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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).

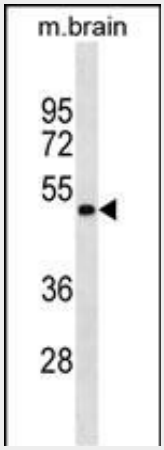
Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000256|ARBA:ARBA00004193}; Lipid-anchor {ECO:0000256|ARBA:ARBA00004193}

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 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.