

RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP72257**Specification**

RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	O15492
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6004**Other Names**

RGS16; RGSR; Regulator of G-protein signaling 16; RGS16; A28-RGS14P; Retinal-specific RGS; RGS-r; hRGS-r; Retinally abundant regulator of G-protein signaling

Dilution

IHC~~Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RGS16**Synonyms** RGSR**Function**

Regulates G protein-coupled receptor signaling cascades. Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits, thereby driving them into their inactive GDP-bound form (PubMed:11602604, PubMed:18434541). Plays an important role in the phototransduction cascade by regulating the lifetime and effective concentration of activated transducin alpha. May regulate extra and intracellular mitogenic signals (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97428}; Lipid- anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97428}

Tissue Location

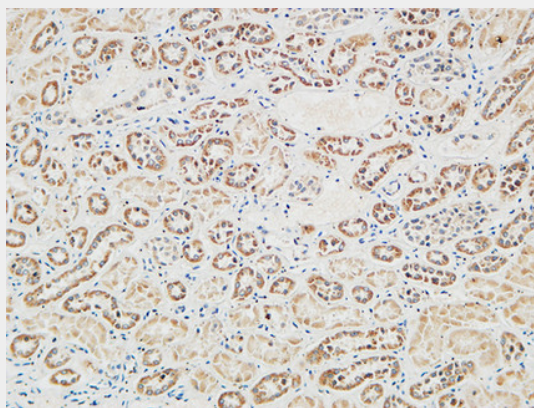
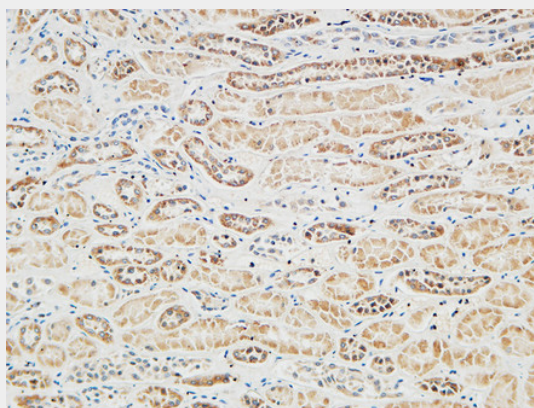
Abundantly expressed in retina with lower levels of expression in most other tissues

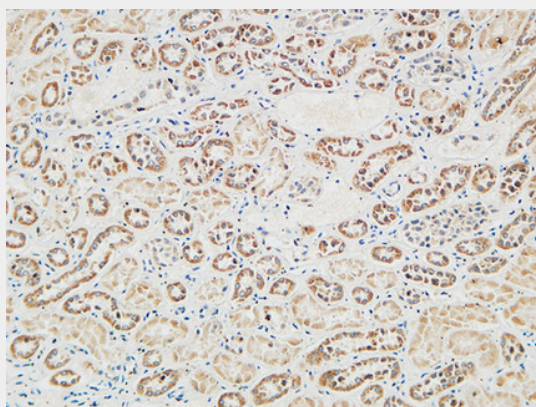
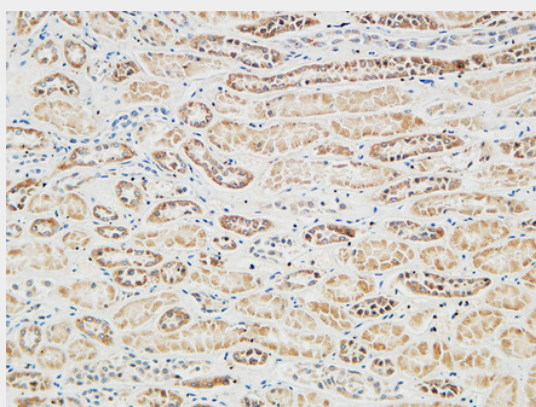
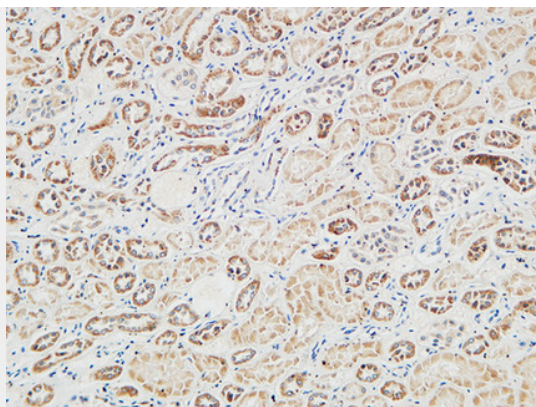
RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

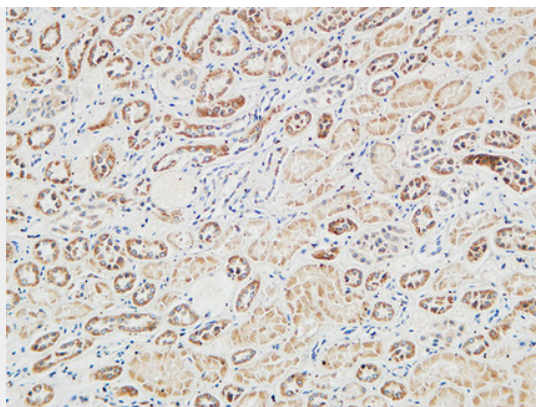
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







RGS16 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Regulates G protein-coupled receptor signaling cascades. Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits, thereby driving them into their inactive GDP-bound form (PubMed:11602604, PubMed:18434541). Plays an important role in the phototransduction cascade by regulating the lifetime and effective concentration of activated transducin alpha. May regulate extra and intracellular mitogenic signals (By similarity).