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Datasheet for ABIN1701281  
**anti-GNA15 antibody (AA 301-374) (Biotin)**

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	GNA15
Binding Specificity:	AA 301-374
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This GNA15 antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

## Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein alpha 16
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse,Dog,Cow,Sheep,Pig,Horse,Rabbit
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

## Target Details

Target:	GNA15
Alternative Name:	G protein alpha 16 ( <a href="#">GNA15 Products</a> )

## Target Details

Background:	<p>Synonyms: G alpha 15, G alpha 16, G alpha-15, G alpha-16, G-protein subunit alpha-15, G-protein subunit alpha-16, GNA 15, GNA 16, GNA15, GNA15_HUMAN, GNA16, Gq class, Guanine nucleotide binding protein alpha 15, Guanine nucleotide binding protein alpha 15 subunit, Guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunit alpha-15, Guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunit alpha-16.</p> <p>Background: Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors (1). Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (a photon, pheromone, odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter) while the effectors (i.e., adenylyl cyclase), which act to generate one or more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein alpha, Beta and Gamma polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively (2-5). Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their <math>\alpha</math> subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Four distinct classes of G <math>\alpha</math> subunits have been identified, these include Gs, Gi, Gq and G<math>\alpha</math> 12/13 (3,4). The Gi class comprises all the known <math>\alpha</math> subunits that are susceptible to pertussis toxin modifications, including G<math>\alpha</math> i-1, G<math>\alpha</math> i-2, G<math>\alpha</math> i-3, G<math>\alpha</math> o, G<math>\alpha</math> t1, G<math>\alpha</math> t2, G<math>\alpha</math> z and G<math>\alpha</math> gust (4). Of these, the three G<math>\alpha</math> i subtypes function to open atrial potassium channels (6). G<math>\alpha</math> 16 is a member of the Gq subfamily and is expressed specifically in hematopoietic cells (7).</p>
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Gene ID:	2769
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## Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000 IHC-P 1:200-400 IHC-F 1:100-500
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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ L
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS ( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be

Handling

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	handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C for 12 months.
Expiry Date:	12 months