

# FAM124A siRNA (h): sc-105347

## BACKGROUND

FAM124A is a 546 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 13q14.3, which contains around 114 million base pairs and encodes roughly 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's 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.

## 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. Hall, H.E., et al. 2007. The origin of trisomy 13. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 143A: 2242-2248.
7. 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: FAM124A (human) mapping to 13q14.3.

## PRODUCT

FAM124A 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see FAM124A shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105347-SH and FAM124A shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105347-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of FAM124A (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-105347A, sc-105347B and sc-105347C.

## 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

FAM124A siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of FAM124A 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  $\mu$ 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.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor FAM124A gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: FAM124A (h)-PR: sc-105347-PR (20  $\mu$ 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.