



## **OR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody**

| Catalog No    BYmab-07511      Isotype    IgG      Reactivity    Human;Rat;Mouse;      Applications    WB      Gene Name    OR6K6      Protein Name    Olfactory receptor 6K6 (Olfactory receptor OR1-21)      Immunogen    Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range; 50-130      Specificity    OR6K6 Monocional Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.      Formulation    Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.      Source    Monocional, Mouse,IgG      Purification    The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.      Dilution    WB 1:500-2000      Concentration    1 mg/ml      Purify    ≥90%      Storage Stability    -20°C/1 year      Synonyms    Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.      Tissue Specificity    Gafactory receptor sinteriact with dorant molecules in the instalor, function:Odorant receptorsimilarity.Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family, de subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Horno sapiens Olfactory receptor sinteriact with dorant molecules in the nose to infinite a meronal response that triggers the perception of a sine for synteeptor septien sequence of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptor Sintere a meron of a large fam  |                    |   |
|--|--------------------|---|
| ReactivityHuman;Rat;Mouse;ApplicationsWBGene NameOR6K6Protein NameOlfactory receptor 6K6 (Olfactory receptor OR1-21)ImmunogenSynthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130SpecificityOR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.FormulationLiquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.SourceMonoclonal, Mouse,IgGPurificationThe antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by<br>affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.DilutionWB 1:500-2000Concentration1 mg/mlPurify≥90%Storage Stability-20°C/1 yearSynonymsCell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.Tissue SpecificityCell membrane; Multi-pass the Gorant neceptor 1 family.,<br>BackgroundBackgroundolfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptor family for songers share a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smeal in. The olfactory receptor family for single root of a smeal in. The olfactory receptor sing from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smeal in. The olfactory receptor single root in single for the receptor in and kingle share a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smeal in. The olfactory receptor single rooting-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>-Y-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the receptor in ceptor gene family is the largest i<br>transduction of dorant signals. The olfactory receptor sing regenose is all arge family o  | Catalog No         | BYmab-07511   |
| Applications  WB    Gene Name  OR6K6    Protein Name  Olfactory receptor 6K6 (Olfactory receptor OR1-21)    Immunogen  Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130    Specificity  OR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.    Formulation  Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.    Source  Monoclonal, Mouse.lgG    Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Function  caution.tt is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.function:Odorant receptor _,similarity.Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., Background    olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily for orant meteo(OR6K0 Homo sapiens Olfactory receptor family is belagers the perception of a smetil. The olfactory receptors are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smetil. The olfactory receptors are members of a large family of  | Isotype            | lgG   |
| Gene Name  OR6K6    Protein Name  Olfactory receptor 6K6 (Olfactory receptor OR1-21)    Immunogen  Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130    Specificity  OR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.    Formulation  Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.    Source  Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG    Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator, function:Odorant receptorsimilarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  Olfactory receptor sinteract with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal reseponse that triggers the perception of a spliens of Olfactory receptors sinteract with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the protein coupled receptor 1 family., arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a "-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmilter and hormone receptors and are responsib  | Reactivity         | Human;Rat;Mouse;  |
| Protein NameOlfactory receptor 6K6 (Olfactory receptor OR1-21)ImmunogenSynthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130SpecificityOR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.FormulationLiquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.SourceMonoclonal, Mouse, IgGPurificationThe antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by<br>affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.DilutionVB 1:500-2000Concentration1 mg/mlPurity≥90%Storage Stability-20°C/1 yearSynonymsCell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.Charlen SpecificityCell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.Functioncaution:/t is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator, function:Odorant<br>receptor , similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family,<br>BackgroundBackgroundOlfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a<br>receptor ansing from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotiansmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated<br>transduction of odorant singles. The olfactory receptors genes.  | Applications       | WB  |
| Immunogen  Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130    Specificity  OR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.    Formulation  Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.    Source  Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG    Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  -20ractrain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator, function:Odorant receptor , similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens Olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily for g-protein coupled receptors (GPCR) arrising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptor of a smell. The olfactory receptor graves the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) arrising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptor s 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 s share a 7-transmembrane  | Gene Name          | OR6K6   |
| Specificity  OR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.    Formulation  Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.    Source  Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG    Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  | Protein Name       | Olfactory receptor 6K6 (Olfactory receptor OR1-21)  |
