



RGS17 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06072
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	RGS17
Protein Name	Regulator of G-protein signaling 17 (RGS17)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 70-150
Specificity	RGS17 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	23kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane . Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome . Nucleus . Cytoplasm .
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in the cerebellum. Also expressed in the cortex and medulla. Weakly expressed in a number of peripheral tissues notably spleen, lung and leukocytes.
Function	function:Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits thereby driving them into their inactive GDP-bound form. Binds selectively to G(z)-alpha and G(alpha)-i2 subunits, accelerates their GTPase activity and regulates their signaling activities. The G(z)-alpha activity is inhibited by the phosphorylation and palmitoylation of the G-protein. Negatively regulates mu-opioid receptor-mediated activation of the G-proteins.,PTM:Fatty acylated. Heavily palmitoylated in the cysteine string motif.,PTM:N- and O-glycosylated in synapsomal membranes.,PTM:Serine phosphorylated in synapsomal membranes.,PTM:Sumoylated by SUMO1 and SUMO2 in synaptosomes. The sumoylated forms act as a scaffold for sequestering mu-opioid receptor-activated G(alpha) subunits.,similarity:Contains 1 RGS domain.,subcellular location:Shuttles between the cytoplasm/cell membrane and
Background	This gene encodes a member of the regulator of G-protein signaling family. This protein contains a conserved, 120 amino acid motif called the RGS domain and a



cysteine-rich region. The protein attenuates the signaling activity of G-proteins by binding to activated, GTP-bound G alpha subunits and acting as a GTPase activating protein (GAP), increasing the rate of conversion of the GTP to GDP. This hydrolysis allows the G alpha subunits to bind G beta/gamma subunit heterodimers, forming inactive G-protein heterotrimers, thereby terminating the signal. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

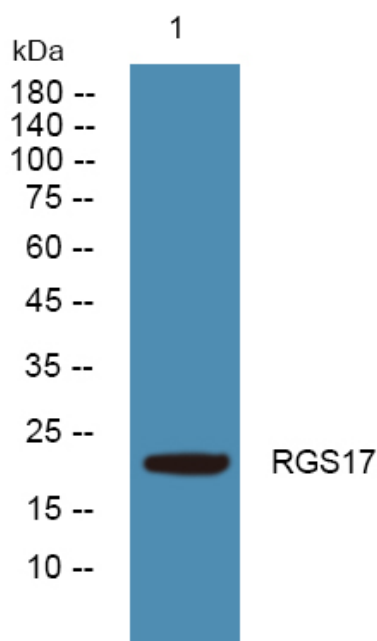
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night