SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

OR56A5 (N-14): sc-133332



BACKGROUND

Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose to initiate a neuronal response that leads to the perception of smell. While they share a seven transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors, olfactory receptors are responsible for the recognition and transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. OR56A5 (olfactory receptor 56A5) is a 313 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. The gene that encodes OR56A5 consists of more than 900 bases and maps to human chromosome 11p15.4. Chromosome 11 houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are associated with defects in genes that map to chromosome 11.

REFERENCES

- Fabiani, J.E., et al. 2000. Hereditary angioedema. Long-term follow-up of 88 patients. Experience of the Argentine Allergy and Immunology Institute. Allergol. Immunopathol. 28: 267-271.
- Jira, P.E., et al. 2003. Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and the DHCR7 gene. Ann. Hum. Genet. 67: 269-280.
- Malnic, B., et al. 2004. The human olfactory receptor gene family. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101: 2584-2589.
- Schuchman, E.H. 2007. The pathogenesis and treatment of acid sphingomyelinase-deficient Niemann-Pick disease. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 30: 654-663.
- Siem, G., et al. 2008. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome in Norwegian children: aspects around cochlear implantation, hearing, and balance. Ear Hear 29: 261-269.
- Bhuiyan, Z.A., et al. 2008. An intronic mutation leading to incomplete skipping of exon-2 in KCNQ1 rescues hearing in Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome. Prog. Biophys. Mol. Biol. 98: 319-327.
- Coldren, C.D., et al. 2009. Chromosomal microarray mapping suggests a role for BSX and Neurogranin in neurocognitive and behavioral defects in the 11q terminal deletion disorder (Jacobsen syndrome). Neurogenetics 10: 89-95.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: OR56A5 (human) mapping to 11p15.4.

SOURCE

OR56A5 (N-14) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of OR56A5 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-133332 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

OR56A5 (N-14) is recommended for detection of OR56A5 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for OR56A5 siRNA (h): sc-96464, OR56A5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-96464-SH and OR56A5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-96464-V.

Molecular Weight of OR56A5: 35 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.