

## 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-alpha <sub>i3</sub> and G-alpha <sub>z</sub> 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

