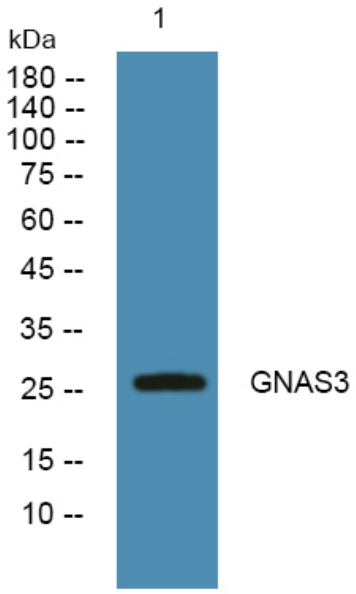
GNAS3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07295
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	GNAS GNAS1
Protein Name	Neuroendocrine secretory protein 55 (NESP55) [Cleaved into: LHAL tetrapeptide; GPIPIRRH peptide]
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 171-220
Specificity	GNAS3 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	26kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle . Secreted . Neuroendocrine secretory granules. .
Tissue Specificity	Adipocyte,Bone marrow,Brain,Breast,Liver,Muscle,Pancreas,Retina,
Function	caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,disease:Defects in GNAS are a cause of ACTH-independent macronodular adrenal hyperplasia (AIMAH) [MIM:219080]; also known as adrenal Cushing syndrome due to AIMAH. AIMAH is an endogenous form of adrenal Cushing syndrome characterized by multiple bilateral adrenocortical nodules that cause a striking enlargement of the adrenal glands.,disease:Defects in GNAS are the cause of a subset of growth hormone secreting pituitary tumors (somatotrophinoma) [MIM:102200].,disease:Defects in GNAS are the cause of Albright hereditary osteodystrophy (AHO) [MIM:103580]. AHO is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by a short stature, brachydactyly, subcutaneous ossifications. AHO is often associated with pseudohypoparathyoidism, hypocalcemia, and elevated PTH levels.
Background	This locus has a highly complex imprinted expression pattern. It gives rise to maternally, paternally, and biallelically expressed transcripts that are derived from four alternative promoters and 5' exons. Some transcripts contain a

	differentially methylated region (DMR) at their 5' exons, and this DMR is commonly found 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 this locus, and the antisense transcript, are paternally expressed noncoding RNAs, and may regulate imprinting in this region. In addition, 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 in different forms of the stimulatory G-protein alpha subunit, a key
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 SH-SY5Y cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night