A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **GNAT1 Polyclonal Antibody**

catalog number: E-AB-19919

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

## Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse

**Immunogen** Synthetic peptide of human GNAT1

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

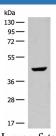
**Purification** Antigen affinity purification

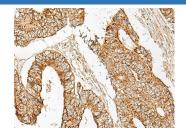
**Buffer** Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

## **Applications** Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:500-1:2000 **IHC** 1:30-1:150

#### Data





Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue lysate using GNAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:250

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:40 kDa

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using GNAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)

### **Preparation & Storage**

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

## Background

Transducin is a 3-subunit guanine nucleotide-binding protein (Gprotein) 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 rods. This gene is also expressed in other cells, and has been implicated in bitter taste transduction in rat taste cells. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. GNAT1 (G Protein Subunit Alpha Transducin 1) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with GNAT1 include Night Blindness, Congenital Stationary, Autosomal Dominant 3 and Night Blindness, Congenital Stationary, Type 1G. Among its related pathways are Phospholipase-C Pathway and Phototransduction. GO annotations related to this gene include GTP binding and GTPase activity. An important paralog of this gene is GNAT2.

## For Research Use Only

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