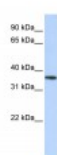




## OR13C5 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 25-017



Antibody used in WB on Human Liver cell lysates at 0.2-1 ug/ml.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	OR13C5 antibody can be used for detection of OR13C5 by ELISA at 1:312500. OR13C5 antibody can be used for detection of OR13C5 by western blot at 1 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. XBL-10409 - Fetal Liver Tissue Lysate
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	36 kDa
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human OR13C5.
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Lyophilized
<b>BUFFER:</b>	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store OR13C5 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated

### Additional Info

<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	OR13C5, OR9-11
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	NP_001004482
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	52218854

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: OR13C5

GENE ID: 138799

## Background

### 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. 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.

REFERENCES: 1) Humphray, S.J., (2004) Nature 429 (6990), 369-374.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016