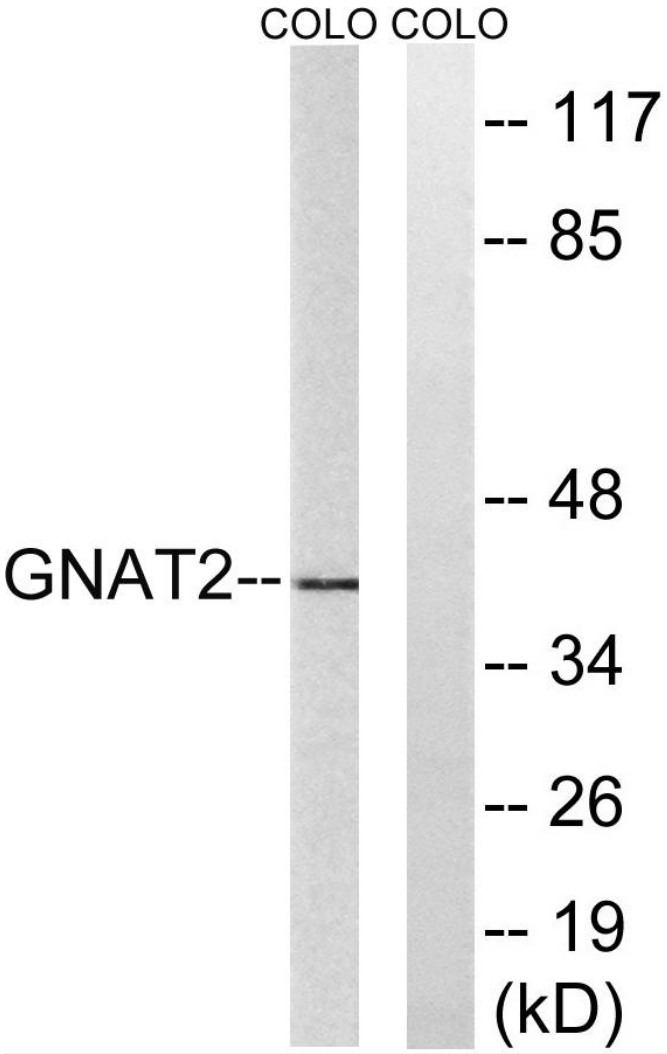
Gα t2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16175
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GNAT2
Protein Name	Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GNAT2. AA range:1-50
Specificity	G α t2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of G α t2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GNAT2; GNATC; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-2; Transducin alpha-2 chain
Observed Band	40kD
Cell Pathway	Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Photoreceptor inner segment . Localizes mainly in the outer segment in the dark-adapted state, whereas is translocated to the inner part of the photoreceptors in the light-adapted state. During dark-adapted conditions, in the presence of UNC119 mislocalizes from the outer segment to the inner part of rod photoreceptors which leads to decreased photoreceptor damage caused by light. .
Tissue Specificity	Retinal rod outer segment.
Function	disease:Defects in GNAT2 are the cause of achromatopsia type 4 (ACHM4) [MIM:139340]. Achromatopsia is an autosomal recessively inherited visual disorder that is present from birth and that features the absence of color discrimination.,function:Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems. Transducin is an amplifier and one of the transducers of a visual impulse

	that performs the coupling between rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase.,similarity:Belongs to the G-alpha family. G(i/o/t/z) subfamily.,subunit:G proteins are composed of 3 units; alpha, beta and gamma. The alpha chain contains the guanine nucleotide binding site.,tissue specificity:Retinal rod outer segment.,
Background	Transducin is a 3-subunit guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein) which stimulates the coupling of rhodopsin and cGMP-phoshodiesterase during visual impulses. The transducin alpha subunits in rods and cones are encoded by separate genes. This gene encodes the alpha subunit in cones. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Gα t2 Monoclonal Antibody