

GNAI1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002770-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GNAI1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GNAI1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GNAI1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — GNAI1

Entrez GeneID	2770
GeneBank Accession#	GNAI1
Gene Name	GNAI1
Gene Alias	Gi
Gene Description	guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), alpha inhibiting activity polypeptide 1
Omim ID	139310
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) form a large family of signal-transducing molecules. They are found as heterotrimers made up of alpha, beta, and gamma subunits. Members of the G protein family have been characterized most extensively on the basis of the alpha subunit, which binds guanine nucleotide, is capable of hydrolyzing GTP, and interacts with specific receptors and effector molecules. The G protein family includes Gs (MIM 139320) and Gi, the stimulatory and inhibitory GTP-binding regulators of adenylate cyclase; Go, a protein abundant in brain (GNAO1; MIM 139311); and transducin-1 (GNAT1; MIM 139330) and transducin-2 (GNAT2; MIM 139340), proteins involved in phototransduction in retinal rods and cones, respectively (Sullivan et al., 1986 [PubMed 3092218]; Bray et al., 1987 [PubMed 3110783]). Suki et al. (1987) [PubMed 2440724] concluded that the human genome contains at least 3 nonallelic genes for alpha-i-type subunits of G protein; see, e.g., GNAI2 (MIM 139360), GNAI3 (MIM 139370), and GNAIH (MIM 139180).[supplied by OMIM]
Other Designations	Gi1 protein alpha subunit

Pathway

- [Axon guidance](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Gap junction](#)
- [Leukocyte transendothelial migration](#)
- [Long-term depression](#)
- [Melanogenesis](#)

- [Tight junction](#)

Disease

- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)
- [Bulimia](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)