RGS16 (F-9): sc-398120



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Regulators of G protein signaling (RGS proteins) are a family of highly diverse, multifunctional signaling proteins that share a conserved 120 amino acid domain (RGS domain). RGS domains bind directly to activated G_{α} subunits and act as GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs) to attenuate and/or modulate hormone and neurotransmitter receptor-initiated signaling by both G_{α} -GTP and G_{β} -, RGS proteins shorten the lifetime of the activated G protein. RGS16 is expressed at high levels in retina. Overexpression of RGS16 inhibits G protein-coupled mitogenic signal transduction and activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling cascade. RGS16 enhances the rate of GTP-hydrolysis by transducin, suggesting that RGS16 may play a role in regulating the kinetics of signaling in the phototransduction cascade. The gene which encodes RGS16 maps to human chromosome 1q25.3.

REFERENCES

- Chen, C.K., et al. 1996. RGS-r, a retinal specific RGS protein, binds an intermediate conformation of transducin and enhances recycling. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 12885-12889.
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- Snow, B.E., et al. 1998. Cloning of a retinally abundant regulator of G protein signaling (RGS-r/RGS16): genomic structure and chromosomal localization of the human gene. Gene 206: 247-253.
- Hepler, J.R. 1999. Emerging roles for RGS proteins in cell signalling. Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 20: 376-382.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RGS16 (human) mapping to 1q25.3; Rgs16 (mouse) mapping to 1 G3.

SOURCE

RGS16 (F-9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 170-199 within an internal region of RGS16 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-398120 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

RGS16 (F-9) is recommended for detection of RGS16 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, 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 RGS16 siRNA (h): sc-37161, RGS16 siRNA (m): sc-37162, RGS16 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37161-SH, RGS16 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37162-SH, RGS16 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37161-V and RGS16 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37162-V.

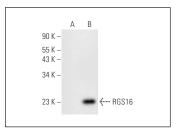
Molecular Weight of RGS16: 23 kDa.

Positive Controls: RGS16 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123100.

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



RGS16 (F-9): sc-398120. Western blot analysis of RGS16 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse RGS16 transfected: sc-123100 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

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.