

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Tag	C-Flag&Strep Tag
Expression Host	HEK293
Target	OR2H1
Synonyms	6M1-16; dj994E9.4; HS6M1-16; OLFR42A-9004-14; OLFR42A-9004.14/9026.2; OR2H6; OR2H8; OR6-2
Description	Human OR2H1-Strep full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
Uniprot ID	Q9GZK4
Protein Families	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways	Olfactory transduction
Molecular Weight	The human full length OR2H1-Strep Protein has a MW of 35.3 kDa
Delivery	6~8weeks
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions. Do not use solvents with a pH below 6.5 or those containing high concentrations of divalent metal ions (greater than 5 mM) in subsequent experiments.
Sterility	Products are supplied non-sterile. For cell culture applications, dilute in appropriate medium and sterile-filter (0.22 µm) prior to use.
Storage&Shipping	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
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.
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

