SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

sst2 (yl-17): sc-28003



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Regulators of G protein signaling (RGS) interact with G proteins to negatively regulate G protein coupled receptor signaling. RGS proteins contain a conserved core domain that is neccesary for GTPase activation, and distinct N- and C-terminal motifs that confer functional differences. The yeast RGS protein Sst2, for instance, activates a GTPase that is specific for the G_α subunit of the trimeric G protein, allowing for more complex regulation of G protein coupled receptor signals.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Xu, B.E., et al. 2001. The N terminus of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Sst2p plays an RGS-domain-independent, Mpt5p-dependent role in recovery from pheromone arrest. Genetics 159: 1559-1571.
- Burchett, S.A., et al. 2002. Regulation of stress response signaling by the N-terminal dishevelled/EGL-10/pleckstrin domain of Sst2, a regulator of G protein signaling in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. J. Biol. Chem. 277: 22156-22167.
- 4. Garrison, T.R., et al. 2002. Purification of RGS protein, Sst2, from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Escherichia coli*. Meth. Enzymol. 344: 632-647.
- Rivers, D.M., et al. 2003. Autocrine activation of the pheromone response pathway in MATα2- cells is attenuated by SST2- and ASG7-dependent mechanisms. Mol. Genet. Genomics. 270: 225-233.
- Somerville, W., et al. 2003. The N-terminal non-RGS domain of human regulator of G protein signalling 1 contributes to its ability to inhibit pheromone receptor signalling in yeast. Cell Signal. 15: 413-421.

SOURCE

sst2 (yl-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of sst2 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-28003 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 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.

APPLICATIONS

sst2 (yl-17) is recommended for detection of sst2 of *Saccaromyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

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.

RESEARCH USE

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