



ALG14 siRNA (m): sc-105054

BACKGROUND

Glycosylation of asparagine residues is an essential protein modification reaction that occurs upon most proteins that enter the secretory pathway in eukaryotic cells. Asparagine-linked oligosaccharides are transferred onto polypeptides in the lumen of the rough endoplasmic reticulum. ALG14 (asparagine-linked glycosylation 14 homolog), also known as UDP-N-acetylglucosamine transferase subunit ALG14 homolog, is a 216 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). ALG14 is involved in protein N-glycosylation and is essential for the second step of the dolichol-linked oligosaccharide pathway. ALG14 anchors the catalytic subunit ALG13 to the ER and together form a functional enzyme.

REFERENCES

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2. Nagayama, Y., Nishihara, E., Namba, H., Yamashita, S. and Niwa, M. 2000. Identification of the sites of asparagine-linked glycosylation on the human thyrotropin receptor and studies on their role in receptor function and expression. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 295: 404-409.
3. Uchimura, S., Sugiyama, M. and Nikawa, J. 2005. Effects of N-glycosylation and inositol on the ER stress response in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* 69: 1274-1280.
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5. Gao, X.D., Tachikawa, H., Sato, T., Jigami, Y. and Dean, N. 2005. ALG14 recruits ALG13 to the cytoplasmic face of the endoplasmic reticulum to form a novel bipartite UDP-N-acetylglucosamine transferase required for the second step of N-linked glycosylation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 36254-36262.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Alg14 (mouse) mapping to 3 G1.

PRODUCT

ALG14 siRNA (m) 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 ALG14 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-105054-SH and ALG14 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105054-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ALG14 (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-105054A and sc-105054B.

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

ALG14 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ALG14 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 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor ALG14 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ALG14 (m)-PR: sc-105054-PR (20 μ l). 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.