

G_{α_o} (A2): sc-13532



The Power to Question

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_s, G_i, G_q and G_{α_{12/13}}. The G_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.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GNAO1 (human) mapping to 16q12.2; Gnao1 (mouse) mapping to 8 C5.

SOURCE

G_{α_o} (A2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against G_{α_o} of bovine origin.

PRODUCT

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

G_{α_o} (A2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-13532 AC), 500 μ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-13532 HRP), 200 μ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-13532 PE), fluorescein (sc-13532 FITC), Alexa Fluor[®] 488 (sc-13532 AF488), Alexa Fluor[®] 546 (sc-13532 AF546), Alexa Fluor[®] 594 (sc-13532 AF594) or Alexa Fluor[®] 647 (sc-13532 AF647), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor[®] 680 (sc-13532 AF680) or Alexa Fluor[®] 790 (sc-13532 AF790), 200 μ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

G_{α_o} (A2) is recommended for detection of G_{α_o} of mouse, rat and human 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).

G_{α_o} (A2) is also recommended for detection of G_{α_o} in additional species, including bovine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for G_{α_o} siRNA (h): sc-29326, G_{α_o} siRNA (m): sc-37256, G_{α_o} shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29326-SH, G_{α_o} shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37256-SH, G_{α_o} shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29326-V and G_{α_o} shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37256-V.

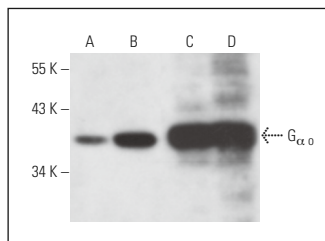
Molecular Weight of G_{α_o}: 40 kDa.

Positive Controls: mouse brain extract: sc-2253, rat brain extract: sc-2392 or SK-N-SH cell lysate: sc-2410.

STORAGE

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

DATA



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

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- Ramírez, V.T., et al. 2016. Wnt-5a/Frizzled9 receptor signaling through the G_{α_o}-G_{β_γ} complex regulates dendritic spine formation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 291: 19092-2107.
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- Maccarrone, M., et al. 2018. Early alteration of distribution and activity of hippocampal type-1 cannabinoid receptor in Alzheimer's disease-like mice overexpressing the human mutant amyloid precursor protein. *Pharmacol. Res.* 130: 366-373.

RESEARCH USE

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

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