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# G<sub>β3</sub> siRNA (m): sc-41767

## 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., adenylyl 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. The G protein  $\beta$  subunits are important regulators of G protein  $\alpha$  subunits as well as of certain signal transduction receptors and effectors. In mammals, there are five different members of the  $\beta$  subunit family.

## REFERENCES

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- Gautam, N., et al. 1990. G protein diversity is increased by associations with a variety of  $\gamma$  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.
- 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  $\beta$ -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  $\beta\gamma$  subunits. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 23069-23075.
- Hurowitz, E.H., et al. 2000. Genomic characterization of the human heterotrimeric G protein  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  subunit genes. *DNA Res.* 7: 111-120.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gnb3 (mouse) mapping to 6 F2.

## PRODUCT

G<sub>β3</sub> 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<sub>β3</sub> shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41766-SH and G<sub>β3</sub> shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41766-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of G<sub>β3</sub> (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-41766A, sc-41766B and sc-41766C.

## 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

G<sub>β3</sub> siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of G<sub>β3</sub> 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<sub>β3</sub> (G-5): sc-393908 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of G<sub>β3</sub> 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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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<sub>β3</sub> gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: G<sub>β3</sub> (m)-PR: sc-41767-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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.