



Rabbit Anti-GNG13 antibody

SL13468R

Product Name:	GNG13
Chinese Name:	G蛋白 γ 13/G γ 13 抗体
Alias:	G gamma subunit, clone:h2 35; G(gamma)13; GBG13_HUMAN; Gng13; Guanine nucleotide binding protein 13; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(I)/G(S)/G(O) subunit gamma-13; h2 35.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	8kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GNG13:21-64/67
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors. Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (i.e. a photon, pheromone, odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter), while the effectors (e.g. adenylyl cyclase), which act to generate one or more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein α , β

and gamma polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively. Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their alpha subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Evidence, however, has established an important regulatory role for the beta gamma delta subunits. It is becoming increasingly clear that different G protein complexes expressed in different tissues carry structurally distinct members of the gamma as well as the alpha and beta subunits, and that preferential associations between members of subunit families increase G protein functional diversity.

Function:

Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as a modulator or transducer in various transmembrane signaling systems. The beta and gamma chains are required for the GTPase activity, for replacement of GDP by GTP, and for G protein-effector interaction.

Subunit:

G proteins are composed of 3 units, alpha, beta and gamma.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G protein gamma family.

SWISS:

Q9P2W3

Gene ID:

51764

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 51764](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 64337](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 685451](#)Rat

[Omicron: 607298](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9P2W3](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9JMF3](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 247888](#)Human

Important Note:

	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
--	---

www.sunlongbiotech.com