

SOAT2 siRNA (h): sc-76535

BACKGROUND

SOAT1 (sterol O-acyltransferase-1), also designated ACAT1, is a homotetrameric enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cholesterol esters from cholesterol and long chain fatty acyl-coenzyme A (acyl-CoA). The gene encoding human SOAT1 maps to chromosome 1 and is expressed as a protein that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) in several tissues, including liver, kidney, adrenal glands and macrophages. SOAT1 is involved in cellular cholesterol homeostasis as well as in foam cell formation and the subsequent progression of atherosclerosis. Several SOAT inhibitors have been developed for the treatment of atherosclerosis. SOAT2 (sterol O-acyltransferase-2), also known as ACAT2 (acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase-2), participates in lipo-protein assembly, catalyzing cholesterol esterification in mammalian cells. SOAT2 is an integral membrane protein that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum of human intestinal cells. SOAT2 deficiency contributes to severe mental retardation and hypotonus.

REFERENCES

1. Chang, C.C., et al. 1998. Recombinant acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase-1 (ACAT1) purified to essential homogeneity utilizes cholesterol in mixed micelles or in vesicles in a highly cooperative manner. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 35132-35141.
2. Li, B.L., et al. 1999. Human acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase-1 (ACAT1) gene organization and evidence that the 4.3-kilobase ACAT1 mRNA is produced from two different chromosomes. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 11060-11071.
3. Lin, S., et al. 1999. Human acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase-1 in the endoplasmic reticulum contains seven transmembrane domains. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 23276-23285.
4. Yu, C., et al. 1999. Human acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is a homotetrameric enzyme in intact cells and *in vitro*. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 36139-36145.
5. Chang, C.C., et al. 2000. Immunological quantitation and localization of ACAT1 and ACAT2 in human liver and small intestine. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 28083-28092.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SOAT2 (human) mapping to 12q13.13.

PRODUCT

SOAT2 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 SOAT2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76535-SH and SOAT2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76535-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SOAT2 (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-76535A, sc-76535B and sc-76535C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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

SOAT2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SOAT2 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

SOAT2 (ACAT-2): sc-69837 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SOAT2 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 SOAT2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SOAT2 (h)-PR: sc-76535-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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