| Formulation  Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.    Source  Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG    Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  -    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., and contain treceptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors (GPCR) arising from single coding-exon genes. Offactory receptors share a receptor share a a r-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor share a a r-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor share a a receptor receptor share   | Immunogen          | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 50-130  |
| Source    Monoclonal, Mouse, IgG      Purification    The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.      Dilution    WB 1:500-2000      Concentration    1 mg/ml      Purity    ≥90%      Storage Stability    -20°C/1 year      Synonyms    Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.      Tissue Specificity    Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.      Function    caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers finding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor genes. Olfactory receptor genes. Olfactory receptor genes. Olfactory receptor share a 7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor genes offactory receptor genes.  | Specificity        | OR6K6 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.   |
| Purification  The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  -20°C/1 year sembrane protein.    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) 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 groteins 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 larges file  | Formulation        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.    Dilution  WB 1:500-2000    Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  -    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator., function:Odorant receptor ., similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptors interact with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptor sand are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptors share a "-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 receptors share a "-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 it instructure 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 it instructure with many neurotransmiter and hormone receptors and are responsible  | Source             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG   |
| Concentration  1 mg/ml    Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  Function    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) 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 genes are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptor (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 if the store of the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest if the store of the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest if the store of the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest if the store of the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest if the store of the recognition and G protein-mediated transduction of odorant signals.  | Purification       |   |
| Purity  ≥90%    Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  -20°C/1 year    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) 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 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 i   | Dilution           | WB 1:500-2000   |
| Storage Stability  -20°C/1 year    Synonyms  -20°C/1 year    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) 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 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 it   | Concentration      | 1 mg/ml   |
| Synonyms    Observed Band  37kD    Cell Pathway  Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.    Tissue Specificity  Eunction    Function  caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,    Background  olfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) 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 gare 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 l | Purity             | ≥90%  |
| Observed Band37kDCell PathwayCell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.Tissue SpecificityFunctioncaution: It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator., function: Odorant<br>receptor ., similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,Backgroundolfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptors<br>of a single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated<br>transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest it  | Storage Stability  | -20°C/1 year  |
| Cell PathwayCell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.Tissue SpecificityFunctioncaution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator.,function:Odorant<br>receptor .,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,Backgroundolfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor<br>proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR)<br>arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated<br>transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest i  | Synonyms           |   |
| Tissue SpecificityFunctioncaution: It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator., function: Odorant<br>receptor ., similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,Backgroundolfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor<br>proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR)<br>arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated<br>transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in   | Observed Band      | 37kD  |
| Functioncaution: It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-25 is the initiator., function: Odorant<br>receptor ., similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,Backgroundolfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor<br>proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR)<br>arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated<br>transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in   | Cell Pathway       | Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.   |
| Backgroundolfactory receptor family 6 subfamily K member 6(OR6K6) Homo sapiens<br>Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose, to initiate a<br>neuronal response that triggers the perception of a smell. The olfactory receptor<br>proteins are members of a large family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR)<br>arising from single coding-exon genes. Olfactory receptors share a<br>7-transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone<br>receptors and are responsible for the recognition and G protein-mediated<br>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 i   | 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 |

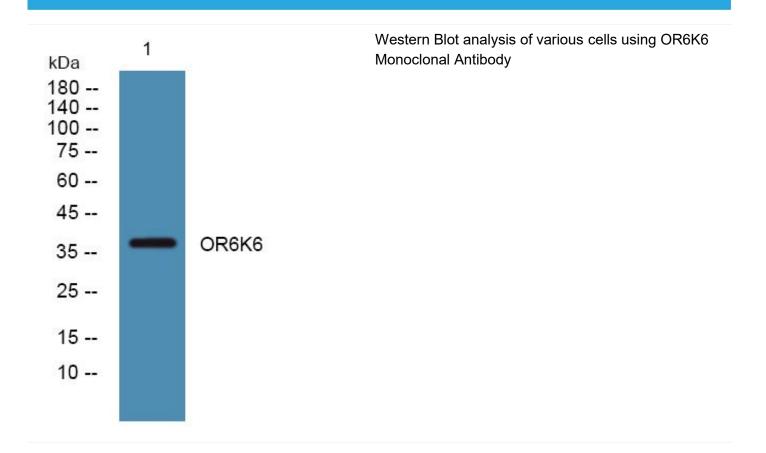
## Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd





|                           | 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