RGS11 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123098



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to various intracellular effectors. G proteins comprise α , β and γ subunits, and following activation the α subunit binds GTP and dissociates from the $\beta\gamma$ complex. A large group of proteins have been identified as GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs), including the RGS (regulator of G protein signaling) family, which serve to deactivate specific G_α isoforms by increasing the rate at which they convert GTP to GDP. A subfamily of RGS proteins expressed in the central nervous system contain, in addition to the highly conserved RGS domain, a characteristic GGL domain, or G protein γ subunit-like domain, which mediates binding to $G_{\beta\,5}$ subunits. This subfamily, which includes RGS6, RGS7, RGS9 and RGS11, associates with $G_{\beta\,5}$ to form active GAP complexes that are predominantly localized to the cytosol. RGS/ β 5 complexes preferentially target $G_{\alpha\,0}$ subunit for hydrolysis and inhibit $G_{\beta\,1}\,_{\gamma\,2}$ -mediated activation of phospholipase C.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Rgs11 (mouse) mapping to 17 A3.3.

PRODUCT

RGS11 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse RGS11 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

RGS11 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive RGS11 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

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