

# RGS14 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00010636-K      Size 100 ug x up to 3

## Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human RGS14 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human RGS14 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 ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human RGS14 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) <sub>2</sub> , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — RGS14

Entrez GeneID [10636](#)

GeneBank Accession# [RGS14](#)

Gene Name RGS14

Gene Alias -

Gene Description regulator of G-protein signaling 14

Omim ID [602513](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary** This gene encodes a member of the regulator of G-protein signaling family. This protein contains one RGS domain, two Raf-like Ras-binding domains (RBDs), and one GoLoco domain. The protein attenuates the signaling activity of G-proteins by binding, through its GoLoco domain, to specific types of activated, GTP-bound G alpha subunits. Acting as a GTPase activating protein (GAP), the protein increases the rate of conversion of the GTP to GDP. This hydrolysis allows the G alpha subunits to bind G beta/gamma subunit heterodimers, forming inactive G-protein heterotrimers, thereby terminating the signal. Alternate transcriptional splice variants of this gene have been observed but have not been thoroughly characterized. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations** regulator of G-protein signalling 14

## Disease

- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)