

Datasheet for ABIN2459788

**anti-GNAI1 antibody**[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	GNAI1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Drosophila melanogaster
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This GNAI1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

## Product Details

Immunogen:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human GNAI1.
Purification:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.

## Target Details

Target:	GNAI1
Alternative Name:	GNAI1 ( <a href="#">GNAI1 Products</a> )
Background:	<p>Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) form a large family of signal-transducing molecules. They are found as heterotrimers made up of alpha, beta, and gamma subunits.</p> <p>Members of the G protein family have been characterized most extensively on the basis of the alpha subunit, which binds guanine nucleotide, is capable of hydrolyzing GTP, and interacts with specific receptor and effector molecules. The G protein family includes Gs and Gi, the</p>

## Target Details

stimulatory and inhibitory GTP-binding regulators of adenylate cyclase, Go, a protein abundant in brain (GNAO1), and transducin-1 (GNAT1) and transducin-2 (GNAT2), proteins involved in phototransduction in retinal rods and cones, respectively. Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) form a large family of signal-transducing molecules. They are found as heterotrimers made up of alpha, beta, and gamma subunits. Members of the G protein family have been characterized most extensively on the basis of the alpha subunit, which binds guanine nucleotide, is capable of hydrolyzing GTP, and interacts with specific receptor and effector molecules. The G protein family includes Gs (MIM 139320) and Gi, the stimulatory and inhibitory GTP-binding regulators of adenylate cyclase, Go, a protein abundant in brain (GNAO1, MIM 139311), and transducin-1 (GNAT1, MIM 139330) and transducin-2 (GNAT2, MIM 139340), proteins involved in phototransduction in retinal rods and cones, respectively (Sullivan et al., 1986 [PubMed 3092218], Bray et al., 1987 [PubMed 3110783]). Suki et al. (1987) [PubMed 2440724] concluded that the human genome contains at least 3 nonallelic genes for alpha-i-type subunits of G protein, see, e.g, GNAI2 (MIM 139360), GNAI3 (MIM 139370), and GNAIH (MIM 139180).[supplied by OMIM]. Sequence Note: The RefSeq transcript and protein were derived from genomic sequence to make the sequence consistent with the reference genome assembly. The genomic coordinates used for the transcript record were based on alignments. Publication Note: This RefSeq record includes a subset of the publications that are available for this gene. Please see the Entrez Gene record to access additional publications.

Molecular Weight: 40 kDa

Gene ID: 2770

NCBI Accession: [NP\\_002060](#)

UniProt: [P63096](#)

Pathways: [G-protein mediated Events](#)

## Application Details

Application Notes: GNAI1 antibody can be used for detection of GNAI1 by ELISA at 1:12500. GNAI1 antibody can be used for detection of GNAI1 by western blot at 1 µg/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

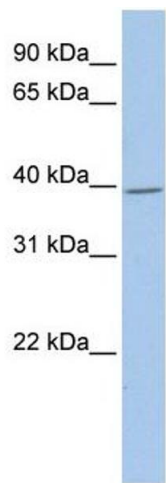
## Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Handling

Reconstitution:	Add 50 µL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2 % sucrose.
Handling Advice:	As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4 °C. For longer periods of storage, store GNAI1 antibody at -20 °C.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1.