$G_{\beta 3}$ (Q-Y5): sc-81904



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, 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. Evidence, however, has established an important regulatory role for the $\beta\gamma$ subunits. The G protein β subunits are important regulators of G protein α subunits as well as of certain signal transduction receptors and effectors. In mammals, there are five different members of the β subunit family.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Gautam, N., et al. 1990. G protein diversity is increased by associations with a variety of γ subunits. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87: 7973-7977.
- Simon, M.I., et al. 1991. Diversity of G proteins in signal transduction. Science 252: 802-808.
- 4. von Weizsäcker, E., et al. 1992. Diversity among the β subunits of heterotrimeric GTP-binding proteins: characterization of a novel β -subunit cDNA. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 183: 350-356.
- 5. Kleuss, C., et al. 1992. Different β subunits determine G protein interaction with transmembrane receptors. Nature 358: 424-426.
- 6. Blank, J.L., et al. 1992. Activation of cytosolic phosphoinositide phospholipase C by G-protein $\beta\gamma$ subunits J. Biol. Chem. 267: 23069-23075.
- 7. 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: GNB3 (human) mapping to 12p13.

SOURCE

 $\text{G}_{\beta\,3}$ (Q-Y5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant $\text{G}_{\beta\,3}$ of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 μ g IgG $_{2a}$ kappa light chain in 0.5 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

 $G_{\beta~3}$ (Q-Y5) is recommended for detection of $G_{\beta~3}$ of 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) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for G $_{\beta\,3}$ siRNA (h): sc-41766, G $_{\beta\,3}$ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41766-SH and G $_{\beta\,3}$ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41766-V.

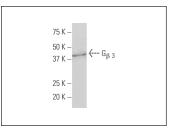
Molecular Weight of $G_{\beta 3}$: 36 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227, Y79 cell lysate: sc-2240 or Y79 nuclear extract: sc-2126.

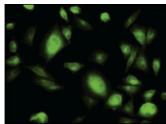
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA







G_{β 3} (Q-Y5): sc-81904. Immunofluorescence staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed Hep G2 cells showing nuclear and cytoplasmic localization.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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