

OR2J1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00442185-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product Description | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human OR2J1 peptide using ARM Technology. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide of human OR2J1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence. |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Library Construction | Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology). |
| Expression | Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line. |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Quality Control Testing | Antibody reactive against human OR2J1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot. |
| Storage Buffer | In 1x PBS, pH 7.4 |
| Storage Instruction | Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Deliverable | Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer. |
| Note | 1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request. |

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — OR2J1

Entrez GeneID [442185](#)

GeneBank Accession# [OR2J1](#)

Gene Name OR2J1

Gene Alias 6M1-4P, OR2J1P, OR6-15, OR6-5, dJ80I19.2, hs6M1-4

Gene Description olfactory receptor, family 2, subfamily J, member 1

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary 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 RefSeq]

Other Designations -