Rouquier, S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(6):2870-2874(2000)