

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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## Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic in



# $G_{\beta 5}$ siRNA (m): sc-41771



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. Each subunit of the G protein complex is encoded by a member of one of three corresponding gene families  $(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)$ . In mammals, there are five different members of the  $\beta$  subunit family. The  $\beta$  subunits of the G proteins are important regulators of G protein  $\alpha$  subunits as well as of certain signal transduction receptors and effectors. In contrast to  $G_{\beta\,1-4}$ , which are at least 83% homologous,  $G_{\beta\,5}$  is only 50% homologous to the other  $\beta$  subunits. Human  $G_{\beta\,5}$  is expressed at high levels in brain, pancreas, kidney, and heart.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 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.
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- 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  $\beta$  subunits of heterotrimeric GTP-binding proteins: characterization of a novel  $\beta$  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  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  subunit genes. DNA Res. 7: 111-120.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gnb5 (mouse) mapping to 9 D.

#### **PRODUCT**

 $G_{\beta.5}$  siRNA (m) 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  $G_{\beta.5}$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41771-SH and  $G_{\beta.5}$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41771-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of G $_{\beta}$  5 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-41771A, sc-41771B and sc-41771C.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

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

#### 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**

 ${\rm G}_{\beta~5}$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of  ${\rm G}_{\beta~5}$  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**

 $G_{\beta,5}$  (C-6): sc-515379 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of  $G_{\beta,5}$  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 $_{\beta}$  5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: G $_{\beta}$  5 (m)-PR: sc-41771-PR (20  $\mu$ l). 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

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