







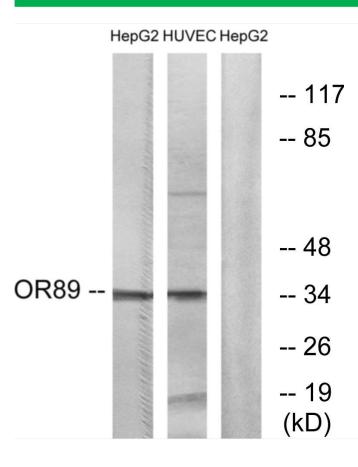
Olfactory receptor 89 Monoclonal Antibody

| Catalog No | YP-mAb-13627 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | olfr89 |
| Protein Name | Olfactory receptor 89 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OR89. AA range:220-269 |
| Specificity | Olfactory receptor 89 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Olfactory receptor 89 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-1:2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | 35kD |
| Cell Pathway | |
| Tissue Specificity | |
| Function | |
| 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. |
| 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



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Olfactory receptor 89 Monoclonal Antibody