



RGS4 Monoclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | YP-mAb-06076 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | RGS4 |
| Protein Name | Regulator of G-protein signaling 4 (RGP4) (RGS4) |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 80-160 |
| Specificity | RGS4 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-1:2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | 22kD |
| Cell Pathway | nucleus,cytoplasm,cytosol,plasma membrane,protein complex, |
| Tissue Specificity | Expressed in brain and heart. Expressed in brain at protein level. Expressed in prefrontal and visual cortex. Isoform 4 and isoform 5 are expressed ubiquitously. Isoform 1, isoform 2 and isoform 3 are not expressed in the cerebellum. |
| Function | disease:Genetic variation in RGS4 may be associated with susceptibility to schizophrenia 9 (SCZD9) [MIM:604906]. Schizophrenia [MIM:181500] is a psychosis, a disorder of thought and sense of self. Although it affects emotions, it is distinguished from mood disorders in which such disturbances are primary. Similarly, there may be mild impairment of cognitive function, and it is distinguished from the dementias in which disturbed cognitive function is considered primary. No objective biological test for schizophrenia exists. Schizophrenia is a common disorder with a lifetime prevalence of approximately 1%. It is highly heritable but the genetics are complex.,function:Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits thereby driving them into their inactive GDP-bound form. Activity on G(z)-alpha is inhibited by phosphorylation of the G-protein. Activ |
| Background | Regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) family members are regulatory molecules that act as GTPase activating proteins (GAPs) for G alpha subunits of |



heterotrimeric G proteins. RGS proteins are able to deactivate G protein subunits of the Gi alpha, Go alpha and Gq alpha subtypes. They drive G proteins into their inactive GDP-bound forms. Regulator of G protein signaling 4 belongs to this family. All RGS proteins share a conserved 120-amino acid sequence termed the RGS domain. Regulator of G protein signaling 4 protein is 37% identical to RGS1 and 97% identical to rat Rgs4. This protein negatively regulate signaling upstream or at the level of the heterotrimeric G protein and is localized in the cytoplasm. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

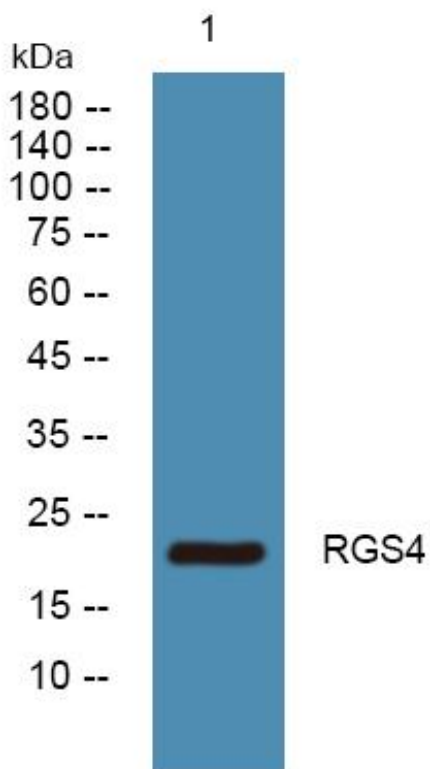
matters needing attention

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 various cells using RGS4 Monoclonal Antibody