SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

α-synuclein siRNA (h): sc-29619



BACKGROUND

The synuclein family members, including α -synuclein (also designated NACP for non- β -Amyloid component) and β -synuclein, are predominantly expressed in the brain and are speculated to be involved in synaptic regulation and neuronal plasticity. α -synuclein is localized to neuronal cell bodies and synapses. α -synuclein was first identified as a component of Alzheimer's disease amyloid plaques. Abnormal platelet function in Alzheimer's disease has been demonstrated. During megakaryocytic differentiation α -synuclein has been found to be upregulated, while β -synuclein is downregulated, indicating that coordinate expression of synucleins may be important during hematopoetic cell differentiation. A mutant form of α -synuclein has been found in patients with early onset Parkinson's disease.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SNCA (human) mapping to 4q22.1.

PRODUCT

 α -synuclein 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 -synuclein shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29619-SH and α -synuclein shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29619-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of α -synuclein (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-29619A, sc-29619B and sc-29619C.

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

 α -synuclein siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of α -synuclein 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

 α -synuclein (211): sc-12767 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of α -synuclein 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor α -synuclein gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: α -synuclein (h)-PR: sc-29619-PR (20 μ l, 548 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Devi, L., et al. 2008. Mitochondrial import and accumulation of α -synuclein impair complex I in human dopaminergic neuronal cultures and Parkinson disease brain. J. Biol. Chem. 283: 9089-9100.
- 2. Bir, A., et al. 2014. α -synuclein-induced mitochondrial dysfunction in isolated preparation and intact cells: implications in the pathogenesis of Parkinson's disease. J. Neurochem. 131: 868-877.
- Dansithong, W., et al. 2015. Generation of SNCA cell models using zinc finger nuclease (ZFN) technology for efficient high-throughput drug screening. PLoS ONE 10: e0136930.
- Baksi, S., et al. 2016. α-synuclein modulates retinal iron homeostasis by facilitating the uptake of transferrin-bound iron: implications for visual manifestations of Parkinson's disease. Free Radic. Biol. Med. 97: 292-306.
- 5. Vo, M.T., et al. 2017. Tristetraprolin inhibits mitochondrial function through suppression of α -synuclein expression in cancer cells. Oncotarget 8: 41903-41920.
- 6. Paillusson, S., et al. 2017. α -synuclein binds to the ER-mitochondria tethering protein VAPB to disrupt Ca²⁺ homeostasis and mitochondrial ATP production. Acta Neuropathol. 134: 129-149.
- Baksi, S. and Singh, N. 2017. α-synuclein impairs ferritinophagy in the retinal pigment epithelium: implications for retinal iron dyshomeostasis in Parkinson's disease. Sci. Rep. 7: 12843.
- Shin, W.H. and Chung, K.C. 2020. Death-associated protein kinase 1 phosphorylates α-synuclein at Ser129 and exacerbates rotenone-induced toxic aggregation of α-synuclein in dopaminergic SH-SY5Y cells. Exp. Neurobiol. 29: 207-218.
- Mahoney-Sanchez, L., et al. 2022. α synuclein determines ferroptosis sensitivity in dopaminergic neurons via modulation of ether-phospholipid membrane composition. Cell Rep. 40: 111231.

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.