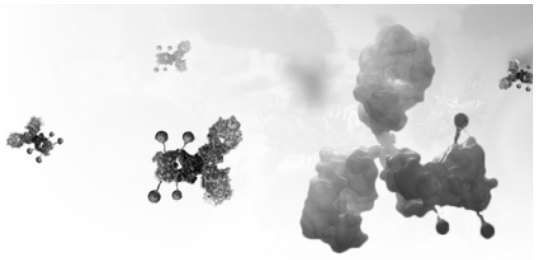

Mouse anti-Cow Gαt monoclonal antibody, clone 4/Hαu (CABT-B9217)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Cow Gαt aa. 282-300
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse, Chicken
Clone	4/Hαu
Purification	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB; IF; IHC
Format	Liquid
Concentration	250 μg/ml
Size	150 μg
Buffer	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store undiluted at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The GTP binding regulatory proteins (G proteins) consist of three subunits: α, β, and γ. These

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heterotrimeric proteins function at membranes to relay signals from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors. The α subunit is unique for each G protein and contains the site of GTP binding and hydrolysis, as well as sites for receptor and effector interactions. The βγ subunit complex interacts directly with receptors and the α subunit. The Gα protein transducin (Gαt) contains 350 amino acids and has been extensively studied as a model for G protein function. Gαt requires GTP in order to bind to its effectors. In the process of effector-Gαt binding, GTP is hydrolyzed and the βγ subunits are displaced. The free Gαt-GDP then reassociates with the βγ subunits and re-loads GTP to repeat the cycle.

Keywords GNAT1; guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), alpha transducing activity polypeptide 1; GBT1; GNATR; CSNBAD3; guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-1; transducin alpha-1 chain; transducin, rod-specific; rod-type transducin alpha subunit; guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(T), alpha-1 subunit

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