

GNAT2 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11077C

Specification

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P19087
Other Accession	NP_005263.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	40176
Antigen Region	140-169

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2780

Other Names

Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-2, Transducin alpha-2 chain, GNAT2, GNATC

Target/Specificity

This GNAT2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 140-169 amino acids from the Central region of human GNAT2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name GNAT2

Synonyms GNATC

Function Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems. Transducin is an amplifier and one of the transducers of a visual impulse that performs the coupling between rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase.

Cellular Location

Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P50149}. Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P50149}. Note=Localizes mainly in the outer segment in the dark-adapted state, whereas is translocated to the inner part of the photoreceptors in the light-adapted state. During dark- adapted conditions, in the presence of UNC119 mislocalizes from the outer segment to the inner part of rod photoreceptors which leads to decreased photoreceptor damage caused by light {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P50149}

Tissue Location

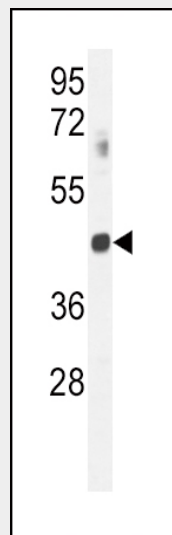
Retinal rod outer segment.

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

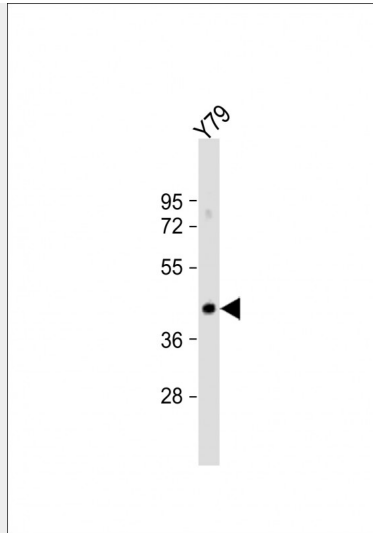
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

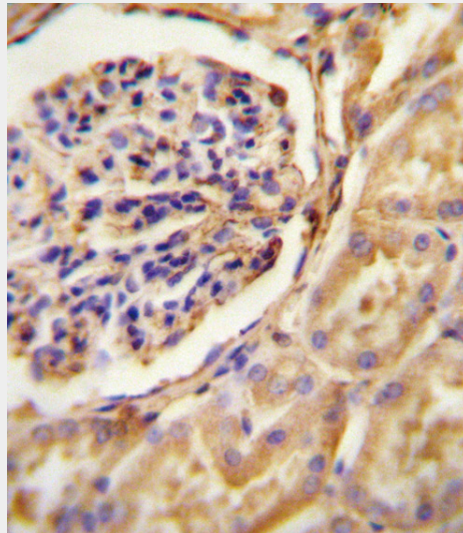
GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Images



GNAT2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP11077c) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the GNAT2 antibody detected the GNAT2 protein (arrow).



Anti-GNAT2 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution + Y79 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 40 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



GNAT2 antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP11077c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human Kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the GNAT2 antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Background

Transducin is a 3-subunit guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein) which stimulates the coupling of rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase during visual impulses. The transducin alpha subunits in rods and cones are encoded by separate genes. This gene encodes the alpha subunit in cones.

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - References

Shi, J., et al. Mol. Psychiatry (2010) In press :
Thiadens, A.A., et al. Ophthalmology 116(10):1984-1989(2009)
Luttrell, L.M. Mol. Biotechnol. 39(3):239-264(2008)

Oldham, W.M., et al. Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 13(9):772-777(2006)

Rosenberg, T., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 45(12):4256-4262(2004)

GNAT2 Antibody (Center) - Citations

- [Caffeine induces gastric acid secretion via bitter taste signaling in gastric parietal cells.](#)