

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Bioworld Technology CO., Ltd.



Gα t1 (M104) Peptide

Cat No.: BS3311P

Background

Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors. Each of a very broad range of receptors specifically detects an extracellular stimulus (a photon, pheromone, odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter) while the effectors (i.e. adenylyl cyclase), which act to generate one or more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein α , β and γ polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively. Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their α subunits, since these proteins bind and hydrolyze GTP and most obviously regulate the activity of the best studied effectors. Four distinct classes of G α subunits have been identified; these include Gs, Gi, Gq and G α 12/13. The Gi class comprises all the known α subunits that are susceptible to pertussis toxin modifications, including G α i-1, G α i-2, G α i-3, G α o, G α t1, G α t2, G α z and G α gust. In the well characterized visual system, photorhodopsin catalyzes the exchange of guanine nucleotides bound to the visual transducin G α subunits (G α t1 in rod cells and G α t2 in cone cells).

Swiss-Prot

P11488

Applications

Blocking

Specificity

This peptide can be used with studies using BS3311 G α t1 (M104) pAb.

Purification & Purity

Synthetic peptide G α t1 (M104). (Note: the amino acid sequence is proprietary). The purity is > 98%.

Product

1 mg/ml in DI water.

Storage & Stability

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Research Use

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.