

Product datasheet for **CF809313**

G protein alpha S (GNAS) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI12D9]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTI12D9
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:2000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Full length human recombinant protein of human GNAS (NP_000507) produced in HEK293T cell.
Formulation:	Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose)
Reconstitution Method:	For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific)
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	Homo sapiens GNAS complex locus (GNAS), transcript variant 1, mRNA.
Database Link:	NP_000507 Entrez Gene 2778 Human P84996



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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 element of the classical signal transduction pathway linking receptor-ligand interactions with the activation of adenylyl cyclase and a variety of cellular responses. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene result in pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1a, pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1b, Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism, McCune-Albright syndrome, progressive osseous heteroplasia, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia of bone, and some pituitary tumors. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2012]

Synonyms:

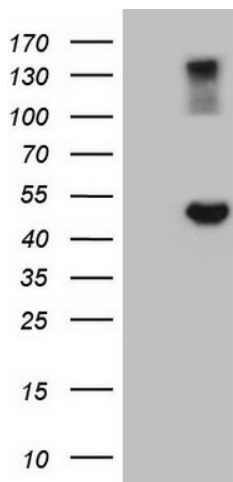
AHO; C20orf45; GNAS1; GPSA; GSA; GSP; NESP; PHP1A; PHP1B; PHP1C; POH; SgVI

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways:

Calcium signaling pathway, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Gap junction, GnRH signaling pathway, Long-term depression, Melanogenesis, Taste transduction, Vascular smooth muscle contraction, Vibrio cholerae infection

Product images:


HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY GNAS ([RC214197], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-GNAS (1:2000). Positive lysates [LY424674] (100ug) and [LC424674] (20ug) can be purchased separately from OriGene.