



RGS17 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-06072
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	RGS17
Protein Name	Regulator of G-protein signaling 17 (RGS17)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 70-150
Specificity	RGS17 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	23kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane . Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome . Nucleus . Cytoplasm .
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in the cerebellum. Also expressed in the cortex and medulla. Weakly expressed in a number of peripheral tissues notably spleen, lung and leukocytes.
Function	function:Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits thereby driving them into their inactive GDP-bound form. Binds selectively to G(z)-alpha and G(alpha)-i2 subunits, accelerates their GTPase activity and regulates their signaling activities. The G(z)-alpha activity is inhibited by the phosphorylation and palmitoylation of the G-protein. Negatively regulates mu-opioid receptor-mediated activation of the G-proteins.,PTM:Fatty acylated. Heavily palmitoylated in the cysteine string motif.,PTM:N- and O-glycosylated in synapsomal membranes.,PTM:Serine phosphorylated in synapsomal membranes.,PTM:Sumoylated by SUMO1 and SUMO2 in synaptosomes. The sumoylated forms act as a scaffold for sequestering mu-opioid receptor-activated G(alpha) subunits.,similarity:Contains 1 RGS domain.,subcellular

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location:Shuttles between the cytoplasm/cell membrane and

Background

This gene encodes a member of the regulator of G-protein signaling family. This protein contains a conserved, 120 amino acid motif called the RGS domain and a cysteine-rich region. The protein attenuates the signaling activity of G-proteins by binding to activated, GTP-bound G alpha subunits and acting as a GTPase activating protein (GAP), increasing the rate of conversion of the GTP to GDP. This hydrolysis allows the G alpha subunits to bind G beta/gamma subunit heterodimers, forming inactive G-protein heterotrimers, thereby terminating the signal. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

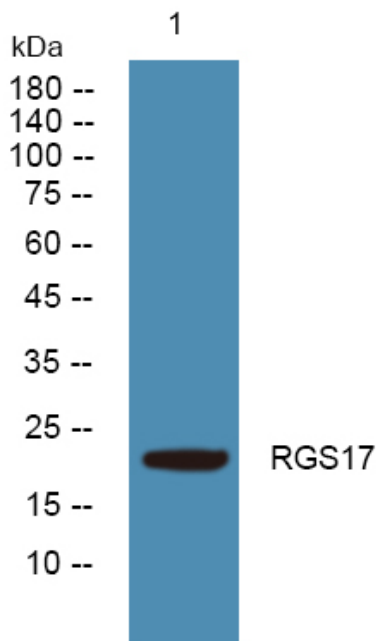
matters needing attention

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



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