

## CNGA2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-14008

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

### Description

|                     |                                                                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse;Rat                                                                    |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant protein of human CNGA2                                                 |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                             |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | Rabbit IgG                                                                         |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                                              |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b> | 1:500-1:2000 |
|-----------|--------------|

### Data



Western Blot analysis of 293T cell using CNGA2  
Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500  
**Calculated-MW: 76 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |                                                                                                          |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.                                          |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

The protein encoded by this gene represents the alpha subunit of a cyclic nucleotide-gated olfactory channel. The encoded protein contains a carboxy-terminal leucine zipper that mediates channel formation. Odorant signal transduction is probably mediated by a G-protein coupled cascade using cAMP as second messenger. The olfactory channel can be shown to be activated by cyclic nucleotides which leads to a depolarization of olfactory sensory neurons.

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