

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18552b**Specification**

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O95467](#)**GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2778**Other Names**

Neuroendocrine secretory protein 55, NESP55, LHAL tetrapeptide, GPIPIRRH peptide, GNAS (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=4392)
HGNC:4392

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GNAS ([HGNC:4392](#))**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle. Secreted. Note=Neuroendocrine secretory granules.

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This locus has a highly complex imprinted expression pattern. It gives rise to maternally, paternally, and biallelically expressed transcripts that are derived from four alternative promoters and 5' exons. Some transcripts contain a differentially methylated region (DMR) at their 5' exons, and this DMR is

commonly found in imprinted genes and correlates with transcript expression. An antisense transcript is produced from an overlapping locus on the opposite strand. One of the transcripts produced from this locus, and the antisense transcript, are paternally expressed noncoding RNAs, and may regulate imprinting in this region. In addition, one of the transcripts contains a second overlapping ORF, which encodes a structurally unrelated protein - Alex. Alternative splicing of downstream exons is also observed, which results in different forms of the stimulatory G-protein alpha subunit, a key element of the classical signal transduction pathway linking receptor-ligand interactions with the activation of adenylyl cyclase and a variety of cellular responses. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene result in pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1a, pseudohypoparathyroidism type 1b, Albright hereditary osteodystrophy, pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism, McCune-Albright syndrome, progressive osseous heteroplasia, polyostotic fibrous dysplasia of bone, and some pituitary tumors.

GNAS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Idziaszczyk, S., et al. Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 202(1):67-69(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Tominaga, E., et al. Gynecol. Oncol. 118(2):160-166(2010) Park, C.H., et al. Ann. Clin. Lab. Sci. 40(3):261-266(2010) Cross, D.S., et al. BMC Genet. 11, 51 (2010) :