

**Catalog No** 



## **OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody**

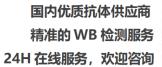
BYab-07519

| Isotype         IgG           Reactivity         Human;Rat;Mouse;           Applications         WB;ELISA           Gene Name         OR7G3           Protein Name         Olfactory receptor 7G3 (OST085) (Olfactory receptor OR19-9)           Immunogen         Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310           Specificity         OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.           Formulation         Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.           Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         Observed Band         34kD           Cell Pathway         Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.         Tissue Specificity           Function         [unction:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family .,           Background         Olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) Homo sapiens Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a receptors and are response that triggers the perception  | <b>3</b> 1         |   |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Applications WB;ELISA  Gene Name OR7G3  Protein Name Olfactory receptor 7G3 (OST085) (Olfactory receptor OR19-9)  Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310  Specificity OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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 receptors roteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (BPCR) 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 receptore lamily is the largest in   | Isotype            | IgG   |
| Gene Name OR7G3  Protein Name Olfactory receptor 7G3 (OST085) (Olfactory receptor OR19-9)  Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310  Specificity OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity 290%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background Olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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 membles of a large family of 9-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 receptore feamily is the largest in  | Reactivity         | Human;Rat;Mouse;  |
| Protein Name         Olfactory receptor 7G3 (OST085) (Olfactory receptor OR19-9)           Immunogen         Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310           Specificity         OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.           Formulation         Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.           Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         Observed Band         34kD           Cell Pathway         Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.           Tissue Specificity         Function         function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.           Background         Olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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 of colfactory receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors and are responsibl  | Applications       | WB;ELISA  |
| Immunogen         Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310           Specificity         OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.           Formulation         Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.           Source         Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG           Purification         The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.           Dilution         WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000           Concentration         1 mg/ml           Purity         ≥90%           Storage Stability         -20°C/1 year           Synonyms         Observed Band         34kD           Cell Pathway         Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.           Tissue Specificity         Function         function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.           Background         olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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 receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors smare 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 <td>Gene Name</td> <td>OR7G3</td> | Gene Name          | OR7G3   |
| Specificity OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.  Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity 290%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 familly.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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  | Protein Name       | Olfactory receptor 7G3 (OST085) (Olfactory receptor OR19-9)   |
| Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG  Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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 request in largest in large factory receptor gene family is the largest in  | Immunogen          | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310   |
| Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG   | Specificity        | OR7G3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.   |
| Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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 receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory 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   | Formulation        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  Dilution WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  Concentration 1 mg/ml  Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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  | Source             | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  |
| Concentration       1 mg/ml         Purity       ≥90%         Storage Stability       -20°C/1 year         Synonyms         Observed Band       34kD         Cell Pathway       Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.         Tissue Specificity         Function       function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,         Background       olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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   | Purification       | ·   |
| Purity ≥90%  Storage Stability -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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  | Dilution           | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  |
| Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year  Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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  | Concentration      | 1 mg/ml   |
| Synonyms  Observed Band 34kD  Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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   | Purity             | ≥90%  |
| Observed Band  Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function  function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background  olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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   | Storage Stability  | -20°C/1 year  |
| Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.  Tissue Specificity  Function  function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background  Olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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  | Synonyms           |   |
| Tissue Specificity  Function  function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background  olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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   | Observed Band      | 34kD  |
| Function  function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,  Background  olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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   | Cell Pathway       | Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.   |
| family.,  Olfactory receptor family 7 subfamily G member 3(OR7G3) 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  | Tissue Specificity |   |
| 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   | 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 |

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd

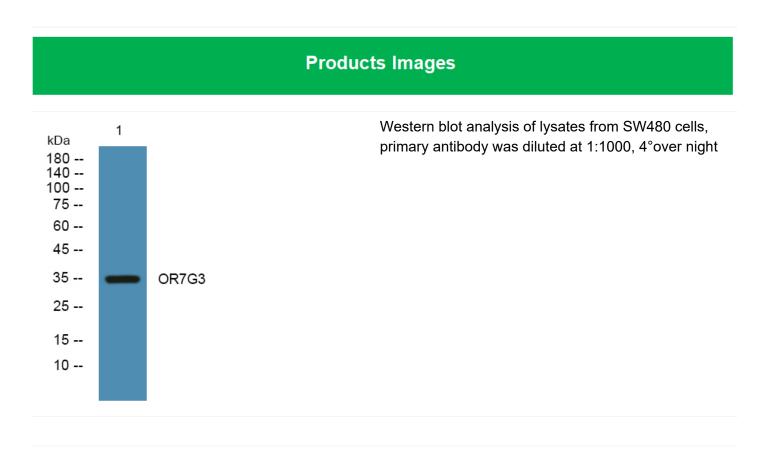
网址: www.njbybio.com 官方热线: 025-5229-8998 监督电话: 15950492658







|                           | proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],                                     |
|---------------------------|---|
| 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. |



## Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd

网址: www.njbybio.com 官方热线: 025-5229-8998 监督电话: 15950492658