

bs-12003R**[Primary Antibody]****GNAL Rabbit pAb**

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) 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, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken) Predicted MW.: 44 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 2774	SWISS: P38405	
Target: GNAL		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GNAL: 21-130/381.		
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 (1). Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (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 alpha, beta and gamma polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively (2-5). 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. More recent evidence, however, has established an important regulatory role for the beta gamma subunits (6-8). The Gs subfamily of G alpha subunits includes two closely related proteins, Ga s and Ga olf, which respectively stimulate adenylyl cyclase and mediate response to olfactory stimuli (9).		