

LACC1 siRNA (h): sc-105147

BACKGROUND

LACC1 is a 430 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene which maps to chromosome 13. Comprising nearly 4% of human DNA, chromosome 13 contains around 114 million base pairs and 400 genes. Key tumor suppressor genes on chromosome 13 include the breast cancer susceptibility gene, BRCA2, and the RB1 (retinoblastoma) gene. RB1 encodes a crucial tumor suppressor protein which, when defective, leads to malignant growth in the retina and has been implicated in a variety of other cancers. The gene SLITRK1, which is associated with Tourette syndrome, is on chromosome 13. As with most chromosomes, polysomy of part or all of chromosome 13 is deleterious to development and decreases the odds of survival. Trisomy 13, also known as Patau syndrome, is quite deadly and the few who survive past one year suffer from permanent neurologic defects, difficulty eating and vulnerability to serious respiratory infections. The LACC1 gene product has been provisionally designated LACC1 pending further characterization.

REFERENCES

1. Dunham, A., et al. 2004. The DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 13. *Nature* 428: 522-528.
2. Deng, H., et al. 2006. Examination of the SLITRK1 gene in Caucasian patients with Tourette syndrome. *Acta Neurol. Scand.* 114: 400-402.
3. Giacinti, C., et al. 2006. RB and cell cycle progression. *Oncogene* 25: 5220-5227.
4. Grados, M.A., et al. 2006. A new gene for Tourette's syndrome: a window into causal mechanisms? *Trends Genet.* 22: 291-293.
5. Bugge, M., et al. 2007. Non-disjunction of chromosome 13. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 16: 2004-2010.
6. Hsu, H.F., et al. 2007. Variable expressivity in Patau syndrome is not all related to trisomy 13 mosaicism. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 143A: 1739-1748.
7. Hall, H.E., et al. 2007. The origin of trisomy 13. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 143A: 2242-2248.
8. Hassler, M., et al. 2007. Crystal structure of the retinoblastoma protein N domain provides insight into tumor suppression, ligand interaction and holoprotein architecture. *Mol. Cell* 28: 371-385.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: LACC1 (human) mapping to 13q14.11.

PRODUCT

LACC1 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 LACC1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105147-SH and LACC1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105147-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of LACC1 (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-105147A, sc-105147B and sc-105147C.

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

LACC1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of LACC1 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

LACC1 (E-7): sc-374553 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of LACC1 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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 κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG 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 LACC1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: LACC1 (h)-PR: sc-105147-PR (20 μ l, 331 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.