



OR2H2 rabbit pAb

Catalog No YP-Ab-08363 Isotype IgG Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse; Applications WB Gene Name OR2H2 FAT11 OLFR2 OR2H3 Protein Name OR2H2 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human OR2H2 AA range: 240-290 Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of OR2H2 at Human Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms Observed Band Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Tissue Specificity Function Background Oifactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) Homo sapiens Oifactory receptor geneptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a raising from single coding-gene pand penso, Olfactory receptors share a raising from single coding-genon genes, Olfactory receptor gene family, is the largest in the genome. The		
Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse; Applications WB Gene Name OR2H2 FAT11 OLFR2 OR2H3 Protein Name OR2H2 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human OR2H2 AA range; 240-290 Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of OR2H2 at Human Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms Observed Band Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Tissue Specificity Function Inciton:Odorant receptor ,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Background Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 nembers of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors 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 or this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by proteins are and proteins or this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by proteins are and proteins or this organism is independent of other organisms.] Provided by	Catalog No	YP-Ab-08363
Applications Gene Name OR2H2 FAT11 OLFR2 OR2H3 Protein Name OR2H2 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human OR2H2 AA range: 240-290 Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of OR2H2 at Human Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity 290% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 genes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by	Isotype	IgG
Gene Name OR2H2 FAT11 OLFR2 OR2H3 Protein Name OR2H2 Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human OR2H2 AA range: 240-290 Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of OR2H2 at Human Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor family is the largest in the genome. The nomenclature assigned to the olfactory receptor sepes and proteins for this organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by	Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Immunogen	Applications	WB
Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human OR2H2 AA range: 240-290	Gene Name	OR2H2 FAT11 OLFR2 OR2H3
Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of OR2H2 at Human Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) Homo sapiens of large family is the largest 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	OR2H2
Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 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 OR2H2 AA range: 240-290
Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms Observed Band 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) Homo sapiens Offactory 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 organism is independent of other organisms. [provided by	Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of OR2H2 at Human
Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
using specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1: 500-2000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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 familly., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 β-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 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 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 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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
Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms 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., Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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
Synonyms 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 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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. Tissue Specificity Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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. Tissue Specificity Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 H member 2(OR2H2) 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	
Function function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Olfactory receptor family 2 subfamily H member 2(OR2H2) 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 H member 2(OR2H2) 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	
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



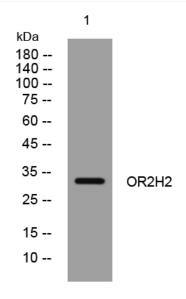
matters needing attention

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 HpeG2 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night