



# Olfactory receptor 10C1 Monoclonal Antibody

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|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | YP-mAb-13438   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Rat;Mouse;   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB   |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | OR10C1   |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Olfactory receptor 10C1  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OR10C1. AA range:61-110  |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | Olfactory receptor 10C1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Olfactory receptor 10C1 protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB 1:500-1:2000  |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%   |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           |  |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 34kD   |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Testicle,  |
| <b>Function</b>           | function:Odorant receptor .,polymorphism:A stop codon at position Gln-55 in the gene coding for this protein is responsible for functional diversity thus producing a pseudogene. The stop codon is more frequent in African-Americans than in non-Africans.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,   |
| <b>Background</b>         | 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. This olfactory receptor gene is a segregating pseudogene, where some individuals have an |



allele that encodes a functional olfactory receptor, while other individuals have an allele encoding a

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**

