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GNAS Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18552b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O95467
Other Accession	NP_057676.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB38796
Calculated MW	28029
Antigen Region	217-244

Additional Information

Gene ID	2778
Other Names	Neuroendocrine secretory protein 55, NESP55, LHAL tetrapeptide, GPIPIRRH peptide, GNAS (HGNC:4392)
Target/Specificity	This GNAS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 217-244 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GNAS.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GNAS Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GNAS (HGNC:4392)
Cellular Location	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Secreted. Note=Neuroendocrine secretory granules.

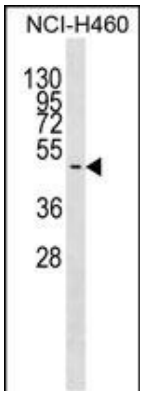
Background

This locus has a highly complex imprinted expression pattern. It gives rise to maternally, paternally, and biallelically expressed transcripts that are derived from four alternative promoters and 5' exons. Some transcripts contains a differentially methylated region (DMR) at their 5' exons, and this DMR is commonly found in imprinted genes and correlates with transcript expression. An antisense transcript is produced from an overlapping locus on the opposite strand. One of the transcripts produced from this locus, and the antisense transcript, are paternally expressed noncoding RNAs, and may regulate imprinting in this region. In addition, one of the transcripts contains a second overlapping ORF, which encodes a structurally unrelated protein - Alex. Alternative splicing of downstream exons is also observed, which results in different forms of the stimulatory G-protein alpha subunit, a key element of the classical signal transduction pathway linking receptor-ligand interactions with the activation of adenylyl cyclase and a variety of cellular reponses. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene result in pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1a, pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1b, Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism, McCune-Albright syndrome, progressive osseus heteroplasia, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia of bone, and some pituitary tumors.

References

Idziaszczyk, S., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 202(1):67-69(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Tominaga, E., et al. Gynecol. Oncol. 118(2):160-166(2010)
Park, C.H., et al. Ann. Clin. Lab. Sci. 40(3):261-266(2010)
Cross, D.S., et al. BMC Genet. 11, 51 (2010) :

Images



GNAS Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18552b) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the GNAS antibody detected the GNAS protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.