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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

$G_{\beta 2}$ siRNA (h): sc-41764

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

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

1. Blatt, C., et al. 1988. Chromosomal localization of genes encoding guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunits in mouse and human. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 7642-7646.
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.
3. 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: GNB2 (human) mapping to 7q22.1.

PRODUCT

$G_{\beta 2}$ 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see $G_{\beta 2}$ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41764-SH and $G_{\beta 2}$ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41764-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of $G_{\beta 2}$ (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-41764A, sc-41764B and sc-41764C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

$G_{\beta 2}$ siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of $G_{\beta 2}$ expression in human 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 µM in 66 µl. 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_{β} (H-1): sc-166123 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of $G_{\beta 2}$ 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor $G_{\beta 2}$ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: $G_{\beta 2}$ (h)-PR: sc-41764-PR (20 µl, 437 bp). 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.