GNA15 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C38352

Package Size: #C38352-AF350 100ul #C38352-AF405 100ul #C38352-AF488 100ul #C38352-AF555 100ul #C38352-AF594 100ul #C38352-AF647 100ul #C38352-AF680 100ul #C38352-AF750 100ul #C38352-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	GNA15 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total GNA15 antibody.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human GNA15 .
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	GNA16
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P30679NCBI Gene ID:2769
Uniprot	P30679
GeneID	2769;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	44
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors (1). Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (a photon, pheromone, odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter) while the effectors (i.e., adenylyl cyclase), which act to generate one or more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein ?, oΩ½oΩ½ and ? polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively (2-5). Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their a subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Four distinct classes of G? subunits have been identified; these include Gs, Gi, Gq and Ga 12/13 (3,4). The Gi class comprises all the known a subunits that are susceptible to pertussis toxin modifications, including Ga i-1, Ga i-2, Ga i-3, Ga o, Ga t1, Ga t2, Ga z and Ga gust (4). Of these, the three Ga i subtypes function to open atrial potassium channels (6). Ga 16 is a member of the Gq subfamily and is expressed specifically in hematopoietic cells (7).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only