

GNAS Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2129a

Specification

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q5FWY2
Other Accession	P29797 , Q8R4A8 , P63095 , P63094 , P63092 , 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

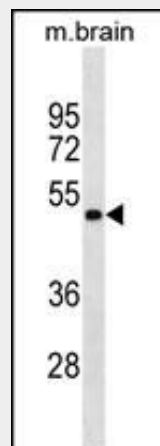
Cell membrane {ECO:0000256|ARBA:ARBA00004193}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000256|ARBA:ARBA00004193}

GNAS Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [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 responses. 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 osseous heteroplasia, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia of bone, and some pituitary tumors.