

GNAI3 antibody - middle region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI14337

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>P08754</u>
Other Accession	<u>NM_006496</u> , <u>NP_006487</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Goat, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine, Sheep
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish, Chicken, Guinea Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40532

Additional Information

Gene ID	2773
Alias Symbol Other Names	87U6, FLJ26559 Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(k) subunit alpha, G(i) alpha-3, GNAI3
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-GNAI3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GNAI3 antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Function

Name

GNAI3

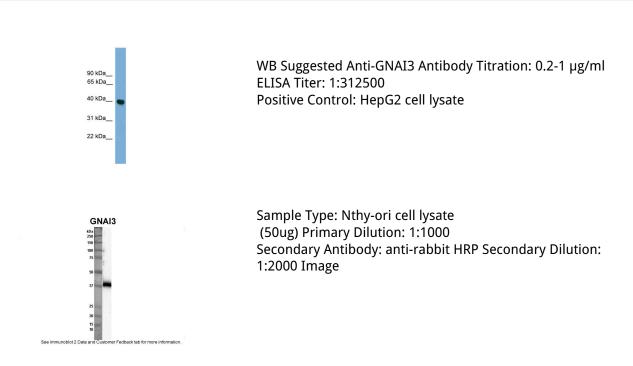
Heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) function as transducers downstream of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) in numerous signaling cascades. The alpha chain contains the guanine nucleotide binding site and alternates between an active, GTP-bound state and an inactive, GDP-bound state. Signaling by an activated GPCR promotes GDP release and GTP binding. The alpha subunit has a low GTPase activity that converts bound GTP to GDP, thereby terminating the signal (By similarity). Both GDP release and GTP hydrolysis are modulated by numerous regulatory proteins (PubMed:<u>18434541</u>, PubMed:<u>19478087</u>, PubMed:<u>8774883</u>). Signaling is mediated via effector proteins, such as

adenylate cyclase. Inhibits adenylate cyclase activity, leading to decreased
intracellular cAMP levels (PubMed:<u>19478087</u>). Stimulates the activity of
receptor-regulated K(+) channels (PubMed:<u>2535845</u>). The active GTP-bound
form prevents the association of RGS14 with centrosomes and is required for
the translocation of RGS14 from the cytoplasm to the plasma membrane. May
play a role in cell division (PubMed:<u>17635935</u>). The active GTP-bound form
activates the calcium permeant TRPC5 ion channels (PubMed:<u>37137991</u>).Cellular LocationCytoplasm. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton,
microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Localizes in the
centrosomes of interphase and mitotic cells Detected at the cleavage furrow
and/or the midbody

References

Didsbury J.R.,et al.FEBS Lett. 219:259-263(1987). Beals C.R.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:7886-7890(1987). Itoh H.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 263:6656-6664(1988). Codina J.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 263:6746-6750(1988). Kim S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:4153-4157(1988).

Images



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