

Immunotag™ GEM Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITN0745
Product Description	Immunotag™ GEM Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	GEM
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	GEM Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	GEM KIR
Accession No.	P55040 P55041
Description	GTP binding protein overexpressed in skeletal muscle(GEM) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the RAD/GEM family of GTP-binding proteins. It is associated with the inner face of the plasma membrane and could play a role as a regulatory protein in receptor-mediated signal transduction. Alternative splicing occurs at this locus and two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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Protein Expression	Peripheral blood,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,cytoplasmic side of plasma membrane,membrane,midbody,spindle midzone,mitotic spindle,
Protein Function	function:Could be a regulatory protein, possibly participating in receptor-mediated signal transduction at the plasma membrane. Has guanine nucleotide-binding activity but undetectable intrinsic GTPase activity.,induction:By mitogens.,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.,similarity:Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. RGK family.,subunit:Interacts with calmodulin in a Ca(2+)-dependent manner. Binds ROCK1.,tissue specificity:Most abundant in thymus, spleen, kidney, lung, and testis. Less abundant in heart, brain, liver and skeletal muscle.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.