



# RGS6 Rabbit mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-rAb-17446
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	RGS6
<b>Protein Name</b>	Regulator of G-protein signaling 6 (RGS6) (S914)
<b>Purification Process</b>	Protein A
<b>Specificity</b>	Endogenous
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:1000-1:5000;
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	52kD
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	52kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Cytoplasm {ECO:0000269 PubMed:12761221}. Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10521509}. Membrane {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10521509}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10521509}. Nucleus {ECO:0000269 PubMed:12761221}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q9Z2H2}. Note=Interaction with GNB5 mediates translocation to the nucleus. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:12761221}.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	
<b>Function</b>	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. The RGS6/GNB5 dimer enhances GNAO1 GTPase activity (PubMed:10521509). {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10521509}.
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a member of the RGS (regulator of G protein signaling) family of proteins, which are defined by the presence of a RGS domain that confers the





GTPase-activating activity of these proteins toward certain G alpha subunits. This protein also belongs to a subfamily of RGS proteins characterized by the presence of DEP and GGL domains, the latter a G beta 5-interacting domain. The RGS proteins negatively regulate G protein signaling, and may modulate neuronal, cardiovascular, lymphocytic activities, and cancer risk. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms with long or short N-terminal domains, complete or incomplete GGL domains, and distinct C-terminal domains, have been described for this gene, however, the full-length nature of some of these variants is not known.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

**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.

Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cell, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibody was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1 hour.

