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# G<sub>γ</sub>3 siRNA (m): sc-41777

## 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 (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. 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

- Blatt, C., et al. 1988. Chromosomal localization of genes encoding guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunits in mouse and human. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 85: 7642-7646.
- 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: Gng3 (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

## PRODUCT

G<sub>γ</sub>3 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>γ</sub>3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41776-SH and G<sub>γ</sub>3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41776-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of G<sub>γ</sub>3 (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-41776A, sc-41776B and sc-41776C.

## 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>γ</sub>3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of G<sub>γ</sub>3 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>γ</sub>3 (C-6): sc-393940 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of G<sub>γ</sub>3 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 (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor G<sub>γ</sub>3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: G<sub>γ</sub>3 (m)-PR: sc-41777-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.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.