

# **GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP18552b

### **Specification**

#### **GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

**Primary Accession** 

095467

### GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 2778** 

#### **Other Names**

Neuroendocrine secretory protein 55, NESP55, LHAL tetrapeptide, GPIPIRRH peptide, GNAS (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=4392" target=" blank">HGNC:4392</a>)

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name GNAS (HGNC:4392)

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Secreted. Note=Neuroendocrine secretory granules.

### **GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

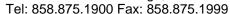
## • Blocking Peptides

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

### GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This locus has a highly complex imprinted expressionpattern. It gives rise to maternally, paternally, and biallelically expressed transcripts that are derived from four alternative promoters and 5' exons. Some transcripts contains a differentially methylated region (DMR) at their 5' exons, and this DMR is







commonlyfound in imprinted genes and correlates with transcript expression. An antisense transcript is produced from an overlapping locus on the opposite strand. One of the transcripts produced from thislocus, and the antisense transcript, are paternally expressed noncoding RNAs, and may regulate imprinting in this region. Inaddition, one of the transcripts contains a second overlapping ORF, which encodes a structurally unrelated protein - Alex. Alternative splicing of downstream exons is also observed, which results indifferent forms of the stimulatory G-protein alpha subunit, a keyelement of the classical signal transduction pathway linkingreceptor-ligand interactions with the activation of adenylylcyclase and a variety of cellular reponses. Multiple transcriptvariants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene result in pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1a, pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1b, Albright hereditaryosteodystrophy, pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism, McCune-Albrightsyndrome, progressive osseus heteroplasia, polyostotic fibrousdysplasia of bone, and some pituitary tumors.

### GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Idziaszczyk, S., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 202(1):67-69(2010)Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)Tominaga, E., et al. Gynecol. Oncol. 118(2):160-166(2010)Park, C.H., et al. Ann. Clin. Lab. Sci. 40(3):261-266(2010)Cross, D.S., et al. BMC Genet. 11, 51 (2010):