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Datasheet for ABIN2813453

**anti-GNA15 antibody (AA 301-374) (Alexa Fluor 594)**

## 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 Alexa Fluor 594
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc))

## 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:** 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.

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  $\alpha$  subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Four distinct classes of G  $\alpha$  subunits have been identified, these include Gs, Gi, Gq and G $\alpha$  12/13 (3,4). The Gi class comprises all the known  $\alpha$  subunits that are susceptible to pertussis toxin modifications, including G $\alpha$  i-1, G $\alpha$  i-2, G $\alpha$  i-3, G $\alpha$  o, G $\alpha$  t1, G $\alpha$  t2, G $\alpha$  z and G $\alpha$  gust (4). Of these, the three G $\alpha$  i subtypes function to open atrial potassium channels (6). G $\alpha$  16 is a member of the Gq subfamily and is expressed specifically in hematopoietic cells (7).

**Gene ID:** 2769

## Application Details

**Application Notes:** IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200  
IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200  
IF(ICC) 1:50-200

**Restrictions:** For Research Use only

## 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. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months