SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

RGS4 (N-16): sc-6204



BACKGROUND

Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to intracellular effectors. 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 G_{α} GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs) have been identified and are designated RGS1 (regulator of G protein signaling), RGS4, RGS10 and GAIP (G_{α} -interacting protein). Each of these proteins has been shown to deactivate specific G_{α} isoforms by increasing the rate at which they convert GTP to GDP. RGS1, RGS4 and GAIP bind tightly to and exhibit GAP activity towards $G_{\alpha i}$, $G_{\alpha o}$ and $G_{\alpha t}$, but not $G_{\alpha s}$. RGS10 increases the GTP hydrolytic activity of several members of the $G_{\alpha i}$ isoforming including $G_{\alpha i}$; $G_{\alpha \gamma}$, and $G_{\alpha 0}$.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RGS4 (human) mapping to 1q23.3; Rgs4 (mouse) mapping to 1 H3.

SOURCE

RGS4 (N-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of RGS4 of human 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-6204 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

RGS4 (N-16) is recommended for detection of RGS4 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)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RGS4 (N-16) is also recommended for detection of RGS4 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for RGS4 siRNA (h): sc-40663, RGS4 siRNA (m): sc-40664, RGS4 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40663-SH, RGS4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40664-SH, RGS4 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40663-V and RGS4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40664-V.

Molecular Weight of RGS4 isoforms 1/2/3/4/5: 23/23/34/11/21 kDa.

Positive Controls: Rat brain extract: sc-2392, mouse cerebellum extract: sc-2403 or SK-N-SH cell lysate: sc-2410.

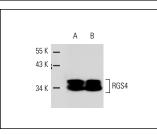
STORAGE

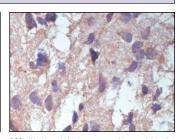
Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

DATA





RGS4 (N-16): sc-6204. Western blot analysis of RGS4 expression in rat brain (**A**) and mouse cerebellum (**B**) tissue extracts.

RGS4 (N-16): sc-6204. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human brain tissue showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Wang, J., et al. 1998. RGSZ1, a G_z-selective RGS protein in brain. Structure, membrane association, regulation by G_{cz} phosphorylation, and relationship to a G_z GTPase-activating protein subfamily. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 26014-26025.
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- 3. Shi, J., et al. 2006. Alterations in 5-HT2A receptor signaling in male and female transgenic rats over-expressing either G_{θ} or RGS-insensitive G_{θ} protein. Neuropharmacology 51: 524-535.
- 4. Leontiadis, L.J., et al. 2009. Regulator of G protein signaling 4 confers selectivity to specific G proteins to modulate μ and δ -opioid receptor signaling. Cell. Signal. 21: 1218-1228.
- 5. Rivero, G., et al. 2010. Characterization of regulators of G protein signaling RGS4 and RGS10 proteins in the postmortem human brain. Neurochem. Int. 57: 722-729.
- Kim, G., et al. 2010. Acute stress responsive RGS proteins in the mouse brain. Mol. Cells 30: 161-165.
- Ji, M., et al. 2011. RGS2 and RGS4 modulate melatonin-induced potentiation of glycine currents in rat retinal ganglion cells. Brain Res. 1411: 1-8.
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MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try RGS4 (H-12): sc-398348 or RGS4 (D-8): sc-398658, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to RGS4 (N-16).