SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

$G_{\alpha\ o}$ (1.B.640): sc-58457

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

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), whereas the effectors (i.e. adenyl cyclase), which act to generate one or more intracellular messengers, are less numerous. In mammals, G protein α, β and γ subunits are encoded by at least sixteen, four and seven different genes, respectively. The α subunits bind to and hydrolyze GTP. G protein complexes expressed in different tissues contain distinct α, β and γ subunits. Preferential associations between members of subunit families increase G protein functional diversity. 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 $G_{\alpha\ 12/13}$. The G_i class comprises all the known α subunits that are susceptible to pertussis toxin modifications, including $G_{\alpha\ i\text{-}1}$, $G_{\alpha\ i\text{-}2}$, $G_{\alpha\ i\text{-}3}$, $G_{\alpha\ o}$, $G_{\alpha\ t1}$, $G_{\alpha\ t2}$, $G_{\alpha\ z}$ and $G_{\alpha\ gust}$. Of these, the three $G_{\alpha\ i}$ subtypes function to open atrial potassium channels.

REFERENCES

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2. Simon, M.I., Strathmann, M.P. and Gautam, N. 1991. Diversity of G proteins in signal transduction. Science 252: 802-808.
3. Cali, J.J., Balcueva, E.A., Rybalkin, I. and Robishaw, J.D. 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., McKinnon, P.J. and Margolskee, R.F. 1992. Gustducin is a taste-cell-specific G protein closely related to the transducins. Nature 357: 563-569.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

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

SOURCE

$G_{\alpha\ 0}$ (1.B.640) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length $G_{\alpha\ 0}$ of cow brain origin.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

$G_{\alpha\ 0}$ (1.B.640) is recommended for detection of $G_{\alpha\ 0}$ of cow origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000); may cross-react with $G_{\alpha\ i}$; non cross-reactive with $G_{\alpha\ 0}$ β and γ subunits.

Molecular Weight of $G_{\alpha\ 0}$: 40 kDa.

Positive Controls: cow brain extract.

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.

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.