



Gα t2 Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYab-16175 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Gene Name | GNAT2 |
| Protein Name | Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-2 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GNAT2. AA range:1-50 |
| Specificity | Gα t2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Gα t2 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | GNAT2; GNATC; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-2; Transducin alpha-2 chain |
| Observed Band | 40kD |
| Cell Pathway | Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Photoreceptor inner segment . Localizes mainly in the outer segment in the dark-adapted state, whereas is translocated to the inner part of the photoreceptors in the light-adapted state. During dark-adapted conditions, in the presence of UNC119 mislocalizes from the outer segment to the inner part of rod photoreceptors which leads to decreased photoreceptor damage caused by light. . |
| Tissue Specificity | Retinal rod outer segment. |
| Function | disease:Defects in GNAT2 are the cause of achromatopsia type 4 (ACHM4) [MIM:139340]. Achromatopsia is an autosomal recessively inherited visual disorder that is present from birth and that features the absence of color discrimination.,function:Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems. Transducin is an amplifier and one of the transducers of a visual impulse |

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that performs the coupling between rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase.,similarity:Belongs to the G-alpha family. G(i/o/t/z) subfamily.,subunit:G proteins are composed of 3 units; alpha, beta and gamma. The alpha chain contains the guanine nucleotide binding site.,tissue specificity:Retinal rod outer segment.,

Background

Transducin is a 3-subunit guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein) which stimulates the coupling of rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase during visual impulses. The transducin alpha subunits in rods and cones are encoded by separate genes. This gene encodes the alpha subunit in cones. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

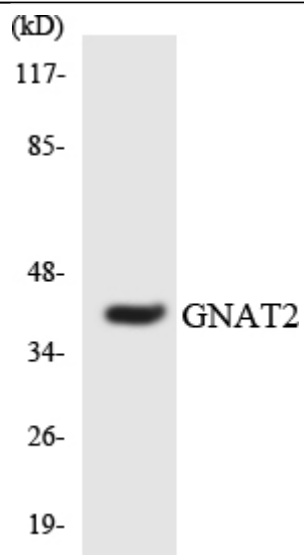
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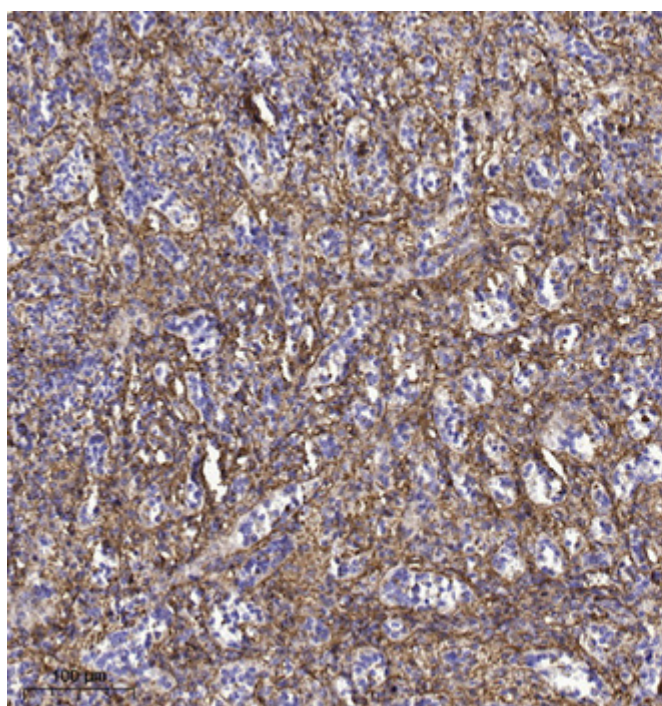
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Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO cells, using GNAT2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

GNAT2--



Western blot analysis of the lysates from Jurkat cells using GNAT2 antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue. 1, primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200