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GNA15

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:44kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human GNA15

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

GNA16

Catalog #:A2080

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:2769

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P30679

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors (1). Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (a photon, pheromone, odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter) while the effectors (i.e., adenylyl cyclase), which act to generate one or more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein å, and © polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively (2-5). Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their a subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Four distinct classes of Gå subunits have been identified; these include Gs, Gi, Gq and Ga 12/13 (3,4). The Gi class comprises all the known a subunits that are susceptible to pertussis toxin modifications, including Ga i-1, Ga i-2, Ga i-3, Ga o, Ga t1, Ga t2, Ga z and Ga gust (4). Of these, the three Ga i subtypes function to open atrial potassium channels (6). Ga 16 is a member of the Gq subfamily and is expressed specifically in hematopoietic cells (7).

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