

Ga15/16 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10195

Specification

Ga15/16 Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype

Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 43508

WB

P30679

AAC25612

Ga15/16 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2769

Calculated MW

Application & Usage

Western blotting (0.5-4 μ g/ml) and in Immunohistochemistry (5-20 μ g/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody detects G α 15 in samples from human, mouse, rat, and rabbit origins. It also detects G α 16 from samples of human origin. Reactivity to other species has not been determined.

Other Names
G alpha binding protein

Target/Specificity Ga 15/16

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 μg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-G α 15 polyclonal antibody in PBS (pH 7.2) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C



Background Descriptions

Precautions

Ga15/16 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Ga15/16 Antibody - Protein Information

Name GNA15

Synonyms GNA16

Function

Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems.

Tissue Location

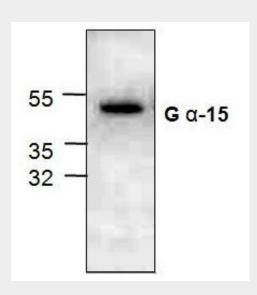
Specifically expressed in hematopoietic cells. Expressed in epididymis (at protein level)

Ga15/16 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Ga15/16 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of $G\alpha$ -15 expression in 3T3 cell lysate.





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Ga15/16 Antibody - Background

Gα16 is the only heterotrimeric G protein with a restricted expression pattern in hematopoietic cells. Differentiation of promyelocytic cells leads to decreased expression of $G\alpha 16$. The G protein is known to couple a large number of G protein-coupled receptors to PLC-β and can lead to production of the secondary messengers diacylglycerol and inositol phosphates. Targeted deletion of $G\alpha 15$, a mouse orthologue of human $G\alpha16$, causes reduced $C5\alpha$ receptor signaling. $G\alpha16$ serves as a marker, in addition to CD34, for hematopoietic progenitor cells.