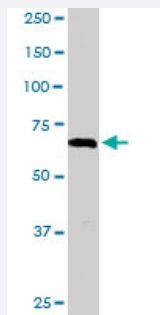


RGS14 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB6630

Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

RGS14 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB6630) staining (0.5 ug/mL) of Jurkat lysate (RIPA buffer, 35 ug total protein per lane). Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.

Specification

Product Description Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of RGS14.

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to human RGS14.

Sequence C-IGGSLNSTTDSAL

Host Goat

Theoretical MW (kDa) 61.4

Reactivity Human

Form Liquid

Purification Antigen affinity purification

Concentration 0.5 mg/mL

Quality Control Testing Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.

Recommend Usage
 ELISA (1:16000)
 Western Blot (0.5-2 ug/mL)
 The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

RGS14 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB6630) staining (0.5 ug/mL) of Jurkat lysate (RIPA buffer, 35 ug total protein per lane). Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — RGS14

Entrez GeneID	10636
Protein Accession#	NP_006471
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

Publication Reference

- [Molecular cloning and expression analysis of rat Rgs12 and Rgs14.](#)

Snow BE, Antonio L, Suggs S, Gutstein HB, Siderovski DP.

Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 1997 Apr; 233(3):770.

Disease

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