



COX19 siRNA (m): sc-105236

BACKGROUND

The cytochrome c oxidase (COX) family of proteins function as the final electron donor in the respiratory chain to drive a proton gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane, ultimately resulting in the production of water. The mammalian COX apoenzyme is a dimer, with each monomer consisting of 13 subunits, some of which are mitochondrial and some of which are nuclear. COX19 is a 90 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytosol and contains one CHCH domain. Expressed ubiquitously with highest expression in skeletal muscle, COX19 is thought to be essential for the assembly of the COX apoenzyme, indicating an important role for COX19 in the respiratory chain. The gene encoding COX19 maps to human chromosome 7, which houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Defects in some of the genes localized to chromosome 7 have been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Williams-Beuren syndrome, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome.

REFERENCES

1. Taanman, J.W., et al. 1993. Tissue distribution of cytochrome c oxidase isoforms in mammals. Characterization with monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1225: 95-100.
2. Lenka, N., et al. 1998. Structural organization and transcription regulation of nuclear genes encoding the mammalian cytochrome c oxidase complex. *Prog. Nucleic Acid Res. Mol. Biol.* 61: 309-344.
3. Nobrega, M.P., et al. 2002. Characterization of COX19, a widely distributed gene required for expression of mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 40206-40211.
4. Tay, S.K., et al. 2004. Studies of COX16, COX19, and PET191 in human cytochrome c oxidase deficiency. *Arch. Neurol.* 61: 1935-1937.
5. Sacconi, S., et al. 2005. hCOX18 and hCOX19: two human genes involved in cytochrome c oxidase assembly. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 337: 832-839.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Cox19 (mouse) mapping to 5 G2.

PRODUCT

COX19 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see COX19 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-105236-SH and COX19 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105236-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of COX19 (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-105236A, sc-105236B and sc-105236C.

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

COX19 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of COX19 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 COX19 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: COX19 (m)-PR: sc-105236-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.