

GNB1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5036a

Specification

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	P62873
Other Accession	P79959 , P54311 , P62874 , Q6PH57 , Q6TMK6 , P62871
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Hamster, Zebrafish, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1-30

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2782

Other Names

Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(I)/G(S)/G(T) subunit beta-1, Transducin beta chain 1, GNB1

Target/Specificity

This GNB1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GNB1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~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

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name GNB1 ([HGNC:4396](#))

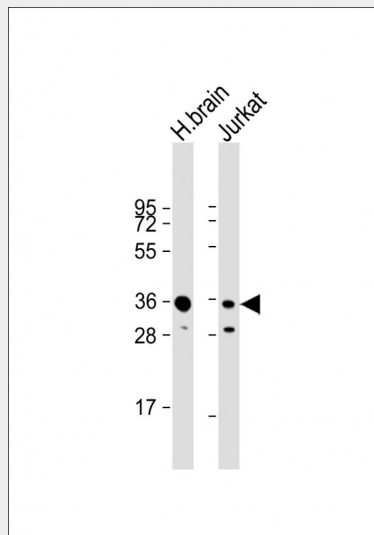
Function Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as a modulator or transducer in various transmembrane signaling systems (PubMed:[29925951](#), PubMed:[33762731](#), PubMed:[34239069](#), PubMed:[35610220](#), PubMed:[35714614](#), PubMed:[35835867](#), PubMed:[36087581](#), PubMed:[36989299](#), PubMed:[37327704](#), PubMed:[37935376](#), PubMed:[37935377](#), PubMed:[37963465](#), PubMed:[37991948](#), PubMed:[38168118](#), PubMed:[38552625](#)). The beta and gamma chains are required for the GTPase activity, for replacement of GDP by GTP, and for G protein-effector interaction (PubMed:[29925951](#), PubMed:[33762731](#), PubMed:[34239069](#), PubMed:[35610220](#), PubMed:[35714614](#), PubMed:[35835867](#), PubMed:[36087581](#), PubMed:[36989299](#), PubMed:[37327704](#), PubMed:[37935376](#), PubMed:[37935377](#), PubMed:[37963465](#), PubMed:[38168118](#), PubMed:[38552625](#)).

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

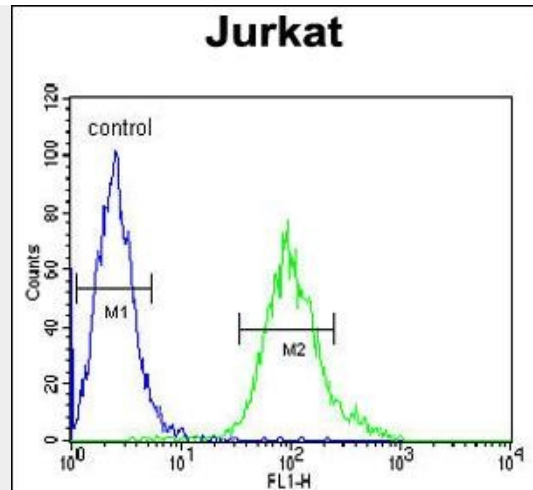
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-GNB1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: human brain lysate Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 37 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



GNB1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP5036a) flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

GNB1 integrate signals between receptors and effector proteins, are composed of an alpha, a beta, and a gamma subunit. These subunits are encoded by families of related genes. This gene encodes a beta subunit. Beta subunits are important regulators of alpha subunits, as well as of certain signal transduction receptors and effectors. This protein uses alternative polyadenylation signals.

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - References

- Ahmed, S.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(9):6538-6551(2010)
- Gutman, O., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(6):3905-3915(2010)
- Knezevic, N., et al. J. Exp. Med. 206(12):2761-2777(2009)

GNB1 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [Ciliary genes arl13b, ahi1 and cc2d2a differentially modify expression of visual acuity phenotypes but do not enhance retinal degeneration due to mutation of cep290 in zebrafish.](#)
- [Pathogenic Mutations in Retinitis Pigmentosa 2 Predominantly Result in Loss of RP2 Protein Stability in Human and Zebrafish.](#)
- [Knockout of RP2 decreases GRK1 and rod transducin subunits and leads to photoreceptor degeneration in zebrafish.](#)