

GNAS Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2129a

Specification

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession O5FWY2

Other Accession <u>P29797</u>, <u>Q8R4A8</u>, <u>P63095</u>, <u>P63094</u>, <u>P63092</u>,

P04896, Q63803, Q6R0H7, Q5JWF2

Reactivity Mouse

Predicted Human, Rat, Bovine, Hamster, Pig

Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal

Isotype IgM
Calculated MW 44250
Antigen Region 287-315

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2778

Other Names

GNAS complex locus; GNAS;

Target/Specificity

This GNAS antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 287-315 amino acids from human GNAS.

Dilution

WB~~1:300

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name GNAS {ECO:0000313|EMBL:AAH89157.2}

Function Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) function as transducers in numerous



signaling pathways controlled by G protein- coupled receptors (GPCRs).

Cellular Location

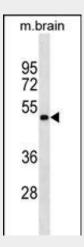
Cell membrane {ECO:0000256|ARBA:ARBA00004193}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000256|ARBA:ARBA00004193}

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Images



GNAS Antibody(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2129a) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the GNAS antibody detected the GNAS protein (arrow).

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Background

Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems. The Gs protein is involved in hormonal regulation of adenylate cyclase: it activates the cyclase in response to beta-adrenergic stimuli. Alternative splicing of downstream exons of the GNAS gene is 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 have been found for this gene, but the full-length nature and/or biological validity of some variants have not been determined. 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.