

GNGT2 (I-13): sc-161063



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 (i.e. a photon, pheromone, odorant, hormone or neurotransmitter), while the effectors (e.g. adenyl 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, four and seven 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. Evidence, however, has established an important regulatory role for the $\beta\gamma$ subunits. It is becoming increasingly clear that different G protein complexes expressed in different tissues carry structurally distinct members of the γ as well as the α and β subunits, and that preferential associations between members of subunit families increase G protein functional diversity. GNGT2 (guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), γ transducing activity polypeptide 2) is a lipid-anchored cell membrane protein that belongs to the G protein family and functions in a variety of signaling pathways throughout the cell.

REFERENCES

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- Blank, J.L., et al. 1992. Activation of cytosolic phosphoinositide phospholipase C by G protein $\beta\gamma$ subunits. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 23069-23075.
- Hurowitz, E.H., et al. 2000. Genomic characterization of the human heterotrimeric G protein α , β and γ subunit genes. *DNA Res.* 7: 111-120.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gngt2 (mouse) mapping to 11 D.

SOURCE

GNGT2 (I-13) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of GNGT2 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

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

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-161063 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

GNGT2 (I-13) is recommended for detection of GNGT2 of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GNGT2 siRNA (m): sc-41783, GNGT2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41783-SH and GNGT2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41783-V.

Molecular Weight of GNGT2: 8 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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