# $G_{\gamma 2}$ siRNA (m): sc-41775



The Power to Questio

#### **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  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  polypeptides are encoded by at least 16, 4 and 7 genes, respectively. Most interest in G proteins has been focused on their  $\alpha$  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. It is becoming increasingly clear that different G protein complexes expressed in different tissues carry structurally distinct members of the  $\gamma$  as well as the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits, and that preferential associations between members of subunit families increase G protein functional diversity.

# **REFERENCES**

- 1. 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.
- 3. von Weizsäcker, E., et al. 1992. Diversity among the  $\beta$  subunits of heterotrimeric GTP-binding proteins: characterization of a novel  $\beta$ -subunit cDNA. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 183: 350-356.
- Kleuss, C., et al. 1992. Different β-subunits determine G protein interaction with transmembrane receptors. Nature 358: 424-426.
- Blank, J.L., et al. 1992. Activation of cytosolic phosphoinositide phospholipase C by G protein βγ subunits. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 23069-23075.
- 6. lñiguez-Lluhi, J.A., et al. 1992. G protein  $\beta\gamma$  subunits sythesized in Sf9 cells. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 23409-23417.
- Cali, J.J., et al. 1992. Selective tissue distribution of G protein γ subunits, including a new form of the γ subunits identified by cDNA cloning. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 24023-24027.
- 8. Conklin, B.R. and Bourne, H.R. 1993. Structural elements of  $G_{\alpha}$  subunits that interact with  $G_{\alpha,\nu}$ , receptors, and effectors. Cell 73: 631-641.

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gng2 (mouse) mapping to 14 A3.

#### **PRODUCT**

 $G_{\gamma\,2}$  siRNA (h) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs 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  $G_{\gamma\,2}$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41774-SH and  $G_{\gamma\,2}$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41774-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of  $G_{\gamma\,2}$  (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-41774A, sc-41774B and sc-41774C.

#### 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**

 $\text{G}_{\gamma\,2}$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of  $\text{G}_{\gamma\,2}$  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-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

# **GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING**

 $G_{\gamma\,2/3/4/7}$  (C-5): sc-166419 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of  $G_{\gamma\,2}$  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  $G_{\gamma\,2}$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer:  $G_{\gamma\,2}$  (m)-PR: sc-41775-PR (20 µl). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

#### **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.

**Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.** 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3800 fax 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**