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Rabbit Anti-GNAL antibody

SL12003R

Product Name	GNAL
Chinese Name	腺苷酸环化酶 Gα 蛋白/Gαs/olf 抗体
Alias	Adenylate cyclase stimulating G alpha protein, olfactory type; Adenylate cyclase stimulating G a olfactory type; Adenylate cyclase-stimulating G alpha protein; Gnal; GNAL_HUMAN; Guanine binding protein (G protein), alpha activating activity polypeptide, olfactory type; Guanine nucleo protein (G protein), alpha stimulating activity polypeptide, olfactory type; Guanine nucleotide bi G(olf) subunit alpha; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(olf) subunit alpha; olfactory type.
Research Area	Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction G protein-coupled receptor G protein signal
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	44kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GNAL: 21-130/381
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or d

applications.

PubMed

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Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellul
Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (a photon, p
odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter) while the effectors (e.g., adenyl cyclase), which act to ge
more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein alpha, beta and gamm
are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively (2-5). Most interest in G proteins has been f
alpha subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the act
studied effectors. More recent evidence, however, has established an important regulatory role fo
gamma subunits (6-8). The Gs subfamily of G alpha subunits includes two closely related protei
olf, which respectively stimulate adenylate cyclase and mediate response to olfactory stimuli (9)

Product Detail

Function:
Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in v
transmembrane signaling systems. G(olf) alpha mediates signal transduction within the olfactory
neuroepithelium and the basal ganglia. May be involved in some aspect of visual transduction, a
the effect of one or more hormones/neurotransmitters.

Subunit:
G proteins are composed of 3 units; alpha, beta and gamma. The alpha chain contains the guanin
binding site.

Tissue Specificity:
Detected in olfactory neuroepithelium, brain, testis, and to a lower extent in retina, lung alveoli,
amounts where seen in kidney, adrenal gland and liver. Found to be expressed in all the insulino

Similarity:
Belongs to the G-alpha family. G(s) subfamily.

SWISS:
P38405

Gene ID:
2774

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2774 Human

Entrez Gene: 14680 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24611 Rat

Omim: 139312 Human

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SwissProt: P38405 Human

SwissProt: Q8CGK7 Mouse

SwissProt: P38406 Rat