# GNAZ Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C38135

Package Size: #C38135-AF350 100ul #C38135-AF405 100ul #C38135-AF488 100ul #C38135-AF555 100ul #C38135-AF594 100ul #C38135-AF647 100ul #C38135-AF680 100ul #C38135-AF750 100ul #C38135-Biotin 100ul

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## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | GNAZ Conjugated Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total GNAZ antibody. |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human GNAZ. |
| Conjugates | Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750 |
| Other Names | Gz-alpha; G(x) alpha chain;Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(z) subunit alpha; GNAZ |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:P19086NCBI Gene ID:2781 |
| Uniprot | P19086 |
| GeneID | 2781; |
| Excitation Emission | AF350: 346nm/442nm<br>AF405: 401nm/421nm<br>AF488: 493nm/519nm<br>AF555: 555nm/565nm<br>AF594: 591nm/614nm<br>AF647: 651nm/667nm<br>AF680: 679nm/702nm<br>AF750: 749nm/775nm |
| Calculated MW | 41 |
| 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 guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) consist of α, β and γ subunits and mediate the effects of hormones, neurotransmitters, chemokines and sensory stimuli. To date, over 20 known Gα subunits have been classified into four families, Gα(s), Gα(i/o), Gα(q) and Gα(12), based on structural and functional similarities (1,2). Phosphorylation of Tyr356 of Gα(q)/Gα(11) is essential for activation of the G protein, since phenylalanine substitution for Tyr356 changes the interaction of Gα with receptors and abolishes ligand-induced IP3 formation (3).
Gα(z) stands out from other G proteins because it lacks an ADP-ribosylation consensus site for pertussis toxin, giving it a possible role in signal transduction pathways resistant to the toxin, such as phospholipase C (4). Gα(z) is phosphorylated and activated by protein kinase C (PKC) at Ser27 (5,6).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only