# RGS11 siRNA (m): sc-40670



The Power to Question

#### BACKGROUNDBACKGROUND

Heterotrimeric G proteins function to relay information from cell surface receptors to various intracellular effectors. G proteins comprise  $\alpha,\,\beta$  and  $\gamma$  subunits, and following activation the  $\alpha$  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  $G_\alpha$  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  $\gamma$  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/ $\beta$ 5 complexes preferentially target  $G_{\alpha\,0}$  subunit for hydrolysis and inhibit  $G_{\beta\,1}\,\gamma_2$ -mediated activation of phospholipase C.

# REFERENCES

- 1. Conklin, B.R. and Bourne, H.R. 1993. Structural elements of  $G_{\alpha}$  subunits that interact with  $G_{\beta,\gamma}$ , receptors, and effectors. Cell 73: 631-641.
- 2. Snow, B.E., et al. 1998. A G protein  $\gamma$  subunit-like domain shared between RGS11 and other RGS proteins specifies binding to G $_{\beta}$  5 subunits. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 13307-13312.
- Thomas, E.A., et al. 1998. RGS9: a regulator of G-protein signalling with specific expression in rat and mouse striatum. J. Neurosci. Res. 52: 118-124.
- 4. Guan, K.L. and Han, M. 1999. A G-protein signaling network mediated by an RGS protein. Genes Dev. 13: 1763-1767.
- Hepler, J.R. 1999. Emerging roles for RGS proteins in cell signalling. Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 20: 376-382.
- 6. Posner, B.A., et al. 1999. Regulators of G protein signaling 6 and 7. Purifi-cation of complexes with G $_{\beta}$ 5 and assessment of their effects on G protein-mediated signalin pathways. J. Biol. Chem. 274: 31087-31093.
- 7. Snow, B.E., et al. 1999. Fidelity of G protein  $\beta$ -subunit association by the G protein  $\gamma$ -subunit-like domains of RGS6, RGS7, and RGS11. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96: 6489-6494.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

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

### **PRODUCT**

RGS11 siRNA (m) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see RGS11 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40670-SH and RGS11 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40670-V as alternate gene silencing products.

# **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNAses and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

# **APPLICATIONS**

RGS11 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of RGS11 expression in mouse cells.

#### **SUPPORT REAGENTS**

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ l. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

# **GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING**

RGS11 (E-3): sc-515412 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of RGS11 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

# **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor RGS11 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: RGS11 (m)-PR: sc-40670-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

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

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com