

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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$G_{\gamma 7}$ siRNA (h): sc-41780



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. It is becoming increasingly clear that different G protein complexes expressed in different tissues carry structurally distinct members of the γ as well as the α and β 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. USA 85: 7642-7646.
- 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.
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- 5. 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.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GNG7 (human) mapping to 19p13.3.

PRODUCT

 $G_{\gamma\,7}$ 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 $G_{\gamma\,7}$ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41780-SH and $G_{\gamma\,7}$ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41780-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of $G_{\gamma,7}$ (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-41780A, sc-41780B and sc-41780C.

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

APPLICATIONS

 $\text{G}_{\gamma~7}$ siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of $\text{G}_{\gamma~7}$ 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 μ M in 66 μ 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-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 $G_{\gamma\,7}$ 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ 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 $_{\gamma~7}$ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: G $_{\gamma~7}$ (h)-PR: sc-41780-PR (20 μ I, 442 bp). 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.

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