

G protein alpha 16 Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C02448F

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Description

Product Name	G protein alpha 16 Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	ICC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein alpha 16
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	G protein alpha 16
Other Names	G alpha 15; G alpha 16; G alpha-15; G alpha-16; G-protein subunit alpha-15; G-protein subunit alpha-16; GNA 15; GNA 16; GNA15; GNA15_HUMAN; GNA16; Gq class; Guanine nucleotide binding protein alpha 15; Guanine nucleotide binding protein alpha 15 subunit; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunit al
Accession No.	NCBI Gene ID2769
Uniprot	P30679
GeneID	2769;
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

ICC=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200

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 alpha, Beta and Gamma polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively (2-5). Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their α subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Four distinct classes of G alpha subunits have been identified; these include Gs, Gi, Gq and Ga 12 13 (3,4). The Gi class comprises all the known α 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