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RGS2 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20183a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P41220
Other Accession	NP_002914.1
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Predicted	Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB41808
Calculated MW	24382
Antigen Region	4-32

Additional Information

Gene ID	5997
Other Names	Regulator of G-protein signaling 2, RGS2, Cell growth-inhibiting gene 31 protein, G0/G1 switch regulatory protein 8, RGS2, G0S8
Target/Specificity	This RGS2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 4-32 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RGS2.
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	RGS2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	RGS2
Synonyms	G0S8

Function	Regulates G protein-coupled receptor signaling cascades. Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits, thereby driving them into their inactive GDP- bound form (PubMed:11063746, PubMed:19478087). It is involved in the negative regulation of the angiotensin-activated signaling pathway (PubMed:28784619). Plays a role in the regulation of blood pressure in response to signaling via G protein-coupled receptors and GNAQ. Plays a role in regulating the constriction and relaxation of vascular smooth muscle (By similarity). Binds EIF2B5 and blocks its activity, thereby inhibiting the translation of mRNA into protein (PubMed:19736320).
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane. Cytoplasm Nucleus, nucleolus
Tissue Location	Expressed in acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) and in acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).

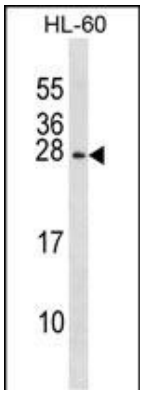
Background

Regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) family members are regulatory molecules that act as GTPase activating proteins (GAPs) for G alpha subunits of heterotrimeric G proteins. RGS proteins are able to deactivate G protein subunits of the Gi alpha, Go alpha and Gq alpha subtypes. They drive G proteins into their inactive GDP-bound forms. Regulator of G protein signaling 2 belongs to this family. The protein acts as a mediator of myeloid differentiation and may play a role in leukemogenesis.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Wang, J., et al. Carcinogenesis 31(10):1755-1761(2010)
Miyamoto-Matsubara, M., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1200, 112-119 (2010) :
Li, N.F., et al. Clin. Exp. Hypertens. 32(5):256-261(2010)
Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :

Images



RGS2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20183a) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the RGS2 antibody detected the RGS2 protein (arrow).

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