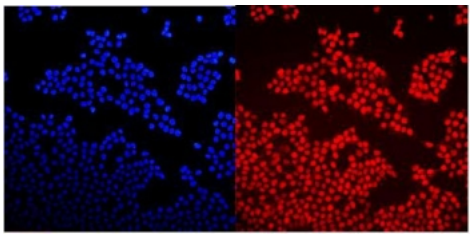
GNAQ Antibody (R32120)

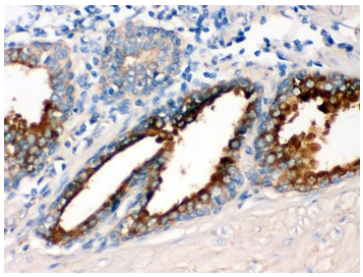
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R32120	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

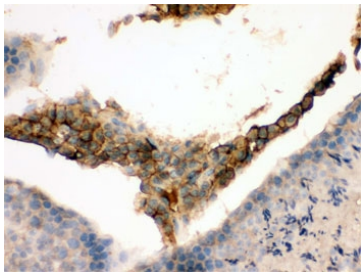
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	P50148
Localization	Cytoplasmic, membrane
Applications	Western blot: 0.1-0.5ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence (FFPE): 2-4ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This GNAQ antibody is available for research use only.



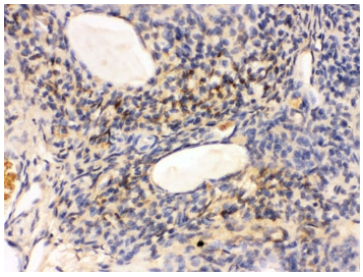
Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human A431 cells with GNAQ antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



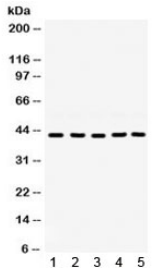
IHC testing of FFPE human prostate cancer tissue with GNAQ antibody. HIER: Boil the paraffin sections in pH 6, 10mM citrate buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool prior to staining.



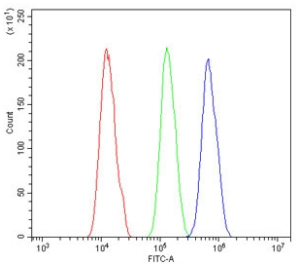
IHC testing of FFPE mouse testis tissue with GNAQ antibody. HIER: Boil the paraffin sections in pH 6, 10mM citrate buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool prior to staining.



IHC testing of FFPE rat ovary tissue with GNAQ antibody. HIER: Boil the paraffin sections in pH 6, 10mM citrate buffer for 20 minutes and allow to cool prior to staining.



Western blot testing of 1) rat ovary, 2) rat testis, 3) mouse testis, 4) human 22RV1 and 5) human SKOV lysate with GNAQ antibody. Expected molecular weight ~42 kDa.



Flow cytometry testing of human A431 cells with GNAQ antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= GNAQ antibody.

Description

Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(q) subunit alpha is a protein that in humans is encoded by the GNAQ gene. Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins are a family of heterotrimeric proteins that couple cell surface, 7-transmembrane domain receptors to intracellular signaling pathways. Receptor activation catalyzes the exchange of GDP for GTP bound to the inactive G protein alpha subunit resulting in a conformational change and dissociation of the complex. The G protein alpha and beta-gamma subunits are capable of regulating various cellular effectors. Activation is terminated by a GTPase intrinsic to the G-alpha subunit. G-alpha-q is the alpha subunit of one of the heterotrimeric GTP-binding proteins that mediates stimulation of phospholipase C-beta. Mutations in this gene have been found associated to cases of Sturge-Weber syndrome and port-wine stains.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the GNAQ antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids KYEHNKAHAQLVREVDVEKVSAFENPYVDAIKSLWND of human GNAQ were used as the immunogen for the GNAQ antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the GNAQ antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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