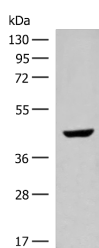


## GNAT1 Polyclonal Antibody

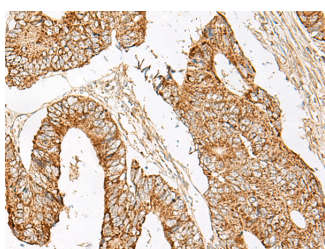
<b>Catalog No.</b>	E-AB-19919	<b>Reactivity</b>	H,M
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IHC,ELISA	<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Images



Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue lysate using GNAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:250



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using GNAT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(x200)

### Immunogen Information

<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human GNAT1
<b>Gene Accession</b>	NP000163
<b>Swissprot</b>	P11488
<b>Synonyms</b>	CSNBAD3,GBT1,GNAT1,GNAT1,GNATR,Transducin alpha-1 chain,transducin,rod-specific

### Product Information

<b>Calculated MW</b>	40 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	Refer to figures
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4
<b>Purify</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:30-1:150, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

### Background

Transducin is a 3-subunit guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein) which stimulates the coupling of rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase during visual impulses. The transducin alpha subunits in rods and cones are encoded by separate genes. This gene encodes the alpha subunit in rods. This gene is also expressed in other cells, and has been implicated in bitter taste transduction in rat taste cells. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. GNAT1 (G Protein Subunit Alpha Transducin 1) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with GNAT1 include Night Blindness, Congenital Stationary, Autosomal Dominant 3 and Night Blindness, Congenital Stationary, Type 1G. Among its related pathways are Phospholipase-C Pathway and Phototransduction. GO annotations related to this gene include GTP binding and GTPase activity. An important paralog of this gene is GNAT2.

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Applications:WB-Western Blot IHC-Immunohistochemistry IF-Immunofluorescence IP-Immunoprecipitation FC-Flow cytometry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Reactivity: H-Human R-Rat M-Mouse Mk-Monkey Dg-Dog Ch-Chicken Hm-Hamster Rb-Rabbit Sh-Sheep Pg-Pig Z-Zebrafish X-Xenopus C-Cow.