mPR δ siRNA (h): sc-106354



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

mPRδ, also known as PAQR6 (progestin and adipoQ receptor family member 6), is a 344 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that is expressed as four alternatively spliced isoforms and is thought to function as a membrane receptor. The gene encoding mPRδ maps to chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Chromosome 1 encodes a large number of disease-associated proteins, including Lamin A which, when expressed abnormally, can build up in the nucleus and cause nuclear blebs, a characteristic of the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria. Additionally, genes that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome are all located on chromosome 1. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers, including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

REFERENCES

- Watson, M.L., et al. 1990. Genomic organization of the selectin family of leukocyte adhesion molecules on human and mouse chromosome 1. J. Exp. Med. 172: 263-272.
- Blackwood, D.H., et al. 2001. Schizophrenia and affective disorders cosegregation with a translocation at chromosome 1q42 that directly disrupts brain-expressed genes: clinical and P300 findings in a family. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 69: 428-433
- 3. Weise, A., et al. 2005. New insights into the evolution of chromosome 1. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 108: 217-222.
- Tang, Y.T., et al. 2005. PAQR proteins: a novel membrane receptor family defined by an ancient 7-transmembrane pass motif. J. Mol. Evol. 61: 372-380.
- 5. Gregory, S.G., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. Nature 441: 315-321.
- 6. Hennah, W., et al. 2006. Genes and schizophrenia: beyond schizophrenia: the role of DISC1 in major mental illness. Schizophr. Bull. 32: 409-416.
- 7. Lans, H. and Hoeijmakers, J.H. 2006. Cell biology: aging nucleus gets out of shape. Nature 440: 32-34.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PAQR6 (human) mapping to 1q22.

PRODUCT

mPR δ siRNA (h) is a pool of 2 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 mPR δ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106354-SH and mPR δ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106354-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of mPR δ (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-106354A and sc-106354B.

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

mPR δ siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of mPR δ 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-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

mPR δ/γ (B-8): sc-514273 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of mPR δ 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 mPR δ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: mPR δ (h)-PR: sc-106354-PR (20 μ I, 533 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.

PROTOCOLS

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