Product Datasheet

GNAS Antibody

Catalog No: #32899

Package Size: #32899-1 50ul #32899-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	GNAS Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total GNAS protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human GNAS (NP_000507.1).
Target Name	GNAS
Other Names	GNAS;AHO;C20orf45;GNAS1;GPSA;GSA;GSP;NESP;POH;SCG6;SgVI
Accession No.	Uniprot:O95467/P63092/P84996/Q5JWF2GeneID:2778
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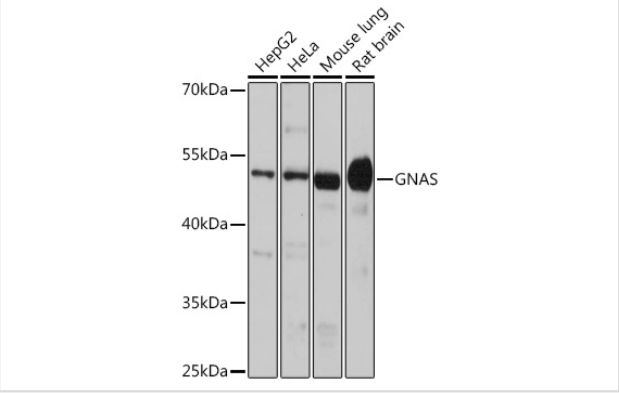
GeneID	2778
SDS-PAGE MW	50KDa
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

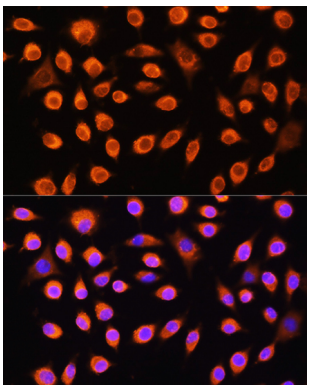
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IF□1:50 - 1:200

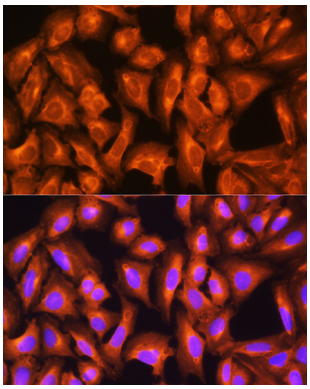
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using GNAS antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using GNAS Rabbit pAb.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using GNAS Rabbit pAb.

Background

This locus has a highly complex imprinted expression pattern. It gives rise to maternally, paternally, and biallelically expressed transcripts that are derived from four alternative promoters and 5' exons. Some transcripts contain a differentially methylated region (DMR) at their 5' exons, and this DMR is commonly found in imprinted genes and correlates with transcript expression. An antisense transcript is produced from an overlapping locus on the opposite strand. One of the transcripts produced from this locus, and the antisense transcript, are paternally expressed noncoding RNAs, and may regulate imprinting in this region. In addition, one of the transcripts contains a second overlapping ORF, which encodes a structurally unrelated protein - Alex. Alternative splicing of downstream exons is also observed, which results in different forms of the stimulatory G-protein alpha subunit, a key element of the classical signal transduction pathway linking receptor-ligand interactions with the activation of adenylyl cyclase and a variety of cellular reponses. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene result in pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1a, pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1b, Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism, McCune-Albright syndrome, progressive osseus heteroplasia, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia of bone, and some pituitary tumors.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only