Immunotag[™] Olfactory receptor 1B1 Polyclonal Antibody

| Antibody Specification | |
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| Catalog No. | ITT3281 |
| Product Description | Immunotag™ Olfactory receptor 1B1 Polyclonal Antibody |
| Size | 50 μg, 100 μg |
| Conjugation | HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647 |
| IMPORTANT NOTE | This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return. |
| Target Protein | Olfactory Rec. 1B1 |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Storage/Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Application | WB,IF,ELISA |
| Recommended Dilution | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Reactive Species | Human |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human OR1B1. AA range:161-210 |
| Specificity | Olfactory receptor 1B1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Olfactory receptor 1B1 protein. |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen |
| Form | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Gene Name | OR1B1 |
| Accession No. | Q8NGR6 |
| Alternate Names | OR1B1; Olfactory receptor 1B1; Olfactory receptor 9-B; OR9-B; Olfactory receptor OR9-26 |

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| Description | olfactory receptor family 1 subfamily B member 1 (gene/pseudogene)(OR1B1) Homo sapiens 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 |
| Cell Pathway/ Category | Olfactory transduction, |
| Subcellular Localization | plasma membrane,integral component of membrane, |
| Protein Function | function:Odorant receptor .,polymorphism:A stop codon at position Arg-192 in the gene coding for this protein is responsible for functional diversity thus producing a pseudogene. The stop codon is more frequent in non-Africans than in African-Americans.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., |
| Usage | For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

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