



OR2T8 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No YP-Ab-07611 Isotype IgG Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse; Applications WB;ELISA Gene Name OR2T8 OR2T8P Protein Name Olfactory receptor 2T8 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280 Specificity OR2T8 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. Dillution 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 Fetal brain, Function function: Odorant receptor , similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. 2 multi-pass membrane dorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a multi-pass interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a multi-pass interact with odorant m		
Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse; Applications WB;ELISA Gene Name OR2T8 OR2T8P Protein Name Olfactory receptor 2T8 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280 Specificity OR2T8 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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor ,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) Homo sapiens of large family of G-protein—coupled receptor 1 receptor proteins are nembers of a large family of G-protein—coupled receptor (Proteins are nembers of a large family of G-protein—coupled receptors 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 genes and proteins from singles coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptor genes and proteins in singles, The olfactory receptor genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [Provided by	Catalog No	YP-Ab-07611
Applications WB;ELISA Gene Name OR2T8 OR2T8P Protein Name Olfactory receptor 2T8 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280 Specificity OR2T8 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit.lgG 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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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 proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors (GPCR) aris	Isotype	IgG
Gene Name OR2T8 OR2T8P Protein Name Olfactory receptor 2T8 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280 Specificity OR2T8 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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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 receptor fam	Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280	Applications	WB;ELISA
Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280	Gene Name	OR2T8 OR2T8P
Specificity OR2T8 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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor "similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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 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, provided by	Protein Name	Olfactory receptor 2T8
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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor "similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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 gene and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by	Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 200-280
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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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 (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 genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by	Specificity	OR2T8 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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor _,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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 genes and proteins for this organisms is independent of other organisms. [provided by	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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	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 Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Purification	
Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms Observed Band 34kD Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Tissue Specificity Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	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. Fissue Specificity Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed Band 34kD Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Tissue Specificity Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Purity	≥90%
Observed Band Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Fissue Specificity Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Fetal brain, Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Synonyms	
Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Observed Band	34kD
Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily T member 8(OR2T8) 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. [provided by	Tissue Specificity	Fetal brain,
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. [provided by	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. [provided by



UpingBio technology Co.,Ltd

C Tel: 400-999-8863 ■ Email:UpingBio@163.com



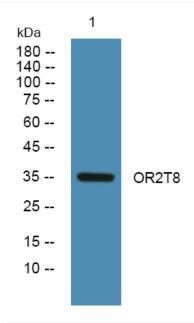
matters needing attention

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 lysates from HCT116 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night