

Product datasheet

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ARG66872 anti-GNAS antibody

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GNAS.

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name GNAS

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide of Human GNAS.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names AHO; GSA; GSP; POH; GPSA; NESP; SCG6; SgVI; GNAS1; C20orf45; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein

G(s) subunit alpha isoforms XLas; Adenylate cyclase-stimulating G alpha protein; Extra large alphas

protein; XLalphas

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Jarkat	
Observed Size	~ 43 kDa	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol

GNAS

Gene Full Name

GNAS complex locus

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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2012]

Function

Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) function as transducers in numerous signaling pathways controlled by G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). Signaling involves the activation of adenylyl cyclases, resulting in increased levels of the signaling molecule cAMP. GNAS functions downstream of several GPCRs, including beta-adrenergic receptors. XLas isoforms interact with the same set of receptors as GNAS isoforms (By similarity). [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

46 kDa

PTM

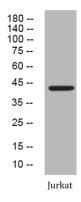
Binds keratan sulfate chains.

May be proteolytically processed to give rise to a number of active peptides. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cell projection, ruffle. Note=Predominantly associated with cell membrane ruffles. [UniProt]

Images



ARG66872 anti-GNAS antibody WB image

Western blot: Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG66872 anti-GNAS antibody at 1:1000 dilution, overnight at 4°C.