

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 G α_s , G α_i , G α_q and G $\alpha_{12/13}$. The G α_i 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} . Of these, the three G α_i subtypes function to open atrial potassium channels.

REFERENCES

1. Jones, D.T., et al. 1990. Biochemical characterization of three stimulatory GTP-binding proteins. The large and small forms of G α_s and the olfactory-specific G protein, G α_{olf} . *J. Biol. Chem.* 265: 2671-2676.
2. Simon, M.I., et al. 1991. Diversity of G proteins in signal transduction. *Science* 252: 802-808.
3. Cali, J.J., et al. 1992. Selective tissue distribution of G protein γ subunits, including a new form of the γ subunits identified by cDNA cloning. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 24023-24027.
4. McLaughlin, S.K., et al. 1992. Gustducin is a taste-cell-specific G protein closely related to the transducins. *Nature* 357: 563-569.
5. von Weizsäcker, E., et al. 1992. Diversity among the β subunits of heterotrimeric GTP-binding proteins: characterization of a novel β -subunit cDNA. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 183: 350-356.
6. Conklin, B.R. and Bourne, H.R. 1993. Structural elements of G α subunits that interact with G $\beta\gamma$, receptors, and effectors. *Cell* 73: 631-641.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GNAO1 (human) mapping to 16q13; Gnao1 (mouse) mapping to 8 C5.

SOURCE

G α_o (A2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against G α_o of cow origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Available as agarose conjugate for immunoprecipitation, sc-13532 AC, 500 μ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

G α_o (A2) is recommended for detection of G α_o of mouse, rat, human and cow origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1–2 μ g per 100–500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

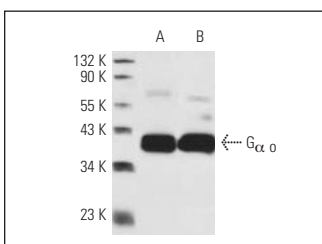
Suitable for use as control antibody for G α_o (siRNA h): sc-29326 and G α_o siRNA (m): sc-37256.

Molecular Weight of G α_o : 40 kDa.

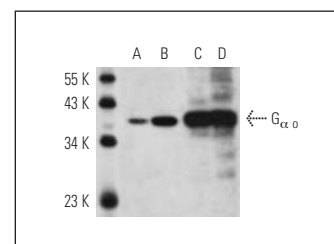
Positive Controls: rat brain extract: sc-2392, cow brain extract or mouse brain extract: sc-2253.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA

G α_o (A2): sc-13532. Western blot analysis of G α_o expression in mouse (A) and rat (B) brain extracts.



G α_o (A2): sc-13532. Western blot analysis of G α_o expression in SK-N-SH (A) and IMR-32 (B) whole cell lysates and rat brain (C) and mouse brain (D) tissue extracts.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Garic-Stankovic, A., et al. 2005. Ethanol triggers neural crest apoptosis through the selective activation of a pertussis toxin-sensitive G protein and a phospholipase C β -dependent Ca²⁺ transient. *Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res.* 29: 1237-1246.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.