

# ACE siRNA (m): sc-29627

## BACKGROUND

Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) is a carboxy-terminal dipeptidyl exopeptidase that converts Angiotensin I to the potent vasopressor hormone, Angiotensin II. There are two isoforms of ACE: the pulmonary ACEP and the testicular ACET. ACEP is a glycoprotein expressed in vascular endothelial cells of the lung, liver, adrenal cortex, pancreas, kidney and spleen. The ACET isoform is expressed exclusively in adult testis by developing sperm cells; specifically, late pachytene spermatocytes. Additionally, ACE inactivates bradykinin, a vasodepressor peptide, and is involved in fluid/electrolyte homeostasis. Although it bears significant sequence homology to ACE, ACE2 shows a more restricted pattern of expression. ACE is expressed ubiquitously throughout the vasculature while ACE2 is expressed only in cardiac, renal and testicular cells.

## REFERENCES

1. Erdos, E.G. and Yang, H.Y. 1967. An enzyme in microsomal fraction of kidney that inactivates bradykinin. *Life Sci.* 6: 569-754.
2. Soffer, R.L. 1976. Angiotensin-converting enzyme and the regulation of vasoactive peptides. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 45: 73-94.
3. Caldwell, P.R., et al. 1976. Angiotensin-converting enzyme: vascular endothelial localization. *Science* 191: 1050-1051.
4. Soffer, R.L. 1981. *Biochemical Regulation of Blood Pressure*. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 123-164.
5. El-Dorry, H.A., et al. 1982. Molecular and catalytic properties of rabbit testicular dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 257: 14128-14133.
6. Kumar, R.S., et al. 1991. The mRNAs encoding the two Angiotensin-converting isozymes are transcribed from the same gene by a tissue-specific choice of alternative transcription initiation sites. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266: 3854-3862.
7. Thekkumkara, T.J., et al. 1992. Use of alternative polyadenylation sites for tissue-specific transcription of two Angiotensin-converting enzyme mRNAs. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20: 683-687.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ace (mouse) mapping to 11 E1.

## PRODUCT

ACE siRNA (m) 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 ACE shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29627-SH and ACE shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29627-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ACE (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-29627A, sc-29627B and sc-29627C.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ 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

ACE siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ACE 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

ACE (2E2): sc-23908 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ACE 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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 ACE gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ACE (m)-PR: sc-29627-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 500 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.