ARG58987
anti-GNAI3 antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes GNAI3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	GNAI3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-354 of Human GNAI3 (NP_006487.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	87U6; ARCND1; Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(k) subunit alpha; G(i) alpha-3

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
IP	1:50 - 1:100
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	MCF7
Observed Size	45 kDa

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

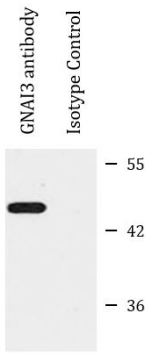
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GNAI3
Gene Full Name	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), alpha inhibiting activity polypeptide 3
Background	Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling pathways. G proteins are composed of 3 units: alpha, beta and gamma. This gene encodes an alpha subunit and belongs to the G-alpha family. Mutation in this gene, resulting in a gly40-to-arg substitution, is associated with auriculocondylar syndrome, and shown to affect downstream targets in the G protein-coupled endothelin receptor pathway. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2012]
Function	Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems. G(k) is the stimulatory G protein of receptor-regulated K(+) channels. The active GTP-bound form prevents the association of RGS14 with centrosomes and is required for the translocation of RGS14 from the cytoplasm to the plasma membrane. May play a role in cell division. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	41 kDa
PTM	(Microbial infection) Deamidated at Gln-204 by Photorhabdus asymbiotica toxin PAU_02230, blocking GTP hydrolysis of heterotrimeric GNAQ or GNA11 and G-alphai (GNAI1, GNAI2 or GNAI3) proteins, thereby activating RhoA. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Cytoplasm, Lipid-anchor, Membrane, centrosome, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center. [UniProt]

Images

ARG58987 anti-GNAI3 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of MCF7 cell lysate stained with ARG58987 anti-GNAI3 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG58987 anti-GNAI3 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: 200 µg extracts of MCF7 cells were immunoprecipitated and stained with ARG58987 anti-GNAI3 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.