

Recombinant Human GNGT1/GNG1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030582

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

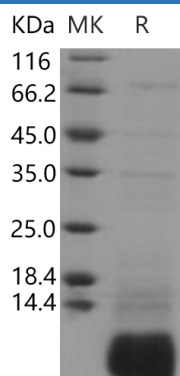
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human GNGT1/GNG1 protein Pro 2-Cys 71, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	9.9 kDa
Observed MW	9.0 kDa
Accession	P63211
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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GNGT1 is a subunit of transducin. Heterotrimeric G proteins consist of alpha, beta, and gamma subunits. They are membrane bound GTPases that are linked to 7-TM receptors. They function as signal transducers for the 7-transmembrane-helix G protein-coupled receptors. They are involved as a modulator or transducer in various transmembrane signaling systems. G proteins are bound to GDP in the 'off' state. GNGT1 is the gamma subunit of transducin. Ligand-receptor binding results in detachment of the G protein, switching it to an 'on' state and permitting G α activation of second messenger signalling cascades. There are several types of G α proteins; in addition, some G β gamma subunits have active functions. G β gamma coupled to H1 receptors can activate PLA2 and G β gamma coupled to M1 receptors can activate KIR channels. The beta and gamma chains are required for the GTPase activity, for replacement of GDP by GTP, and for G protein-effector interaction.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017