

Product datasheet

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ARG66626 anti-RGS10 antibody

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes RGS10

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name RGS10
Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide within aa. 50-130 of Human RGS10.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names Regulator of G-protein signaling 10; RGS10

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	20 kDa	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol RGS10

Gene Full Name regulator of G-protein signaling 10

Background Regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) family members are regulatory molecules that act as GTPase

activating proteins (GAPs) for G alpha subunits of heterotrimeric G proteins. RGS proteins are able to deactivate G protein subunits of the Gi alpha, Go alpha and Gq alpha subtypes. They drive G proteins into their inactive GDP-bound forms. Regulator of G protein signaling 10 belongs to this family. All RGS proteins share a conserved 120-amino acid sequence termed the RGS domain. This protein associates specifically with the activated forms of the two related G-protein subunits, G-alphai3 and G-alphaz but fails to interact with the structurally and functionally distinct G-alpha subunits. Regulator of G protein signaling 10 protein is localized in the nucleus. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have

been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function Inhibits signal transduction by increasing the GTPase activity of G protein alpha subunits thereby driving

them into their inactive GDP-bound form. Associates specifically with the activated forms of the G protein subunits G(i)-alpha and G(z)-alpha but fails to interact with the structurally and functionally distinct G(s)-alpha subunit. Activity on G(z)-alpha is inhibited by palmitoylation of the G-protein.

[UniProt]

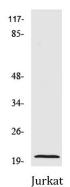
Calculated Mw 21 kDa

PTM Isoform 3 is phosphorylated on Ser-16. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Note=Forskolin treatment promotes phosphorylation and translocation to

the nucleus. Isoform 2: Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG66626 anti-RGS10 antibody WB image

Western blot: Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG66626 anti-RGS10 antibody.