α4a Tubulin siRNA (h): sc-105024



The Boures to Overtion

BACKGROUND

Tubulin is a major cytoskeleton component that has five distinct forms, designated $\alpha,~\beta,~\gamma,~\delta$ and ϵ tubulin. α and β tubulins form heterodimers which multimerize to form a microtubule filament. There are five β Tubulin isoforms ($\beta1,~\beta2,~\beta3,~\beta4A$ and $\beta4B$) that are expressed in mammalian tissues. $\beta1$ and $\beta4$ are present throughout the cytosol, $\beta2$ is present in the nuclei and nucleoplasm, and $\beta3$ is a neuron-specific cytoskeletal protein. γ Tubulin forms the gammasome, which is required for nucleating microtubule filaments at the centrosome. Both δ Tubulin and ϵ Tubulin are associated with the centrosome. δ Tubulin is a homolog of the $\it Chlamydomonas~\delta$ Tubulin Uni3 and is found in association with the centrioles, whereas ϵ Tubulin localizes to the pericentriolar material. ϵ Tubulin exhibits a cell cycle-specific pattern of localization; first associating with only the older of the centrosomes in a newly duplicated pair, and later associating with both centrosomes.

REFERENCES

- 1. Weisenberg, R. 1981. Invited review: the role of nucleotide triphosphate in Actin and tubulin assembly and function. Cell Motil. 1: 485-497.
- 2. Burns, R.G. 1991. α -, β -, and γ -tubulins: sequence comparisons and structural constraints. Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton 20: 181-189.
- 3. Zheng, Y., et al. 1991. γ Tubulin is present in *Drosophila melangaster* and *Homo sapiens* and is associated with the centrosome. Cell 65: 817-823.
- 4. Leask, A., et al. 1998. Expression of amino- and carboxyl-terminal γ and β Tubulin mutants in cultured epithelial cells. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 2661-2668.
- Luduena, R.F. 1998. Multiple forms of tubulin: different gene products and covalent modifications. Int. Rev. Cytol. 178: 207-275.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TUBA4A (human) mapping to 2q35.

PRODUCT

 α 4a Tubulin 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see α 4a Tubulin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105024-SH and α 4a Tubulin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105024-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of α 4a Tubulin (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-105024A, sc-105024B and sc-105024C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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

 $\alpha 4a$ Tubulin siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of $\alpha 4a$ Tubulin 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

 α 4a Tubulin (MH-17): sc-134241 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of α 4a Tubulin 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 α 4a Tubulin gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: α 4a Tubulin (h)-PR: sc-105024-PR (20 μ I). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

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