

bs-13468R**[Primary Antibody]****GNG13 Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow) Predicted MW.: 8 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 51764	SWISS: Q9P2W3	
Target: GNG13		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GNG13: 21-64/67.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: 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 γ polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively. Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their α 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 β γ δ subunits. It is becoming increasingly clear that different G protein complexes expressed in different tissues carry structurally distinct members of the γ as well as the α and β subunits, and that preferential associations between members of subunit families increase G protein functional diversity.		